"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, warmer today; Tuesday fair; increasing south winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,814. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

WILSON PROCLAIMS LIBERTY LOAN DAY; SETS OCT. 24 FOR NATIONAL CELEBRATION; $358,000,000 DAILY NEEDED IN DRIVE

ISSUES CALL TO PATRIOTS

President Wants Reply to Echo Through the German Empire.

PLEA MADE TO LABOR ALSO

Secretary Wilson Says Workers Have More at Stake in the War Than Any Others.

TOTAL ABOUT $650,000,000

Latest Official Figures and Estimates Show Only 14% of the Maximum Subscribed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The American people were asked today by President Wilson to subscribe to the second Liberty Loan and thus "strike a mortal blow at autocracy in defense of outraged American rights and the cause of liberty." By proclamation the President set Oct. 24 as Liberty Day and expressed the hope that patriotic meetings would be held throughout the country.

The Treasury Department announced tonight that the amount which had been subscribed was estimated at $650,000,000 to $700,000,000, as advices from New York, Cleveland, Chicago, and San Francisco districts alone added $180,000,000 to the $399,654,900 actually received and tabulated. Other districts, it was said, probably had collected $100,000,000 not reported officially.

"In other words," the statement continued, "the latest official figures and most careful estimates of unreported sales make it appear that not more than 14 per cent. of the maximum quota has been subscribed. If it is to be attained, $358,000,000 worth of bonds must be sold every day between now and the close of the drive.

Many Regions Below Quota.

"With the hardest kind of work the goal may be accomplished. Committees are determined. Many prospects are in sight. There is not a single weak spot in the country where it can be said positively that failure is probable, despite the fact that many sections are far below their quotas."

Many encouraging reports were received today from the Middle West and South, where the showing has not been up to expectations. In the Minneapolis district it was stated that 60,000 solicitors would take the field tomorrow. The actual money paid in represents a shade under 8 per cent. of the maximum figure of $5,000,000,000 which Secretary McAdoo is striving for.

The latest official returns and the allotments made to each district by the Secretary at the outset of the sale follow:

	Reported.	Allotted.
Boston	[illegible]	$500,000,000
New York	[illegible]	1,500,000,000
Philadelphia	16,617,900	415,000,000
Cleveland	[illegible]	500,000,000
Richmond	21,527,000	200,000,000
Atlanta	[illegible]	135,000,000
Chicago	10,301,000	700,000,000
St. Louis	3,786,000	200,000,000
Minneapolis	No report	175,000,000
Kansas City	2,025,000	200,000,000
Dalla	3,175,000	125,000,000
San Francisco	24,111,000	350,000,000
Total	$399,654,900	$5,000,000,000

Secretary Wilson's Appeal.

Secretary William B. Wilson of the Department of Labor made a strong appeal today to the workingmen of the country to participate in the Liberty Loan. He pointed out that "the workers have more at stake in this great conflict than any others," because it was a fight for democracy. His appeal follows:

TO THE WAGE WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

"The great European war in which we are now involved came to the people of the Western Hemisphere as a terrible shock, and to no portion of the people did it come as a greater shock than to the wage earners of the United States. They believed in and wanted international peace, but they wanted it on a basis of international justice which would insure the right of our people to govern themselves. When the Imperial German Government undertook to destroy the lives of our people and to impose a rule of conduct upon us without our consent in places under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, there was no course left but to resist.

"The workers have more at stake in this conflict than any others, because it is only in a democracy that the common people can come into their own. The great privilege is not given to all of us to serve our country on the battlefield or in the trenches, but there are other ways in which we can serve and assist those who are privileged to carry our flag on the battlefields of Europe. The impulse of sacrifice for the common good is sending the youth of our country into the trenches in defense of liberty, humanity, and democracy.

Points Way to Serve.

"To those of us who must of necessity remain at home to till the soil, harvest the crops, man the factories, mines and mills, the way is open for additional service. We too must make

President's Liberty Loan Proclamation Calling On the Nation for Subscriptions

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

The second Liberty Loan gives the people of the United States an opportunity to lend their funds to their Government to sustain their country at war. The might of the United States is being mobilized and organized to strike a mortal blow at autocracy in defense of outraged American rights and of the cause of liberty. Billions of dollars are required to arm, feed, and clothe the brave men who are going forth to fight our country's battles and to assist the nations with whom we are making common cause against a common foe. To subscribe to the Liberty Loan is to perform a service of patriotism.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do appoint Wednesday, the 24th of October, as Liberty Day, and urge and advise the people to assemble in their respective communities and pledge to one another and to the Government that represents them the fullest measure of financial support. On the afternoon of that day I request that patriotic meetings be held in every city, town, and hamlet throughout the land, under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and the immediate direction of the Liberty Loan Committees which have been organized by the Federal Reserve Banks.

The people responded nobly to the call of the first Liberty Loan with an oversubscription of more than 50 per cent. Let the response to the second loan be even greater, and let the amount be so large that it will serve as an assurance of unequaled support to hearten the men who are to face the fire of battle for us. Let the result be so impressive and emphatic that it will echo throughout the empire of our enemy as an index of what America intends to do to bring this war to a victorious conclusion.

For the purpose of participating in Liberty Day celebrations all employes of the Federal Government throughout the country whose services can be spared may be excused at 12 o'clock Wednesday, the 24th of October.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this 12th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President.

(Signed) ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

TREASURY CURB PUT ON BOND SLUMP

Bank Examiners Ordered Not to Charge Good Securities Down to Market Value.

PRICES INJURE PROPERTIES

Controller Williams Repeats Action Which Stayed a Decline at Outbreak of War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Treasury officials have determined to check the downward tendency of the bond market and prevent, so far as is consistent in Governmental action, the further shrinkage of gilt-edge securities.

With this in view, John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, has instructed the national bank examiners not to require banks holding high-grade bonds of unquestioned value and merit to charge them down to the present low figures, but to exercise an "intelligent and conservative discretion" as to the prices at which the banks may continue to carry such securities.

In explanation of his action the Controller issued this statement tonight:

After the outbreak of the European war in 1914, the Controller of the Currency instructed national bank examiners that national banks need not be required to charge down the values of their high-grade bond to meet the abnormal and sacrifice quotations which for awhile were being made on the outside markets, (the Stock Exchanges being closed,) on securities which at that time were being thrown overboard regardless of real worth.

This office also earnestly endeavored to prevent the sacrifice by national banks, while the Exchanges were closed and there was no general market for securities, of bonds and shares held as collateral for customers' loans.

The policy pursued proved fortunate at that time. After the first pressure was over and money conditions relaxed, the security market was reestablished; the grave losses which were threatened by the temporary shrinkage in values were averted, and borrowers from banks were enabled to meet their obligations without sacrifice of their collateral.

Since the commencement of the war between this country and Germany there has been a heavy depreciation in the quoted values of securities generally, including those of the very highest grade, which have heretofore found a ready market in competition with Government issues; and in many cases prices have shrunk to figures which are manifestly far below the prices which would prevail under any normal conditions. This shrinkage or marking down of values is partly due to the efforts of investors to sell other high-class securities for reinvestment in Government bonds.

In view of all conditions, the Controller of the Currency has instructed National Bank Examiners that they need not at this time require national banks holding high-grade bonds of unquestioned intrinsic value and merit to charge such investments down to present abnormal figures; but an intelligent and conservative discretion will be exercised as to the price at which national banks can safely and reasonably be permitted to carry such high-class securities and as to what proportion of the depreciation should be charged off in any six months' period.

This action, it is thought, will tend to prevent undue tightening of the money

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SPEED UP TODAY IN LOAN DRIVE

New York City to be Canvassed by Blocks by Salesmen for Patriotism.

CLOCKS TO TELL PROGRESS

Viscount Reading to be a Speaker at Great Rally in Closing Campaign.

The third week of the four weeks' Liberty Loan campaign opens today with the New York Federal Reserve District short approximately $1,200,000,000 of the $1,500,000,000 which it is expected to contribute. Applications for the bonds must come in at the rate of $100,000,000 a day if the desired total is to be reached in the remaining twelve business days of the campaign.

There is every indication that the solicitation of subscriptions will be pursued more vigorously from now on than during the last fortnight. The 100,000 workers, many of them volunteers, who are devoting their time to the loan have received the signal to turn on more power and to speed things up. Public meetings are to be held everywhere throughout the district, and special attention will be directed to systematic canvasses, both in the cities and in rural communities. This morning, for the first time, the actual bonds of the new 4 per cent. Liberty Loan will become available to cash purchasers, and it is expected that the appearance of the securities will greatly aid in the task of getting the public to subscribe.

The entire strength of the Home Defense League will be employed in canvassing New York City for subscriptions. The work will be undertaken by police precincts under the direction of the Liberty Loan Committee Chairman of each. All drills and other exercises will be suspended, and every one of the 25,000 members of the league will devote his whole time to the work. The city will be canvassed block by block. Not only will every house be visited, but sentries will be posted so that every person entering or leaving the area which is being visited at any given time will have the Liberty Loan brought to his attention. The canvassing will be under the general supervision of Deputy Police Commissioner A. M. White, commanding the Home Defense League, with James C. Auchincloss for Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond, and W. W. Pickard for Brooklyn and Queens as his principal assistants. Commissioner White sent telegraphic orders yesterday to all precinct commanders, as well as the Captains of companies recruited from the employes of business houses, to place their entire available force on the work at once.

W. L. Markham, County Agricultural Agent, in charge of the New York State Co-operative Extension Work in Agricultural and Home Economics, sent word yesterday that his bureau had started a personal Liberty Loan canvass among each of the division's 1,300 members in Erie County. Similar activity is reported from Sullivan County.

To promote the sale of Liberty bonds the Allied Clothing Trades Committee has erected "clocks" at the southwest corner of Astor Place and Broadway, the southwest corner of Fourteenth Street and Broadway, the northwest corner of Fifteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, and the southwest corner of Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. Each clock will show how much of the expected $1,500,000,000 of subscriptions has been raised, and how much the clothing trades have contributed to their allotment of $5,000,000.

Viscount Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, will be the principal speaker

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WHITMAN PLEDGES VOTE TO MITCHEL TO BEAT TAMMANY

But Asserts "There Is No Hohenzollern Issue" in the Municipal Campaign.

DEFINES PARTY ATTITUDE

Says Republicans Won't Violate Regularity if They Support a Nonpartisan City Candidate.

MAYOR WELCOMES SUPPORT

But Upholds His Contention That Loyalty Will Sway Voters—Bennett Derides Governor's Action.

Governor Charles S. Whitman last night openly declared his support of Mayor Mitchel in the municipal campaign and said he expected to vote for him. In a statement which he issued at the St. Regis Hotel, the Governor said that the only issue in the campaign, to his mind, was, "Shall Tammany Hall rule New York?" The Republican Party, he said, was committed to nonpartisanship in municipal elections, and the Governor added that he believed that Republicans might properly support the Mayor, although William M. Bennett was the choice at the party primary, and "maintain their party regularity, too."

The Governor said that there was no "Hohenzollern issue" in the campaign; that he had no reason to doubt the Americanism of Judge John F. Hylan, the Tammany Mayoralty candidate, while he believed that Mr. Bennett "is as loyal to the country and the flag as is the Mayor or the Governor." As Governorof the State, he said he resented the suggestion that the election or the defeat of any one of the present candidates would indicate any lack of patriotism on the part of the people of the city.

Mayor Mitchel last night expressed his gratification at the offer of the Governor's support, but emphatically asserted that the Governor was mistaken in his opinion that there is no "Hohenzollern issue" in the campaign. The Mayor said that the issue of loyalty and disloyalty, "Americanism and Hohenzollernism," was not of his making, but had been forced upon him by those who had attacked and opposed him because of his support of President Wilson and the National Government in the war. Mr. Bennett's comment was that the Governor had "hit Mr. Mitchel over the head with a club in his right hand, and wipes the blood away with the left hand."

Governor Whitman's Statement.

Governor Whitman's statement was as follows:

"During the recent primaries I urged Republicans in New York City to support the Fusion movement at the polls, because I believed that it offered the only hope of saving the city from the control of Tammany Hall. I see no reason to change my mind. Mr. Bennett carried the Republican primaries, and is the regular Republican candidate. He is entitled, legally and morally, to the Republican name, the Republican emblem, and the use of the Republican machinery.

"I refer especially to the organization watchers, challengers, and workers at the polls named by the Republican County Chairmen. It is their duty to protect his interests, and in the light of recent events I do not blame him for feeling that his interests at the polls need protection. Such officials will be named by the Democratic Party for the benefit of Judge Hylan, and by the Fusion Committee for the benefit of Mr. Mitchel. Any effort by resolution of any County Committee to deprive Mr. Bennett of the assistance of these organization representatives, numbering several thousand in the greater city, would be, in my opinion, essentially as dishonest as was the effort in certain quarters to steal the nomination at the primaries.

"There is no Hohenzollern issue in the campaign. My acquaintance with Judge Hylan is slight, but I have no reason to doubt his Americanism. I have known Mr. Bennett for twenty years and I believe that he is as loyal to the country and the flag as is the Mayor or the Governor.

"As the Governor of this State I resent the suggestion that the election or the defeat of any one of these candidates would indicate any lack of patriotism on the part of the people of the greater city, constituting as they do more than half of the population of the State. The people of the city and of the State are sincere and enthusiastic in their support of President Wilson at this critical time and they are loyal to the country and to the cause, and they will continue so to be, whatever the result of the election.

Sees "Only One Issue."

"There is only one issue. There is but one question which the people are called upon to answer on Nov. 6: Shall Tammany Hall rule New York? No one knows better than I do what Tammany rule means to New York City, and I am against it just as hard as I know how to be. The Republican Party is committed to nonpartisanship in municipal administration and in municipal elections. Such a declaraton has been repeatedly made in the platforms of the party, city and State.

"There is no party irregularity involved in a Republican's supporting a nonpartisan anti-Tammany movement in New York City. It is plainly impossible to elect a Republican. The only hope of defeating Tammany Hall lies in the candidacy of Mr. Mitchel.

"I expect to vote for him, and I believe that Republicans may properly support him and maintain their party regularity, too. But, even if such were not the case and the choice were between the obligation of partisanship and the obligation of citizenship, our duty would be entirely clear.

"I see reference in some of the newspapers to former statements and speeches of mine relative to Tammany, Fusion and nonpartisanship in municipal affairs. I desire to reiterate everything I have ever said on these subjects. My statements were true when they were made, and they are true now."

Asked if he intended to take an active part in the campaign, the Governor said:

"The statement speaks for itself. I expect to vote for Mr. Mitchel."

Mayor Mitchel's Comment.

This is the Mayor's comment upon what the Governor said:

"I am gratified and not surprised that the Governor has declared himself for

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Potatoes Germany's One Hope In Face of 40% Cut in Grain

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Press Association publishes a review of food conditions in Germany and Austria. It says that an investigation ordered by the German Chancellor shows that the 1917 yield will be 40 per cent. lower than in normal years for wheat and 45 per cent. lower for rye, oats, and barley.

The total harvest of wheat and rye is 7,500,000 tons, as compared with 13,000,000 tons in 1915. The shortage will be partly compensated from Rumania.

The reviewer thinks the food situation in Germany the coming Winter will depend mainly on the potato harvest. Potatoes are now being delivered with fair regularity, but should frost, lack of labor or other reason cause a shortage, it may well spell disaster.

The situation in Austria-Hungary, it is stated, is worse than in Germany.

APPEALS TO FLEET TO HALT GERMANS

Kerensky Says "Hour of Trial Has Arrived" with Foe on Oesel Island.

KRONSTADT IS WEAKENED

Germans on Oesel Press On, but Attempt to Seize Island Toward Mainland Fails.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 14.—In consequence of the occupation of Oesel Island at the head of the Gulf of Riga by German forces, aided by a huge fleet, Premier Kerensky has issued an urgent appeal to the Baltic fleet to defend the Fatherland "in this hour of trial." His statement divulges the fact that the garrison of Kronstadt, chief fortress and military port of Russia and the station of the Baltic fleet, twenty miles west of Petrograd, has already by its attitude weakened the defensive resources of the fortress.

Kerensky's appeal, which is addressed to the Commander in Chief of the northern armies, reads as follows:

"Tell the redoubtable Baltic fleet that the hour of trial has arrived. Russia expects for her safety a valiant effort by the navy, and I, as Generalissimo, demand that the sailors make sacrifices.

"The hour has come when the Baltic fleet can defend the honor of the Fatherland and the great traditions of liberty and of the revolution. It is time to reflect seriously and to cease to cooperate involuntarily with the cause of the enemy. The garrison of Kronstadt has by its attitude already caused the defensive resources of the fortress to be incomplete.

"Let all remember that the Fatherland will not forgive criminal levity. Let the abominable crime of the battleship Petropavlosk be redeemed. Let the fleet repulse the enemy under command of its officers, whose patriotism is well known to all Russia."

The German forces which landed on Oesel Island had occupied up to 10 o'clock yesterday morning the whole northern and eastern part of the island and were within twelve versts, (eight miles) of Arensburg, the capital, on the southern shore, according to an announcement made today by the naval General Staff.

Fighting between the Russians and German troops continues, and the Germans are pressing the Russians toward the southeast. The Russians still occupy Serel Point and the Svorb Peninsula on the southwestern coast.

New German Move Defeated.

An attempt made by a German force to capture a pier on Moon Island, between the Island of Oesel and the mainland of Esthonia, was repulsed.

Ninety German vessels participated in the landing on Oesel. These included eight dreadnoughts, a dozen light cruisers, forty torpedo boats, and thirty mine sweepers.

It now develops that the German movement against Dagö Island, north of Oesel and at the head of the Gulf of Finland, was a demonstration rather than an attack. A small detachment was landed, following the destruction of a Russian battery by the German warships, but according to the Russian War Office bulletin this force was later compelled to return to the ships. "Four German torpedo boats were sunk by the battery before it was silenced, says the bulletin.

Russian warships are resisting German attempts to enter the waters between Oesel and Dagö Islands.

The War Office statement reads:

Baltic Sea.—On Friday the enemy who landed on Oesel Island succeeded in occupying part of the island. Toward evening it was observed that enemy motorcyclist detachments were approaching Orrishaf in the eastern part of the island, and they attempted to capture a pier on Moon Island, but were repulsed.

The fight with enemy troops which landed still continues. Enemy advanced detachments are pressing our troops in a southeasterly direction.

The landing of German troops on Oesel Island continued yesterday. The region where the debarkation is taking place is guarded from the sea by very large enemy naval forces.

Simultaneously with the landing on Oesel Island several enemy ships engaged our shore batteries on Dagö Island. According to the information to hand, four enemy torpedo boats were sunk by the fire of this battery, and one enemy cruiser which was firing at this battery ran aground.

Our battery was completely destroyed by the overwhelming gunfire from the enemy ships. This enabled the enemy to land a small detachment on Dagö Island, which, however, was unable to maintain its position, and the troops promptly returned to their ships.

Since yesterday morning our ships have successfully hindered the enemy's naval forces entering our waters between Dagö and Oesel Islands.

In the course of the engagements of the last two days our ships suffered no appreciable damage. While he has landed troops, the enemy also continues the usual mine sweeping along the Courland shores of Irban Strait.

During numerous aerial reconnoissances and engagements in the region

Continued on Page 3.

MILITARY TRIALS FOR OFFICERS WHO CABLE TROOP NEWS

Washington Aroused by Publication of Arrival of Forces in France.

GOVERNORS GOT MESSAGES

Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel as Well as Censors Must Explain.

OFFICIAL REQUEST IGNORED

Dispatches Heralded in Many Newspapers Despite Department's Plea.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 14.—Connecticut's former National Guardsmen are safe in France, and the cheerful information was widely heralded in practically every Saturday evening and Sunday morning newspaper in the State. This in spite of the fact that the War Department refused to countenance such infraction of its regulations. Several private cablegrams had been received by Connecticut relatives of guardsmen on Saturday, followed by one which read like this:

"Governor, Connecticut, Hartford: All safe and mill, [well.] Publish. "ISABELLE."

As finally corrected by the telegraph company this was made to read:

"All safe and well; publish. "ISABELLE."

Senator Isabelle of New Haven is the Colonel of the 102d United States Infantry, which is composed of the Connecticut National Guard regiments. When this message, which had passed both the French and American censors, was given out by the Governor's office, with the significant special request for publicity, the Connecticut newspapers felt justified in going ahead in printing the news.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The Colonel of a New England National Guard regiment and the Lieutenant Colonel of a Western National Guard regiment probably will be tried by court-martial for cabling to the Governors of their respective States that the New England regiment and the Western regiment had arrived in France. The Colonel cabled his Governor to give the widest publicity to the news.

An investigation is being made by the War Department, and it was made known tonight that the Navy Department had begun an inquiry to ascertain why the American cable censors passed the two dispatches without notifying the authorities in Washington. It was from the New England Governor that the department learned of the Colonel's cablegram.

The War Department was concerned when it learned tonight that the Governor of the New England State had given out the Colonel's message for publication. Officials were indignant, because they had requested the Governor not to give out the news. It was said that this request had been made by both the department and George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, and that the objections had been laid before the Governor in the most positive way.

The Governor was told, it was said, that when the commanding general of the division to which the Colonel's regiment was attached learned of his action the Colonel was likely to be detached immediately and perhaps ordered to trial. Officials pointed out that the New England regiment and the Western regiment were in the Federal service and were not in any way under the command of the Governors of the States concerned.

Predicts Drastic Action.

An official of the Committee on Public Information said: "You may quote this committee as saying that the War Department feels this matter very keenly. Officials of the department think the information should not be published. The case of the New England Colonel is the most flagrant case of the kind yet brought to their attention. Instant and drastic action will be taken."

Why the Governor of the New England State should have given out the information about the arrival of troops in France in the face of the emphatic request from the War Department caused amazement among officials. Some of them said that the New England Governor was informed that the court-martial of the Colonel was practically certain to follow the publication.

The New England Governor had brought the matter to the department's attention, they said, and the deduction was drawn from this that he was doubtful of the propriety of giving the news to the press. One of the highest officers of the army, who is officially attached to the War Department, said that the action of the Colonel and the Lieutenant Colonel in sending the information, and particularly the request of the Colonel that the widest publicity be given to it, was "almost criminal."

The Navy Department's interest in the matter comes from the fact that it has charge of the administration of the censorship over cable dispatches. The department's investigation has not been completed, but officers said tonight that it was probable that the censors had been misled into believing that, as the messages were addressed to Governors of States, they were official and therefore not liable to the censorship.

This, however, does not explain how the censors overlooked the request that the news of the arrival of National Guard troops in France be published. It is known throughout official circles that the policy of the Government is not to publish news of the arrival of troops in Europe until General Pershing has sent a cable message suggesting that this be done.

The War Department and the Committee on Public Information objected to the publication of cable press dispatches telling of the arrival in France of the first American contingent of General Pershing's army. A considerable period elapsed after the publication of the press dispatch on the subject before General Pershing was willing that the fact of the arrival of the expedition should be announced officially.

It was explained at the department that when the first press account reached this country the entire contingent had not landed, and the publication of the statement that the expedition had arrived was virtual notice to German submarine commanders that American

Continued on Page 3.

Germans Assail Swiss Champion of Belgium

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 14.—The Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger has started a campaign against Gustave Ador, head of the Swiss Political Department, because of his remark that, as a condition for a just peace, Belgium must be restored and compensated.

The Lokal-Anzeiger demands the retirement of Ador, and suggests that the Ministers at Berne of the Central Powers sever relations with the Swiss Political Department until he resigns.

HOLLAND STOPS SHIPS TO ENGLAND

Step Taken Because of Embargo and the Cutting Off of Cable Communication.

DUTCH PRESS DENOUNCES US

Condemns Our Refusal to Give Coal to Ships Now Here—Fears Seizing of Cargoes.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 14.—The Maasbode says it learns that all Dutch shipping to England has been stopped on account of the pending differences between Great Britain and Holland.

Cornelius van Aalst, President of the Netherlands Overseas Trust, in an interview printed in the Handelsblad, describes the restriction placed by Great Britain on cable communication between Holland and other countries, including the Dutch colonies, as a very serious measure which could only have been devised by persons unacquainted with the situation and with feeling in Holland.

Herr van Aalst declared that Dutch commercial men would never yield to such a measure or try to influence the Government to yield. The United States, which in part, he said, boasted of Dutch origin, owed a tremendous lot to Holland and, therefore, was under moral obligation to help her. In conclusion he said that the American Government was playing a high hand.

Great Britain on Oct. 11 stopped all commercial cable communication with Holland until such time as the Netherlands Government placed absolute restriction on the transit of sand, gravel, and scrap metal from Germany to Belgium by way of Holland. The British Government contended that this material was being used by the Germans in the construction of dugouts.

The Netherlands Government replied by saying that it would satisfy the British desire to stop the transit of sand and gravel to Belgium only when the British Government showed despite the declaration of the German authorities and the investigations of Dutch officers, that the materials were being used for war purposes.

Dutch Press Greatly Incensed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 14.—The Dutch press is considerably incensed at the latest restrictions imposed upon Holland by America and her allies. The pro-German Vaderland, referring to the cutting off of commercial cables by Great Britain, says that the longer the war lasts the worse it is for Holland, adding that the situation is daily becoming more dangerous.

"America," says this journal, "prevents our ships, laden with cargoes that have been paid for, from leaving her ports, and cuts off all connections with our colonies, and England cuts our cable connections. Certainly America and England have the right to do so; but are we to bear it in silence?"

Commenting on America's refusal to furnish coal to Dutch steamers, the Vaderland asks if this is a proper attitude for a country which champions the rights of little nations. It also asks if America and England will force Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and even China to hold Dutch ships, as America is doing, and whether Dutch merchantmen will be kept in British ports, as those of Sweden have been. It looks, says the Vaderland, as if the Entente permitted itself to take any action toward neutrals, and as if America and England wished to convince the world of their might, and it sarcastically asks if this is a sign of strength.

The Handelsblad says that England has been pursuing bullying tactics, remarking that this appears to be an Anglo-Saxon word, and that America is adopting the same policy of economic pressure in the matter of bunker coal, and asking if President Wilson's phrases regarding the rights of humanity are only empty phrases.

The Handelsblad admits the President's legal right to pursue these tactics, but asserts that his refusal to allow Dutch vessels to coal is not due to the fact that there is a scarcity of fuel or that America needs the coal herself, but to his desire to commit an unfriendly act. It argues that similar action on the part of the Netherlands—for instance, refusal to sell rubber to America—would be considered hostile.

Dutch ships, it says, sought hospitality in American ports, counting on the protection accorded by international law. It speaks apprehensively of the report that America may seize their cargoes, and says that such action would be hostile, and might lead to a declaration of war. It concludes by saying that, whatever the consequences of the allied abuse of power, the Dutch people will back the Government in any step it may take.

The semi-official Nieuwe Courant says:

"While the statesmen of the belligerent powers are hurling reproaches and insults over the heads of the small neutrals, the difficulties of these latter are becoming increasingly great. Communication with our colonies has been severed by the refusal of the Allies to allow us to coal in America and South Africa, and now the economic oppression has been increased by England's severing cable communication."

The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, West Va.—Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

PRESIDENT ACTS TO SUPERVISE ALL TRADING WITH FOE

New Law's Sweeping Powers Delegated to Agencies of Government by Executive Order.

ERECTS A LICENSE SYSTEM

War Trade Board Succeeds Export Administrative Board, with Transfer of Members.

CENSORSHIP PROVIDED FOR

Alien Property Custodian to be Appointed—Term "Enemy" Officially Defined.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—President Wilson issued an executive order tonight by which he put into effect practically all of the great powers vested in him by the Trading with the Enemy act, one of the most drastic pieces of legislation ever passed by Congress.

By the regulations set forth the President took over control of American commerce, both as regards exports and imports, and prescribed the conditions on which trading with enemy interests might be carried on. One provision is that none of the money involved shall be permitted to be contributed to the welfare of enemy countries.

Provisions of far-reaching consequence are made for the taking over, when deemed advisable, of enemy property in the United States by an Alien Property Custodian, to be named by the President. It is further provided that enemy-held patents may be used to aid in the winning of the war.

To throw every possible safeguard around information which might get to the enemy, the President created a Censorship Board, with full powers to censor cable, telegraph, radio, and mail communication of every sort passing between this country and any foreign nation. Censorship of the foreign language press is vested in the Postmaster General.

Machinery Reorganized.

Some of the war-time machinery already in existence was reorganized by the terms of the order. The Exports Administrative Board goes out of existence and is replaced by the War Trade Board, which will supervise exports and imports and consider applications for licenses to trade with enemy firms, thus making it possible to shut off coal from South American public utilities now in German hands if it is deemed expedient.

Foreign insurance companies in the United States will be subject to a licensing system which will be controlled by the Secretary of the Treasury, who also will retain control of shipments of gold, silver, bullion and currency.

Vance McCormick, Chairman of the Exports Administrative Board, will remain as Chairman of the War Trade Board, and the present personnel will not be changed. A representative of the Treasury Department will be added. A War Trade Council will be organized to act in an advisory capacity, and will include the present members of the Exports Council and Chairman Edward N. Hurley of the United States Shipping Board.

The additional powers thus vested in the various branches of the Government's war machinery, it is believed, will make it possible for the United States to cut off absolutely the last vestige of hope of German agents to get aid to their nation. The law provides heavy penalties for the punishment of those engaged in such traffic.

Text of Executive's Order.

Here is the President's order:

Executive order vesting power and authority in designated officers and making rules and regulations under Trading with the Enemy act and Title VII. of the act, approved June 15, 1917:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by "an act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy and for other purposes," approved Oct. 6, 1917, and by Title VII. of the act, approved June 15,1917, entitled "an act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States and for other purposes," (hereinafter designated as the Espionage act,) I hereby make the following orders and rules and regulations:

WAR TRADE BOARD.

1. I hereby establish a War Trade Board, to be composed of representatives, respectively, of the Secretary of State, of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the Secretary of Agriculture, of the Secretary of Commerce, of the Food Administrator, and of the United States Shipping Board.

2. I hereby vest in said board the power and authority to issue licenses under such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, or to withhold or refuse licenses, for the exportation of all articles, except coin, bullion, or currency the exportation or taking of which out of the United States may be restricted by proclamations heretofore or hereafter issued by me under said Title VII. of the espionage act.

3. I further hereby vest in said War Trade Board the power and authority to issue, upon such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, or to withhold or refuse, licenses for the importation of all articles the importation of which may be restricted by any proclamation hereafter issued by me under Section 11 of the Trading with the Enemy act.

4. I further hereby vest in said War Trade Board the power and authority not vested in other officers by subsequent provisions of this order to issue, under such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, or to withhold or refuse, licenses to trade, either directly or indirectly, with, to, or from, or for, or on account of, on or behalf of, or for the benefit of, any other person, with knowledge or reasonable cause to believe that such other person is an enemy or ally of enemy, or is conducting or taking part in such trade directly or indirectly for, or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of, an enemy or ally of enemy.

5. I further hereby vest in said War Trade Board the power and authority, under such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, to issue to

Continued on Page 6.

sacrifices. The men who go forth to do battle in the field must be equipped and sustained. Funds must be forthcoming to furnish the food, the firearms and other supplies for the fighting forces of the nation. Finances for that purpose must be secured immediately from the sale of bonds. The workers can help by contributing their mite.

"I am reminded of the fable of a great drought when the crops were wasting for the want of water, and one little raindrop said to another in the clouds, 'I would like to go down to the relief of the farmer and his perishing crops, but I am so little it would be useless,' and another little raindrop replied, 'It would be useless for you to go down alone, but let us all go down and our combined effort will bring the needed relief.' The advice was accepted and a beautiful shower poured down on the land and the crops were saved for the harvest.

"And so it is with the workers. The fund each has available is but a drop, but all of the drops together can make a shower of funds that will furnish the needed supplies, bring joy to the hearts of the boys at the front and consternation to our enemies.

"WILLIAM B. WILSON,"
"Secretary of Labor."

URGES LOAN UPON GERMANS.

Henry Weismann Tells Brooklyn Alliance Duty of Patriotism.

More than 3,000 persons gathered last night at Schwaben Hall, Knickerbocker and Myrtle Avenues, Brooklyn, to attend the annual Fall Festival of the Brooklyn Branch of the National German-American Alliance, greeted enthusiastically a letter written by Henry Weismann, President of the New York State German-American Alliance, in which he urged them to participate in the Liberty Loan and to give active encouragement and aid to American soldiers in the field.

The festival was principally devoted to a celebration of the anniversary of the landing in Pennsylvania in 1683 of the first German settlers in this country, who came at the invitation of William Penn and founded what is now Germantown. Mr. Weismann, who is President of the Brooklyn Branch as well as of the State organization, was to be the principal speaker. Instead his letter was read by Otto C. Mayday, Secretary of the Brooklyn Branch, who acted as Chairman. The letter follows:

My Dear Mr. Mayday:

I greatly regret that owing to the quite recent death of my dear wife I shall not be able to participate in your exercises. Rest assured, however, that I am with you in spirit and kindly convey to our friends my hope that this celebration will result in two important things.

First, to emphasize the great patriotism of the Americans of German stock ever since, on that memorable October day, 1683, the first German pioneers arrived in Pennsylvania in response to the invitation of William Penn and founded the settlement known later as Germantown. Let the glory of Pastorius, of Muhlenberg, De Kalb, von Steuben, Schurz, Sigel, and the countless others who became a living and proud part of our beloved country shine forth in your thoughts and words, an example, an inspiration to the German-Americans of today in their endeavor to serve their adopted country with equal zeal.

Secondly, may the evening's exercises be the starting point of a new and still greater devotion to our country's cause, a devotion not in words but in deeds no less important than those which our boys have now been called to perform on the field of battle. Painful as the struggle against the men and women of our kin must necessarily be to thousands of our race, we can hesitate as little as did the patriotic men of North and South who fifty years ago fought, brother against brother, so that the institutions of the republic could survive and the home for the oppressed could be saved for your benefit as well as that of all mankind.

Active participation in the Liberty Loan is the watchword of the hour, as is also the active encouragement and aid to the boys in the field. Service such as this will be the test of our usefulness as a patriotic American alliance in a period of great national danger and will become a badge of honor for the years to come, such as will entitle us to promote with greater zeal than ever the patriotic American purposes for which the alliance has been formed.

May the flame of patriotism burn brightly tonight, a beacon light to those who would bring their offerings to the altar of American freedom and a warning to those who would fain believe that the Americans of German stock are not a unit with the forces of our nation in the present struggle, no matter who the foe and what the cost.

With this ardent wish, I remain.
HENRY WEISMANN.

The exercises at the celebration consisted of singing by the United Singers of Brooklyn and the German-American Boys' Chorus, gymnastic exercises by the Eastern District Turn Verein, the presentation of medals to pupils of the high and elementary public schools for excellence in the study of the German language, and the production of a set of historical tableaux. The first tableau represented the purchase of Manhattan Island from the Indians. The second was a reproduction of the reception of the first German settlers, headed by Daniel Pastorius, by William Penn, and the third showed Baron von Steuben drilling Continental troops in the presence of General George Washington.

TANK TO FIGHT FOR LOAN.

Land Battleship from French Front to Parade New York Streets.

Through the courtesy of the British Government the British tank which is being brought here directly from the western front, where it has seen active service, together with the tank's gun crew, are to be lent for one day to the Liberty Loan Committee of the New York Federal Reserve District. It will be used in a parade through the city streets. Speaking of the tank, a British officer said last night:

"The tank weighs twenty-six tons, and it is being brought here in seven sections. It is the largest size made, and the crew accompanying it comprises one officer and seven men.

"The tank that is coming has seen good, hard service, but fortunately it has never been struck by a German shell. A German shell striking a tank directly is the one thing that can knock a tank out. Over the western front you can see many tanks abandoned.

"Tanks are getting to move faster and faster. They are being developed rapidly. Their efficiency is enormously increasing. Now they can keep up with infantry. They can move at the rate of three miles an hour. This tank you will see in the streets of New York is one of the newer types, not, of course, the very latest, but fully up to date.

"There is no more uncomfortable place in the world than the interior of a tank, especially when it is in motion. The greatest difficulty is to see out of it, and this is done by a periscope."

Harvard's Campaign Opens Today.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 14.—In the Liberty Loan campaign which will open at Harvard University tomorrow a committee of 100 undergraduates will try to sell from $50,000 to $100,000 in bonds by asking each student having a parental allowance to lay aside each week a part of it for the purchase of bonds on the installment plan. Harvard clubs also will be asked to divert their surplus money to Liberty Bonds.

Camp Devens Subscribes $423,250.

AYER, Mass., Oct. 14.—The national army cantonment at Camp Devens today had subscribed a total of $423,250 to the Liberty Loan. The amount represents an increase of $25,800 over yesterday's total.

Old time Ale drinkers say the foundation of the cult is based upon the famous OLD STOCK ALES of

Evans

AND THAT

"Old Musty Ale"

IS EVANS' MASTERPIECE.
ON DRAUGHT ONLY

RESERVE BANK HAS $8,000,000,000 CREDIT

Accession of Great Trust Companies Lifts District's Lending and Currency Limit.

GEARED FOR LIBERTY LOAN

Tremendous Resources of New York Banks Insures That Any Government Need Will Be Met.

Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank in New York, and Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee of this district, issued a statement last night explaining to what extent the bank was being strengthened by the added membership of six trust companies, and declaring that the Federal Reserve Bank had such tremendous resources that it could increase its loans by $1,100,000,000 should there be demand for it. Such an increase in the Reserve Bank's loan would expand the lending capacity of the banks of this district by at least $8,000,000,000. Governor Strong's observations are intended to reassure the banks and the public that the financial machinery of the Federal Reserve System is so well adjusted that it can supply billions and billions of credit and currency in the event of need, for successfully floating huge Government loans.

Mr. Strong points out that the Federal Reserve mechanism is geared to take care adequately of loans made by banks to their customers for the purpose of financing the purchase of Liberty Loan bonds, and urges the public "to borrow and buy: to save and pay." Governor Strong's statement follows:

"One of the most important developments in the entire history of the Federal Reserve system and one of the most vital in its immediate bearing on the flotation of the Second Liberty Loan is the decision of a number of the larger New York trust companies to become members of the system.

"The bearing which this has upon the success of the Second Liberty Loan, and, in fact, upon the Government's entire financial program, is not fully understood by the public as yet.

"Applications for membership now include six companies with total resources of $1,538,000,000. As a result of their admission the cash reserve of the Federal Reserve Bank will be increased from about $630,000,000, as of Oct. 10, to about $720,000,000.

"Upon this reserve base, and without impairing the minimum required by law to be held against note and deposit liabilities, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York could increase its loan and deposit accounts by no less than $1,100,000,000, which amount could be correspondingly increased as other State institutions join the system.

"But that is far from expressing the full strength of the banking situation. Every loan made by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to its members is, in fact, creating new reserve money for the member banks, and in turn increases the lending power of the banks as a whole in the ratio of about 10) to 13.

"Of course, no such huge demands will be made upon the reserve and member banks. But should the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in fact increase its loans by the sum of $1,100,000,000 the lending capacity of the banks of the second district would thereby be expanded by no less a sum than about $8,000,000,000. The increase in their reserves through borrowings from the Reserve Bank would inevitably give them this added lending power if they cared to exercise it.

"While expansion of such volume is neither necessary nor desirable, still to the extent that expansion does take place, the provisions of the Federal Reserve act are such as thoroughly to safeguard the country's financial system.

"The New York Clearing House Association has recommended that its members make advances to subscribers for Liberty bonds at 4 per cent. Interest and the Liberty Loan Committee of this district has made a similar recommendation. The Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York have stated that they see nothing in the present situation or outlook which would require increasing the present rate of 3½ per cent., which loans may be rediscounted at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. There should, therefore, be no hesitation on the part of any subscriber to borrow from his bank at these reasonable rates in order to subscribe for bonds which his expected savings will enable him to pay for, nor need there be any hesitation on the part of banks to make these loans when they can, directly or indirectly, resort to the Federal Reserve Bank to rediscount them, in case their reserves become impaired.

"If a subscriber to Liberty bonds sells property and securities for the purpose he performs a patriotic service, but, of course, the purchaser of the property or securities will himself thereby invest cash which otherwise he might invest in Liberty bonds. This is simply a shifting of credit, and while it probably results in an increase of subscriptions, it does not necessarily do so.

"On the other hand, a subscriber who is willing to commit himself to future economies by buying bonds for which he must borrow a portion of the purchase price is directly contributing to increasing the fund available for the purchase of bonds as well as contributing to national economy.

"This statement applies to individuals and institutions of large income with just as much force as it does to wage earners who are urged to buy $50 bonds by paying $1 a week. And the men and women of means should also not hesitate to pledge a part of their incomes for fifty weeks as the wage earners are doing. The banking power of the country is ample to take care of all such loans, no matter what they may aggregate, and it is being rapidly increased by the admission of these new institutions to the Federal Reserve system.

"Consequently, the patriotic action of the trust companies in joining the system lends a new point to the slogan which should be adopted by all subscribers to the Liberty Loan bonds: 'Borrow and buy; save and pay.'"

SPEED UP TODAY IN LOAN DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

at a Liberty Loan rally which will be held at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening. Dr. Butler of Columbia University will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior, George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, and Captain R. Hugh Enyvet, of the Australian army.

Governor Whitman will speak at noon today at the Liberty Bank in Madison Square, which is being operated by the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee.

Howard Bayne, Vice President of the Columbia Trust Company, issued the following statement discussing the various features of the new Liberty Loan bonds and showing that they fully measured up to the "ideal investment":

"I do not know whether the business of investing money should be classified as an art or a science, but I do know that there are investment measurements which are as useful as the slide rule of the engineer. And if you will study the Liberty Loan bonds in the light of these investment measurements, I believe you will quickly realize that they are the most satisfactory security ever offered in any market.

"I believe that some one has classified the elements of an ideal bond investment as ten in number—security of principal, stability of income, fair income return, marketability, value as collateral, tax exemption, exemption from care, acceptable duration, acceptable denomination, and stability of market price.

"Certainly you can accept it as axiomatic as to the safety of the principal and the stability of the income from Liberty bonds. Certainly every banker and student of investment knows that 4 per cent., year in and year out, is a fair income return. As to marketability this factor ordinarily depends with any security upon the size of the issue, and this will be the largest issue of bonds ever offered. As to the value as collateral, the collateral value of a Liberty bond will be almost the same as that of a banknote. For the tax exemption measurement, which is now becoming a factor of tremendous importance, the investor has the provision that all of the bonds are exempt from most taxes and the first $5,000 exempt from the others. Certainly the holder of Liberty bonds has exemption from care, and the duration of the bonds from ten to twenty-five years is neither too long nor too short.

"To meet the requirements of acceptable domination the Government has provided for every type of investor from the $50 man to the $1,000,000 corporation. Bonds may be had in coupon form or registered, and registered bonds may be later exchanged for coupon bonds or vice versa.

"The last requirement, 'stability of market price,' to me appears the simplest of all because of the convertible feature. If the Government has to increase the rate on some future war issue, prices of nearly all other bonds will tend to decline, but the Liberty bonds will stay up, as they can be converted into the new bond bearing the higher rate. I believe there hardly exists a plausible argument against investment in Liberty bonds, no matter how small or how large may be the funds of the investor."

WANAMAKERS GIVE $2,500,000.

Father and Son Aid Philadelphia Women's Loan Drive.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 14.—John Wanamaker and his son, Rodman Wanamaker, gave impetus to the Women's Liberty Loan campaign, which opened today in Philadelphia, by subscribing $2,500,000. Announcement of the subscription was made this morning in the Wanamaker advertisement. There are 8,000 women in the local drive for $138,000,000 in subscriptions which they have pledged themselves to obtain.

"We intended to give our subscription today to the Philadelphia National Bank," says the Wanamaker announcement, "but to start the ball rolling we will give it instead to the Emergency Aid to go through the Third National Bank, where we have an account, and this is to authorize the Emergency Aid to enter the subscription for $2,500,000 as follows: John Wanamaker, $1,250,000; Rodman Wanamaker, $1,250,000; total, $2,500,000.

"Twenty-five hundred men or women subscribing $100 each can easily double this amount in the next two days and give the Emergency Aid a good go-off.

"For our country and for the hastening of the end of the war."

Hopeful Signs in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 14.—Cleveland sets out tomorrow morning to raise $60,000,000 to complete the Liberty Loan quota of $80,000,000 in twelve days. Few large corporations have subscribed, and no wealthy Cleveland residents have as yet announced their subscriptions. These are regarded as signs favoring success in the campaign.

Camp Custer's Men Invest.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 14.—Liberty Loan subscriptions at Camp Custer, near here, at noon today totaled $965,450, according to official announcement. Army officers predict the camp will exceed its quota, which has been set at $1,000,000. There are approximately 17,000 men in the camp.

Broome County Increases Quota.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Broome County, with the campaign yet scarcely under way, has subscribed $2,250,000 of its quota of $3,470,000 in the Liberty Loan. The committee has voluntarily raised its quota to $5,000,000.

GORHAM
STERLING
SILVERWARE

THE Name of Gorham means everything in silverware and everything that silverware means.

FIFTH AVENUE AT 36TH STREET
17-19 MAIDEN LANE

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GERMAN PRESS CALLS FOR NEW LEADER

Michaelis's Position Admitted to be Very Shaky, Even with von Capelle Retiring.

CONSERVATIVES MUDDLED

Some Still Hope Chancellor Will Adopt Their Position and Stay in Office.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 14.—There is still considerable tension in German parliamentary circles, and conservatives are relieved that the Reichstag has adjourned for so long. The conservative Tägliche Rundschau says:

"Thank God the Reichstag has adjourned. The crisis is not yet over, it is true; Hausmann has prophesied that the July crisis leads the Fall crisis, and Gothein utters threats for the future, but sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof and the Reichstag adjourned today."

Most of the other newspapers, however, are indignant at the Reichstag adjournment and the dilatory Government methods in view of the critical political situation. The Tageblatt remarks:

"The Reichstag has taken a recess at a most critical period, and it looks almost as if it had fled before a decision. The press, however, cannot participate in these tactics of procrastination or take a vacation."

The Cologne Gazette asserts that acceptance of von Capelle's resignation will require some time, owing to the Kaiser's absence from Germany. The Vorwärts says that Chancellor Michaelis and von Capelle should have been put out immediately and the Empire would then have been spared the scandal of the subsequent events. It adds that it is ridiculous after the recent events that these two men should be still in office, as if nothing had happened. The paper adds that since Thursday's events people must have been convinced that the Social Democrats were the only party in Germany which knew its mind and that the party had certainly won hundreds of thousands to its cause by its resolute attitude. The Vorwärts concludes by saying that, as the Reichstag has adjourned till December, all hope now lies in the party leaders' energetic action.

The annexationist Lokal-Anzeiger says:

"The eyes of all Germans seek longingly for a man—a man who shall lead in politics with the same firmness and unerring certainty with which Hindenburg leads our armies of millions in the field."

The paper sees another Chancellorship crisis imminent, which, it says, Parliament brought about, and it predicts jubilation in the enemy press.

The Vossische Zeitung comments:

"Either the Reichstag must refuse further co-operation with the Chancellor or must admit the possibility of cooperation and insist on a new Cabinet. Helfferich and von Capelle must go," the Düsseldorfer General Anzeiger says. "The new Chancellor clique makes its noisy entrance to the cry 'Michaelis must go.' Its coming man is von Kühlmann, but von Kühlmann is no longer fighting for anything but Alsace Lorraine and for the reconstruction of the house of cards that tumbled to pieces on July 4, 1918, and which was labeled 'an understanding with England.'"

The Deutsche Tages-Zeitung also attacks von Kühlmann on the ground that he thinks the war nothing more than a misunderstanding with England.

The Socialist Chemnitz Volkszeitung says that a general strike in Germany is the final means of pressure, only in the event of the Government's refusing to pursue the peace of understanding by every means.

The Frankfurter Zeitung and Rhenish Westphalian Gazette assert that it is a scandal that von Capelle is to be made the scapegoat of the crisis.

The Westphalian Gazette says it learns from the best possible source that the present Cabinet hopes to clear up the political muddle by von Capelle's retirement, but asserts that if this optimism should not be justified by subsequent events, Michaelis is fully determined to draw the necessary conclusions.

TREASURY CURB PUT ON BOND SLUMP

Continued from Page 1.

market, with the further decline of bonds, a process which, if continued for a considerable period of time, might lead to heavy losses by the investors in such securities and to the consequent detriment of the properties upon which they are issued.

For months past virtually all securities have been steadily diminishing in quoted values. High-grade bonds of unquestioned value have shrunk until they are at the present time almost as low, in many cases, as they were when the New York Stock Exchange was closed in the early days of the European war. Railroad and industrial bonds paying 5 per cent., and in some instances 6, are selling at below par—a situation virtually without precedent, with this single exception, in the history of the issues involved.

Liberty bond financing has resulted in crowding the bargain counters with these securities. Banks lending money upon them as collateral have been consistently compelled to reduce the amounts which they could lend borrowers. The Controller's action, it is thought, will go far toward checking this tendency.

NEW SLOGAN IN BOSTON DRIVE.

Better Subscribe Than Pay Indemnities, Says Allan Forbes.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—"Better pay the United States Government for Liberty Bonds than the German Government a war indemnity," said Allan Forbes, a member of the New England Liberty Loan Committee, in a statement tonight.

A daily average of $36,000,000 for twelve working days must be subscribed, he said, if New England's maximum quota of $500,000,000 was to be reached. For the first two weeks of the campaign only $59,157,000 in subscriptions has been tabulated.

"Although 3,000 miles separate us from the battle front," said Mr. Forbes, "we must not forget that we are in this war, and unless we are on the winning side this apparently safe distance from danger will in no way prevent our enemies from levying a large indemnity on the people of the United States.

"Every one wants peace, but the best way to get it on the right terms is to subscribe generously to the bond issue. In fact, it is a case of subscribe or surrender."

where money is dross

"How do you manage to get articles from men like Gary, Armour, Ford, Lord Airedale?" is a question often asked of SYSTEM, the Magazine of Business. "You surely cannot offer them *money* enough to pay for their time and trouble in writing these articles."

Money is indeed powerless here. But Business with them is an art, a passion, the world's great game. The secrets they have learned they will not willingly let die.

Assure them an audience of men of their own stamp, and they delight to pass on the lessons learned in a lifetime of commercial triumphs.

Advertising in SYSTEM reaches the choicest business audience in America

MISQUOTES ASQUITH TO POINT AN ATTACK

Tageblatt Seeks to Prove Belgium, Not Alsace, Is England's First Peace Condition.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Saturday, Oct. 13.—The Berlin Tageblatt comments editorially at some length on former Premier Asquith's speech of Thursday, wherein it quotes him as saying: "I have repeatedly asked the question whether Germany was ready to consent to Belgium's restitution in its sole and real sense, which is the most essential condition of peace. I have received no answers."

The Tageblatt then continues:

"Herr von Kühlmann has certainly made a statement regarding Belgium that ought to be intelligible to all who can read and hear. He has stated that there was no longer any reason why an agreement should not be reached on the question which is considered the most essential peace condition by Asquith. The only obstruction in the way of peace was France's unacceptable demand for the recession of Alsace-Lorraine.

"Despite his statement that he has never received any answer to his question, Asquith in the same speech seizes upon these utterances of von Kühlmann and calls them a clumsy and transparent attempt to estrange England and France. Now we ask, Is there really so much difference in this question between Asquith's attitude and von Kühlmann's statements? In characterizing the solution of the Alsace question as the most essential peace condition, Asquith certainly admits that Alsace-Lorraine is of secondary consideration so far as England is concerned. He himself emphasizes the distinction between those two questions, and this might cause suspicion of himself as trying to sow distrust between France and England."

The Tageblatt quotes from English papers to prove its contention that Belgium's freedom is England's first peace condition and Alsace Lorraine as only of secondary importance to her. The newspaper does not, however, withhold censure on German diplomacy for making such a clear statement regarding Belgium that all further misrepresentation is impossible, if only for the sake of preventing further confusion in Germany on the question.

Peace negotiations, it goes on, are no potato deal such as the East Elbian Junkers are used to, and who think it extremely clever to keep their trump cards under cover. At the same time, it adds, Asquith was obviously wrong in his contention that von Kühlmann remained silent on the question. The German answer to the Pope's note, as well as the speeches of the Foreign Secretary, has proved clearly at least that Germany does not intend to keep Belgium. The newspaper goes on:

"The essence of Asquith's speech is that he wants no peace but wants to fight to the bitter end, because any patchwork, as he calls it flippantly, is undesirable. We ask, What is England fighting for?"

Most of the other papers publish long articles on the same subject, the dominant idea being that Asquith and others in England purposely obscure the situation to their countrymen because they do not want them to see that today they are continuing the war solely for the purpose of satisfying France's lust of revenge and to reconquer Alsace-Lorraine.

In his speech at Liverpool Thursday Mr. Asquith made no such assertion concerning Belgium as the first peace condition, such as the Tageblatt credits to him. The paragraph of Mr. Asquith's speech as cabled to this country read:

"I have formally asked whether Germany was ready to restore Belgium in the only real sense acceptable to the Allies, but I have received no answer, and von Kühlmann, who can be boisterously definite and precise concerning Alsace-Lorraine preserves regarding Belgium an unbroken, but significant, silence."

REICHSTAG COALITION UNCHANGED ON PEACE

Erzberger Thinks Recent Events Will Not Retard Parliamentarization Movement.

BERLIN, Oct. 13, (via London, Oct. 14.)—Mathias Erzberger, leader of the Centrist Party in the Reichstag which has demanded greater deference to that body from the Government, told The Associated Press today that the developments of the last week would not interfere with the majority parties' peace attitude as based on the resolution of July 19 or in any way retard the movement for parliamentarization. If anything, he asserted, the latter would be more likely to be accelerated as the result of the Government's predicament growing out of events at Tuesday's session of the Reichstag.

Herr Erzberger asserted that the majority bloc, which is now made up of Socialists, Centrists, and Progressives, continued to present itself in a solid phalanx behind the issues for which it stood, and that it was not improbable it would be augmented by substantial support from the National Liberals in connection with some of the more pertinent issues growing out of the present situation. Even without that support the coalition would have an ample working majority.

The fact that the Centrists and Progressives did not join the Socialists in the vote on the resolution of censure and that the Far Left Party declined to support the measure creating the post of Vice Chancellor did not signify an absence of complete concord among the coalition parties on the major issues, Herr Erzberger declared.

In spite of the situation, which is being described in the Liberal press as being more than a "latent crisis," it is not expected the Reichstag will convene before Dec. 5, the date set at Thursday's adjournment. The Emperor is expected back on Oct. 22 from his trip to the near East, and it is assumed he will confer with the factional leaders of the Reichstag.

Dr. Gustav Stresemann, floor leader of the National Liberals, in a signed statement, accuses Chancellor Michaelis and Admiral von Capelle of failure to gauge correctly the effect of their speeches abroad.

"The form and contents of the Government's declaration and its manner of procedure were positively depressing for friends of the Government and a reaction most naturally will result," Herr Stresemann said. "It would have been a simple matter to strike a sharp blow at the Independent Socialists in connection with their followers. Thanks to the inexpedient procedure, the opposite result was achieved, and even partisan quarters extending far to the Right share this impression."

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 14.—There seems to be a growing movement in South Germany against the non-annexation and non-indemnity basis of the Reichstag peace resolution.

The Bavarian Centrum recently proclaimed opposition to the attitude of the Centrists in the Reichstag, and now Herr von Casselmann, the Liberal First Vice President of the Bavarian House of Deputies, has made a speech rejecting the idea of a renunciatory peace. He favors the idea that a resolution should be adopted not inconsistent with such territorial alterations as are necessary to the security of the German frontiers.

Michaelis on Trip to the East.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 14.—A dispatch from Berlin says Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor, has gone to the occupied territory in the east.

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WEATHER BALKED FULL YPRES VICTORY

British, Floundering in Mud, Couldn't Keep Up with Friday's Barrage.

CHECKED AT POELCAPPELLE

Drove the Germans from Brewery Stronghold, but Withdrew Before Counterattacks.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN BELGIUM, Oct. 14.—Today there was a fine spell, though yesterday it was still raining and looked as if it might rain until next March or April. The British soldiers cursed the weather—cursed it with deep and lurid oaths, cursed it wet and cursed it cold, by day and by night, by "duckboards" and mule tracks, by shell holes and swamps, by Ravelbeck and Broenbeek and Lekkerboterbeek—for it was the weather which robbed them of a great victory on Friday, made them suffer the worst miseries of Winter warfare, and held them in the mud when they had set their hearts upon the heights.

It was the mud that beat them. Man after man said that to me on the day of the battle and yesterday. "It was the mud that did us," said an English officer, sitting upon a stretcher and speaking wearily. "We got bogged and couldn't keep up with the barrage. That gave the German machine gunners time to get to work on us. It was their luck."

"Whenever we got near to Fritz he surrendered or ran," said a young Sergeant of an English battalion. "We should have had him beaten with solid ground beneath us, but we all got stuck in a bog, and he came out of his blockhouses and machine-gunned us as we tried to get across the shell holes, all filled like young ponds, and sniped us when we could not drag one leg after the other."

No proof is needed of the valor of the British. It would be idle to speak of it, because for three years they have shown the height of human courage in most damnable and deadly places. But I have known nothing finer in this war than the quality of the talk I heard among the men who fought all Friday, after a night of exposure in wild rain, and lay out all that night in water pools under gunfire and came back again yesterday, wounded.

They were spent, bloody and muddy, cramped and stiff, cold to the marrow bones, and tired after the agony of the long trail back across the barren fields. They did not despair because they had not gained all they had hoped to gain. "We'll get it all right next time," said man after man among them.

That faith, that confidence in their own fighting quality, was not dimmed because on Friday they did not go far. The fire of it, the beauty of it, the simplicity of it, shone in the eyes of these men who were racked by aches and shot through with pain, all befouled by the mud which was in their very pores, and seared by the rememorances of tragic things. Napoleon's Old Guard was not of better stuff than these boys from English farms and factories, Scottish homesteads, and Australian and New Zealand sheep runs.

Watched British Preparations.

I told in my last message how the enemy was ready for a British attack and tried to prevent it before it started by violent shelling over the back areas all through Thursday night, mixing his high explosives with gas shells and trying to catch the troops on the move and the batteries deep in the mud.

It is probable that his airplane observers, flying low through the mists, saw great traffic behind the British lines and thousands of men laying down new tracks and getting forward supplies that could not be hidden from them. The British did not attempt concealment, but worked in the daylight, under the eyes of the hostile observers in Passchendaele and on the high ground above Poelcapelle; so that they could see the tide of all this energy when gunners, pioneers, engineers, transport drivers, mule leaders, and the long, varied columns of troops surged up the arteries of the battlefield and choked them about the Piccadilly Circus of crater-land.

It was a supreme defiance of the enemy's power, a challenge louder than any herald's trumpet, announcing the beginning of the battle. The enemy accepted the challenge, although not, as we know, with any gladness of heart. Behind his lines there were disorder and dismay. His organization had been horribly strained by the rapid series of blows which had fallen upon him and by his great losses. His local reserves had been flung together anyhow to meet the pressure the British put upon him. Remnants of battalions were mixed up with other remnants, and the German prisoners are from many units.

Those divisions of his which bore the brunt of this recent fighting, like the 150th, 160th and Twenty-seventh, were horribly mauled and broken, and other divisions coming up to relieve them were caught by the British long-range guns far back from the lines and lost their way in the swamps which are on their side of the battlefield as well as on the British and struggled forward in the darkness and shell fire to positions hard to find by troops new to this ground.

Their high command issued new orders hurriedly and made desperate efforts to strengthen their lines. They put up new apron-wire defenses around their blockhouses, all the machine guns of the supporting troops were sent forward to the front lines to reinforce those already in position in their blockhouses, and they organized the shell holes between the blockhouses and the narrow sheets of concrete along the slopes of the Goudberg Spur and around the strong part of Bellevue and on the road that goes north from Poelcappelle from the brewery building and round by Passchendaele itself, where there are little hills and hummocks.

Brave German Riflemen.

Never before had the enemy massed so many machine guns on his front for a continuous barrage over a wide region as to defend the last spurs of Passchendaele. He had machine guns up trees, as well as on the ground, and scattered his riflemen among the shell craters with orders to shoot until they were killed or captured. It is fair to these men to say that they obeyed orders and fought on Friday with the fiercest courage. It was only here and there that small bodies of German troops, caught in the British barrage and nerve-broken by the long agony of lying in water under a ceaseless shellfire, ran forward as soon as the first brown lines appeared out of the mud and surrendered.

The men behind the machine guns opened fire at the moment of the attack, and it was the noise of this light artillery—the long-drawn swish of its bullets whipping the ground and the devil's tattoo of groups of machine guns hidden up the slopes—that broke upon the British as soon as they began to make their way through the mud.

I have already told how many of them had spent the night. In spite of all the frightfulness of the darkness, cold, weariness, and beastliness of this floundering in mud and hellfire, they went forward into battle with grim, set faces, and attacked the places from which the machine gun fire came in blasts. They attacked many blockhouses and strong points immediately in front of their first objective, on the left above the Ypres-Roulers Railway, and on the way to Marsh Bottom and the rising slope of the Goudberg spur, where, at Bellevue, the enemy's machine guns were thickly clustered.

Below that, by Heine House and Augustus, the troops were trying to work their way forward to the hummock of Crest Farm, barring the way into Passchendaele, and up on the left centre from the crossroads and cemetery of Poelcappelle they assaulted the brewery, which had been captured twice and twice lost, and a row of buildings in heaps of ruins on the Poelcappelle road, which the Germans used as cover for their machine guns.

Many of these outposts were captured in groups. The British worked around them and rushed them in spite of the streams of bullets which pattered around them, so that many fell in the first attempts here and there. The enemy fought fiercely to the last and fell under the British bayonets.

Under Deadly Machine Gun Fire.

At some points on the open ground to the right of Poelcappelle and on the ground below Passchendaele batches of German soldiers made little resistance, but came rushing out of their holes with hands up, terror-stricken. But the machine gun fire never ceased from the higher ground, from the tall masts of branchless trees, and from shell craters beyond the reach of the assailants.

The British barrage traveled ahead of them, and, slow as it was, I saw it creeping up the lower slopes of Passchendaele Ridge for the second objective. On Friday morning the British could not keep pace with it. They were stuck in the swamps at Marsh Bottom, in Lekkerboterbeek, below Poelcapelle, and in the bogs below Crest Farm. They plunged into these bogs fiercely, cursing and struggling to get through them to the enemy, but they could do nothing but shout to their comrades to drag them out. While they struggled German snipers shot at them with cool aim, and the machine gun bullets of the deadly barrage lashed across the shell craters.

The Anzac troops on the right made good and reached the edge of the hummock called Crest Farm. Some of them swarmed up it and fought and killed the garrison there; but byond was another knoll with machine gunners and riflemen, and as the British came up to the top of Crest Farm they were under a close and deadly fire.

They would have held their ground here if they could have been supported on the left, but other Anzac troops were having a stiff time in Marsh Bottom and Bellevue and could not make much headway because of the deadly fire which came down from the spur on which Bellevue is perched.

All this time it was raining hard, making the ground worse than before, and the wet mists deepened, preventing all observation by the aviators working with the guns. Orders were given not to continue the second stage of the attack because the weather was too bad, and the Anzac troops on the right centre withdrew their line something in order not to have an exposed flank.

In the afternoon the enemy's heavy artillery, which had been hesitating and uncertain during the first stages of the attack, began to barrage the ground intensely and continued this fire all night.

Meanwhile close and fierce fighting was all about Poelcappelle. English and Scottish troops entered the ruins of the village in spite of the waves of machine gun bullets which girdled it, drove the Germans out of the brewery buildings for a time, fought their way among the brick heaps and ruined houses, killed many men who held out there and with bayonet and rifle defended themselves against the counterattacks which came down Poelcappelle Road.

It seems to have been as savage and desperate fighting as any in this war, at close quarters, without mercy on either side, one man's life for another's. The British were fierce and reckless. They fought in small parties with or without officers. Ground was gained and lost by yards, men fought like wild beasts across the broken walls and ditches and shell craters which go by the name of Poelcappelle.

It was 5 o'clock in the evening when another strong counterattack by the enemy came down the Poelcappelle road and drove in the British advanced posts. The brewery then became a sort of No Man's Land—an empty shell between the opposing sides. The British were spent after all that night and day in the mud and all this fighting, and now dusk was creeping down, and it was hard to see who was a friend and who was an enemy among the figures that crawled about in the slime.

Sniped British Stretcher-Bearers.

It was the turn of the stretcher-bearers—those men who work behind the fighting line and then come to gather the human wreckage from it. With great heroism they had worked all day under heavy fire and now went on working without a thought of self. They were visible to the enemy, and their Red Cross armlets showed their mission. Away on the slopes of Passchendaele his stretcher-bearers could be seen working, too. One body of 200 men came out, waving a Red Cross flag, with stretchers and ambulances, and went gleaning in those harvest fields, and no British shot went over to them; but on the British side shots from German snipers were still flying, and British stretcher-bearers were hit.

Three of them carrying one stretcher were killed, and an officer with them directing this work near Poelcappelle was fired with a flame of anger.

He seized a Red Cross flag and made his way quickly over the shell holes toward the enemy's position, and, standing there, this officer of the Royal Ambulance Medical Corps shouted out in words which rang above the noise of the gunfire and all the war of the battlefield—I do not know the exact words he shouted out in his fine fury, but he cursed men so lost to all humanity that they would shoot the rescuers of the wounded; he cursed them as cruel beasts worse than savages, and he raised his flag and pointed to it, and then to the German stretcher-bearers beyond, and spoke other flaming things.

Perhaps what he said was quite incoherent and wild; perhaps no man who heard him could understand a word of what he said; but there in the shell holes, hidden from him in the mud, were listening men with headaches, and they may have raised their heads to look at that single figure with the flag. They understood what he meant; his accusing figure was a message to them. After that there was no deliberate sniping of stretcher-bearers, though they still had to go through shell-fire.

It was hard for the wounded that night. The lightly wounded made their way back as best they could, and it was a long way back, and a dark way back, over that awful ground. God knows how they managed it—these men with holes in their legs and mangled arms and bloody heads; they do not know. They fell, not once, but many times. They crawled through slime and then fell into deep pits of water with slippery sides, so that they could hardly get out. They lay down in the mud and believed they must die. But some spark of vitality kept alive in them, and the great desire for life goaded them to make another effort to go another hundred yards. They cried out incoherently and heard other cries around them, but were alone in some mud track of these battlefields with great loneliness of soul.

They came back to the field dressing stations, where there was warmth for them, and hot drinks and clean bandages for their wounds, and groups of men who had fought with the same courage and now, in spite of all they had endured, spoke brave words and said it was not the enemy that had checked them, but only the mud. Their spirit had not been beaten, for no harsh ships in the world will ever break that.

A Despairing German Captive.

But while I was talking with these men a figure came and sat on a bench among them, speechless, because no one understood his tongue. It was a wounded German prisoner among all those Englishmen who spoke with fine hopefulness of what they would do next time. He was hopeless. "We are lost," he said. "My division is ended; my friends are all killed."

When asked what his officers thought he made a queer gesture of derision with one finger under his lower lip, as a French gamin flicks his nose when he says, "Zut!"

"They think we are 'Kaput,' too; they only look to the end of the war."

"And when do they think that will come?" he was asked.

"God willing, before the year ends."

ONLY ARTILLERY DUELS IN FLANDERS

Infantry Rested Sunday, but British Won Skirmishes on Saturday Night.

TOOK 943 PRISONERS FRIDAY

Successful in Trench Raids Near Lens and Arras—French in Belgium Capture German Patrols.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The infantry on both the British and German sides rested in Flanders today, but there was considerable artillery activity, according to the official report from Field Marshal Haig tonight. The British last night repulsed German reconnoitring detachments north of Poelcappelle and west of Becelaere.

The text of the night report reads:

Eastern county troops raided the enemy's trenches in the afternoon southeast of Monchy-le-Preux (southeast of Arras) and captured several prisoners.

On the battlefront there has been considerable activity today on the part of both artilleries, but no infantry action. The total number of prisoners captured by us Friday is now ascertained to be 943, including forty-one officers.

Owing to the weather, very little flying was done Saturday. In the fine intervals a certain amount of artillery and photographic work was accomplished, and the enemy's new positions were reconnoitred. One of our patrols encountered an enemy formation of double the number of machines, and a determined fight ensued, from which four of our airplanes failed to return. Owing to the close nature of the fighting the number of hostile machines accounted for could not be determined by our pilots. Other allied machines, which arrived too late to share in the fight, saw from a distance several machines falling out of control.

Following is the afternoon statement:

The enemy's artillery was active during the night northeast of Ypres. Hostile reconnoitering parties were repulsed west of Becelaere and north of Poelcappelle.

We carried out a successful raid in the neighborhood of Hulluch.

French Capture German Patrols.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—French scouting parties last night attacked the German patrols along the new French battlefront in Belgium and took thirty prisoners. On the Aisne front the artillery duel reached a lively pitch at various points, according to today's War Office statement.

The text of the afternoon announcement reads:

In the course of the night our reconnoitring parties attacked enemy patrols on our new front in Belgium, and brought back about thirty prisoners, including one officer.

On the Aisne front the artillery duel was lively at times, notably in the region of the Panthéon, and on the Plateaus of Vauclerc and Californie.

On the rest of the front there was intermittent cannonading.

Gun Duels on the Aisne Front.

The official report issued by the War Office tonight says:

Very spirited artillery activity was maintained by both sides along the Aisne front, particularly in the region of the plateau between Ailles and Craonne, as well as on the right bank of the Meuse. There was no infantry action.

In the Vosges an enemy surprise attack against our small posts south of Hartmanns-weilerkopf failed. The day was calm everywhere else.

HAVRE, Oct. 13 (Delayed.).—An official statement issued this evening by the Belgian War Office says:

"On the day of Oct. 12 our artillery directed a destructive fire on the German works at Dixmude and to the south of that town.

"To-day the enemy artillery was very active. German batteries bombarded our trenches, principally in the region of Ramscapelle. We again took under our fire enemy works near Dixmude and Woumen.

"On the morning of Oct. 12 one of our aviators, while flying at a height of 5,000 or 6,000 meters over Staden, attacked an Albatross belonging to a German squadron. The enemy machine was disabled and fell. Today an enemy machine was engaged in battle near Ter-vaete and defeated by one of our aviators, who then went in pursuit of another battleplane in the direction of Dunkirk.

Berlin Reports French Repulsed.

BERLIN, Oct. 14, (British Admiralty Per Wireless Press.)—Strong British and French reconnoitring detachments which advanced yesterday against the German positions at some points on the Belgian front were repulsed, says today's War Office statement.

French troops yesterday delivered five strong counterattacks against the trenches captured by the Germans north of Vauclerc Mill, on the Aisne front. All the attacks failed, the statement adds, under heavy losses. The text of the statement reads:

Army group of Prince Rupprecht—On the battlefield of Flanders the drumfire between the Rivers Lys and Deule was not followed yesterday morning by attacks.

Throughout the day firing activity on the coast and from Houthulst Wood as far as Gheluvelt was increasingly lively, notably in the evening. Strong French and English reconnoitring detachments advanced at some points against our lines. They were repulsed.

In the Artois and north of St. Quentin there was a temporary revival of the reciprocal firing in connection with reconnoitring engagements.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—On the western portion of the Chemins des Dames and on the Laon-Soissons road there was a strong artillery duel at times.

The French yesterday launched five strong counterattacks against the trenches taken by us north of Vauclerc Mill. All were fruitless and failed under heavy losses.

The supplementary statement issued by the War Office tonight says:

There was an artillery duel of varying intensity in Flanders and northeast of Soissons.

TO TRY OFFICERS GIVING TROOP NEWS

Continued from Page 1.

troops were being sent across the Atlantic. Since that time the War Department and the Committee on Public Information have emphasized that the Government deprecated publication concerning the movements of any American expeditionary force until the department announced the fact officially.

Why News Is Kept Secret.

According to the explanation offered by an official tonight, the Government's objection to the publication of the news that certain American troops had reached France was mainly that if this news came into the possession of the Germans U-boats might be sent out in the hope of being able to attack transports that had lagged behind.

Another objection that embodies a general policy of the War Department is that the publication of information that more troops had reached France would suggest to the Germans that troops were being sent constantly from this country to Europe. The department was glad to announce the safe arrival of the first expeditionary force for its psychological effect upon both the Germans and the allied nations.

It would be notice to the Germans, the department pointed out, that the United States was to take an active military part in the war, and would, by the same token, cheer the people of the Entente governments. But the department contended that as a matter of military policy it would be unwise to announce further movements of American troops across the Atlantic.

The belief in the soundness of this position is so strong among department officials, from Secretary Baker down, that the action of the two National Guard officers is looked upon as a very serious offense.

How the War Department learned that the Lieutenant Colonel of a Western regiment had cabled his Governor of the regiment's arrival in France was not ascertained tonight. While the Lieutenant Colonel's course is viewed with concern officials showed that they regarded the action of the Colonel of the New England regiment in asking that publicity be given to the information he conveyed to the Governor as deserving of drastic treatment. The facts will be cabled to General Pershing when the War Department's investigation has been completed.

DISORDERS GROWING AMONG THE PEASANTS

Russian Masses Discouraged by Results of New Order—Forces of Reaction Busy.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Thursday, Oct. 11.—The new Government has published its program and gone to work. The Provisional Council or ante-Parliament is to meet Oct. 19. The Bolsheviks of the Petrograd soviet have openly declared war on the Government, and are mobilizing their forces and preparing for the struggle. Other Socialist groups are hesitating and debating, troubled and depressed by a sense of disunion and irresolution.

Two months remain until the meeting of the constituent assembly, and this will be the most difficult of all. The Bolsheviks think they are gaining the upper hand among the masses. This is true and untrue. It is true so far as meetings, votes, and resolutions are concerned. It is untrue if it means that the great masses of the people sympathize with the Bolsheviks or are prepared to support them actively. The prevailing feeling is one of apathy, weariness, disillusionment.

In the workmen's committees the Bolsheviks are strong, but most of the workmen have ceased to attend the meetings. In the villages the peasants ignore the elections and express disgust for all committees and have gone back to the old system of having simply an elder and a clerk.

The masses of the people have lost faith in the new order. This does not mean as yet that they desire the restoration of the old régime, but they are baffled, depressed, and disappointed. They see no guiding hand. They have lost faith in extravagant promises. They cannot understand the perpetual strife of parties. They are accustomed to authority and they see no authority. They have been promised a new heaven and a new earth and they see only increasing disorder.

During the last few weeks agrarian disorders have become serious. Whereas earlier the peasants quietly appropriated for their own use the land of neighboring proprietors, they now pillage and plunder, kill valuable livestock, burn corn in the proprietors' barns, and wreck houses and furniture.

The wave of agrarian disorders is spreading from the Central Government down to the Volga, and the released convicts and undisciplined soldiery are taking a prominent part in the riots. Restraining influences have been removed. The peasants, seeing no evidence of system or order, seeing no authority to guide or restrain, consider that they may as well take advantage of the situation. The wilder spirits among them are breaking loose, and the more sober peasants, who still form a majority, are bereft of force or argument to oppose them.

The disorders are serious. They are symptomatic of a very grave state of affairs, but their possible consequences must not be exaggerated. Russia is a very big country, and the proportion of disorder is still comparatively small. The marvel is, considering the complete absence of real and effective authority, that the country is as quiet as it is.

Tashkent, the capital of Turkestan, has been cut off from the rest of Russia for ten days by a local mutiny. Now that the military force has arrived and the veil is lifted it appears that there has not been any wholesale destruction of life or property.

It would be easy to fill a newspaper with a list of the cruel robberies and brutal murders that take place daily in various parts of Russia. Yet these are far less characteristic of the situation than the gloomy patience and slow working passive instinct for self-preservation that now constitute the only guarantee of security in the country. But for the next two months the Government will have an extremely difficult task in asserting its authority and checking the spread of those forces of disorder which threaten to reduce the patience of the people to despair and foster all the tendencies to reaction.

APPEALS TO FLEET TO HALT GERMANS

Continued from Page 1.

of Oesel Island one of our aviators brought down an enemy airplane.

The Minister of Marine, in a supplementary communication issued this evening, says:

The Russian losses in the two days' bombardment of the Islands of Oesel and Dago were trifling. Our crews gave proof of their courage, initiative, and self-denial.

Petrograd Takes News Calmly.

The people of Petrograd received the news of the occupation calmly. The newspapers publish interviews with some Cabinet Ministers and others, who agree that while the operation seriously affects Russia's strategic position, it does not constitute an immediate menace to the Russian capital.

Commenting on the occupation of Oesel, the Boerse Gazette says:

"On the whole, we must accept as a fact that we have let this whole group of islands fall into the hands of the enemy, and that the enemy will be full master of the Finnish Gulf.

"The Cabinet consulted Premier Kerensky by telephone, asking permission to issue a proclamation, calling on the Petrograd citizens to forget politics and to unite to serve the endangered capital.

"Premier Kerensky's illness, which yesterday kept him in bed, was today pronounced by his physicians to be influenza. The doctor says the Premier is in no danger."

Berlin's Report of Occupation.

BERLIN, Oct. 14, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—German troops which landed on the Russian island of Oesel on Friday quickly broke the resistance of the Russian garrison, the German General Staff announced today, and are advancing toward the southeastern coast. Arensburg, the capital of the island, and Serel, on the Svorb Peninsula, are reported in flames. The statement says:

Eastern Theatre.—After well devised preparation a combined enterprise was commenced in which our army and navy excellently co-operated against the strongly fortified Russian island of Oesel, which is situated at the head of the Bay of Riga.

After extensive mine clearing operations in the coastal waters the fortifications on the peninsula of Svorb, near Kidikond, at the Bay of Tagga, and at Sollesund were taken under our fire on Friday. After the Russian batteries had been overcome troops were landed.

In this operation, as in convoying the transport fleet through the Russian minefields, our naval forces participating excellently proved their spirit of enterprise and the capacity of our navy.

This portion of the operation was entirely successful and was carried through without any loss of ships.

The troops landed in Tagga Bay on the northwest coast of the island, quickly breaking the resistance of the Russians in their vigorous advance. They are now advancing further toward the southeast.

Serel, on the southern point of the peninsula of Svorb, and Arensberg, the capital of Oesel, are in flames.

The supplementary statement, issued tonight, says:

The operations on Oesel Island are progressing in accordance with our plans.

The "abominable crime of the battleship Petropavlovsk," to which Kerensky referred in his appeal followed a misunderstanding that arose on the battleship from the action of the General Assembly of the Democratic Bodies on calling upon officers of the army and navy in Finland to sign a pledge of fidelity to the Russian Provisional Government. Four officers, who refused to sign the pledge, were shot at Helsingfors last month by members of the crew. The action of the men on the Petropavlovsk was condemned later by the Helsingfors Revolutionary Committee and all the sailors who participated in the mutiny were arrested.

UPROOTING RADICAL IDEAS.

Task of Teaching Russian Soldiers Big One, Says Mme. Breshkovskv.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—Education of Russian soldiers at the front in the meaning of liberty and democracy is occupying the attention of Russian leaders, according to a letter from Catherine Breshkovsky, the "Grandmother of the Revolution," to Alice Stone Blackwell of this city. Many of the soldiers, she says, are "mad with the sole idea of liberty," while others of the uneducated young people imagine that the war must be abandoned immediately now that the monarchy is overthrown, because the people were not consulted about beginning it.

"Some ignorant and some bad persons," she writes, "inspired and enforced these ideas among the recruits, and it took time and effort before the soldiers were convinced that they ought to begin again to do their duty. It is much better now.

"Thank Providence our peasants, fathers and husbands, are reasonable enough to wait and maintain order in their villages. But the young workmen and young soldiers are too inexperienced and ignorant to be mindful and patient. They imagine that all the old wrongs can be undone in a few days and, therefore, they demand new conditions of life that cannot be created in a few months and with a war on our shoulders.

"Happily, we have now a board of Ministers very noble in all senses. Most of them are old acquaintances of mine. All the country is working for the men at the front."

Mme. Breshkovsky inclosed with the letter a photograph of herself, surrounded by flowers, and added:

"The young comrades cherish the grandmother and wish to have her surrounded with flowers. The old woman is always ready to do the will of her children. Sometimes she feels like a fool, but never mind.

"I am to install in many places printing presses to multiply pamphlets and newspapers for the peasants, soldiers, and workmen. I collect the money and choose the most convenient places."

REPULSE TURKS' ATTACK.

Russians Throw Back a Battalion Near Erzingan.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 14, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Turks, about a battalion strong, attacked the Russian positions southwest of Erzingan, in Turkish Armenia, on Thursday. The Russian War Office says that the Turks were repulsed by rifle fire and hand grenades in front of the Russian trenches. The statement reads:

Caucasian Front: On Thursday in the direction of Kemak, in the region twenty-five versts southwest of Erzingan, Turks, about a battalion strong, launched an attack. Despite the fire of our advanced troops the attackers approached close to our trenches, but were repelled and dispersed by our fire and hand grenades.

In the Merivon Valley, southwest of Zeribar Lake, there were skirmishes between our advanced detachments and enemy scouting parties.

Black Sea: Our torpedo boats destroyed eleven laden schooners near the Anatolian shores. Twenty prisoners were taken.

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

—whose well-balanced Turkish blend never disturbs even though a man may smoke more often than usual

15¢

234

A War Measure

—for business men who may be called away from home in these moving times

THE collection of your income must be left in businesslike and reliable hands.

For a moderate fee the Columbia Trust Company will—

1. Assume the safe-keeping of your securities.
2. Collect your income when due and credit it to your account, subject to your check; or remit weekly or monthly to your family such fixed part of your income as you designate.
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If the Columbia Trust Company can be of service to you, please ask for Mr. Warren, Vice President, at our 60 Broadway Office, or the Vice President in charge, at any one of our uptown offices.

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Goods received at our Receiving Stations up to 5 P. M. will be delivered in New York and Philadelphia by noon the following day.

New Reduced Rates Effective Monday, Oct. 8th

Packages Delivered to Consignee

Our fleet of 22 five-ton White trucks can handl over 200 tons of freight between Philadelphia and New York daily. Special trip to Washington, Baltimore, Wilmington, Harrisburg, Reading, Bethlehem and any other eastern points, including the New England States.

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New York Receiving Station—O. K. Express Co., Dey and Washington Sts. 'Phone Cortlandt 4366.

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* *

The woolens, especially prepared for the purpose, are in texture and pattern the very best expression of the weavers' art.

* *

They have been tailored with a master's skill.

The trimmings are the finest obtainable—luxurious to the touch and to the eye.

Make Your Dollar Ring for Liberty

Subscribe at Once to the Liberty Loan

A boon to the busy man who wants the best and has not time for the fret of fittings and repeated try-ons.

Prices, $40 to $52.50.

Other suits, $20 up.

Officers' Uniforms, $43 and $48.
Officers' Overcoats, $50 and $67.50.

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Clothes at: 30 Broad, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 42d and Fifth Ave.

THE great cry of "Little Wool!" doesn't bother me. I'm going right on shearing sheep, and using only all-wool in my Suitings and Topcoatings. Extraordinary thing is I'm still charging only $20 to $45.

Buy a Liberty Bond! Eat 'em up, or they'll eat us! Beat 'em up, or they'll beat us! "Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey, where wealth accumulates, and men decay." Buy a Liberty Bond!

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MASS MEETING

Durland's Riding Academy, 5 West 66th St.

TOMORROW NIGHT, 8:15. ADMISSION FREE

SUBJECT: WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN WAR TIME.

HON. WM. JENNINGS BRYAN

MISS JULIA LATHROP, Chief of Children's Bureau, Dept. of Labor. Speakers.

Under the auspices of New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

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Afternoon Tea Dance

In the Main Dining Room from 3 to 6, with the World Famous JAZZ BAND

Led by TED LEWIS, King of the Jazz.

CORRIGAN DEBATES ISSUE WITH RANSOM

Candidates for District Attorney Heckled by Audience at Free Synagogue Forum.

FRIENDS ROAR APPROVAL

Each Accuses the Other of Unfitness and of Seeking Nomination Improperly.

A large crowd that roared its anger or its approval according to the mood of the moment, handclapping, vehement denunciations of the speakers from the audience, charges, countercharges, and a threat by the chairman of the meeting to eject the next person who attempted to start a riot, were some features of the debate at the Free Synagogue Forum last night between William L. Ransom, Fusion candidate for District Attorney, and Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan, who is making an independent race for the same office. District Attorney Swann had been invited to participate, but had declined because of pressure of other business.

The debate, which had been proposed by Mr. Ransom, was intended to bring into comparison the views of the rival candidates and their personal fitness for the office. Mr. Ransom, who opened the debate, did not limit himself to Magistrate Corrigan's utterances since entering the race, but, going back to the days of the late Mayor Gaynor, accused Magistrate Corrigan of having assailed the then Mayor because "Foley could not get from Gaynor the protection for the peculiar enterprises which were then under Mr. Foley's supervision."

Mr. Ransom, who is very tall, shook his finger at Magistrate Corrigan while he demanded:

"And is this not a fact that those charges, those letters which you gave out beginning in the end of March, 1911, when you were sitting in the Men's Night Court, charging Gaynor with the responsibility for the increase in vice and crime, were framed by yourself in consultation with Tom Foley in Tom Foley's back room, and I ask you if you do not know of the existence in this city today of evidence which proves you wrote the attack which Foley wanted you to make?"

There was a great roar of approval mixed with angry shouts from the audience, and vigorous negative shakes of the head from Magistrate Corrigan, who later demanded with equal vehemence if it were not true that at a recent meeting of the County Republican Committee Mr. Ransom had promised, in case he was elected, to give 95 per cent. of the patronage of the office to Republicans.

"I was told by a man who was at the meeting that he did," asserted Magistrate Corrigan with a smile.

"Name the man!" yelled a man in the audience, the while Mr. Ransom shook his head angrily and said, "It is not true." "That is not fair," persisted the man in the audience at the top of his voice. "Name the man! Name the man!"

Walter S. Hellborn, Chairman of the meeting and of the Free Synagogue Forum, pounded vigorously on the desk in an effort to quell the tumult created by the interruption, and then announced:

"The next man who is guilty of interrupting a speaker will be ejected."

Nevertheless, there were scores of such interruptions later, and there was still greater confusion and turmoil when, according to the custom of the forum, persons in the audience were permitted to put questions to the speakers. Magistrate Corrigan seemed to have slightly the worse of the heckling, and was kept busy answering: "What did you say to Murphy when you tried to get the Tammany nomination for District Attorney?" "What did you say to Governor Whitman when you went to Albany on a similar mission?" "Why did you quit Tammany and then try to get a Tammany nomination?" &c.

"Believe me, if the women ever do get the vote," shrieked one woman who finally won recognition from the Chairman in the midst of the tumult, "no Tammany candidate will ever get my vote."

"What I want to know," thundered a large man in the audience, "is why Judge Ransom criticises Magistrate Corrigan for attacking Gaynor, when Mayor Mitchel said Gaynor was 'slippery,' and why——"

Whack! went Mr. Hellborn's gavel. "That question is not pertinent to this debate," he ruled.

"Yes it is! Yes it is!" retorted the large man.

"Shut up! Boo!" yelled a half-hundred men and women in the audience.

Under the rules each candidate had thirty minutes to state his case. Mr. Ransom opened by asserting that, so far as he was concerned, he was willing to believe everything District Attorney Swann and Magistrate Corrigan said of each other.

"There is an old adage, which is a true one, that when rogues fall out the truth comes out," said Mr. Ransom, "and I think that is very applicable to this campaign. But I say here that if what Judge Corrigan says about Mr. Swann is not true, he is unfit to stand on this platform, and should be driven not only out of the campaign but off the bench, and if what Judge Swann, out of the richness of his knowledge and personal experience, says about Corrigan is not true, then Mr. Swann is unworthy of the nomination of a great party and ought himself be driven from public life, as I think he shortly will be.

"And so if either of my Tammany opponents does not tell the truth about the other, in view of the nature of his language, he is unfit to hold public office. And if they both tell the truth about each other, then both of them are unfit for office. So you can take it either way."

Mr. Ransom said that, although Magistrate Corrigan talked about "taking the District Attorney's office out of politics," Corrigan had never taken anything out of politics in his life.

"Has he taken his court out of politics?" demanded Mr. Ransom. "Has he taken himself out of politics? Was his office out of politics when he sat in Foley's back room and wrote dirty attacks upon Gaynor? Is he doing it now, when he sits on the bench, runs for office, sends for the men who aid Murphy, and sends out promiscuously letters headed 'City of New York, the City Magistrate's Court,' and talks about taking a judicial office out of politics?"

Mr. Ransom concluded by saying that he would take the District Attorney's office out of politics, as well as politics out of the District Attorney's office, and he read a letter he had received from Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission, testifying to his fairness and ability as counsel for the commission.

Magistrate Corrigan, when his turn came, offered a letter he had received from Colonel Roosevelt to counteract the effect of the Straus letter. This letter had been written at Sagamore Hill on Aug. 25 last, and expressed surprise that "Mr. Childs (Chairman of the Fusion Committee) and his associates felt that they had to accept a Republican in the place" of District Attorney. Colonel Roosevelt also had commented on Magistrate Corrigan's great ability and his promising future.

"Mr. Ransom was nominated after the Republican bosses had insisted that the office, and the patronage of the office, be given to them," asserted Magistrate Corrigan. "His candidacy was not announced by the Fusion Committee. He himself announced it as he left that room in the St. Regis Hotel in which he had been in secret conference with the Overlord or the Superboss of the Republican machine of this county, the Governor of the State."

Corrigan, after charging Ransom with having pledged 95 per cent. of the patronage of the District Attorney's office to the Republicans, assailed Ransom's record as a City Judge, asserting that he had distributed most of the references for that office among Republicans. This evoked another indignant outburst from Mr. Ransom's friends, and a formal denial from the Fusion candidate when he closed the debate. Mr. Corrigan also said that Mr. Ransom, being a Republican, could not be expected, in case he were elected, to prosecute those who were responsible for the frauds in the last Republican primary. He concluded by asking Mr. Ransom several questions, among them if he would promise to put Sam Koenig, the Republican boss, out of business. He also denied Mr. Ransom's references to Mayor Gaynor.

Then the heckling started, and the next half hour was put in by both candidates answering questions put to them by persons in the audience.

MAYOR LINKS HYLAN AND JERRY O'LEARY

Mitchel Tells Quakers Forces of Disloyalty Are All on the Tammany Side.

DEFENDS PART-TIME PLAN

Denounces Teachers Who Are Trying to Wreck System Because It Entails Extra Work.

Mayor Mitchel spoke last night at the Friends' Meeting House, 144 East Twentieth Street, on the issues of the campaign and laid stress on the work of the Police, Corrections and Charities Departments. He made reference to the candidacies of Morris Hillquit and William M. Bennett, and said: "But, ladies and gentlemen, mark this well, there is an alignment between the forces of Murphy and of Hearst and of Cohalan and of O'Leary, and of all the disloyal crew, of all the plunderbund, as Mr. Hearst aptly termed them in past years, and the forces of a clean and a serviceable government.

"If the people of New York desire a serviceable government, not inspired by Murphy or Hearst, the only opportunity that is left is by support of the administration that has served them for four years and that represents in this contest the only ticket that has a prospect of success against Mr. Murphy's coalition. I know that the great majority in the rank and file of every party and of every group in the city of New York are loyal and patriotic citizens of the United States. I do not claim that we have any monopoly of patriotism, but I do claim and submit that you will find on the other side and chiefly grouped behind the candidacy of Mr. Hylan in partnership with Hearst, Cohalan and O'Leary, every seditious, every traitorous, every disloyal element to be found in the city. You will not find any of the seditious or any of the enemy sympathizers voting for me in this election."

After the meeting questions were put to the Mayor from the audience. The first one was why he favored the Gary system.

"The Gary system does not exist in the City of New York," said the Mayor. "The experiment which has been undertaken and partially installed is an adaptation of certain elements in the Gary plan." He said that the city did not have the money to give full time seats to the 115,000 school children who lacked them, and that the Gary plan afforded a method by which 100,000 of these children, at only one-fourth the cost which would have been necessary otherwise, got full time instruction.

The Mayor outlined and praised the study and play features of the Gary plan, declaring that, no matter how good a candidate's intentions might be, the city did not have the funds to provide sufficient playgrounds for children aside from the schools, and declared that the difficulties in applying the Gary system here had been due "sometimes to ineffective administration at the headquarters of the Board of Education, but a great deal of it to deliberate attempts to wreck this system from inside of the school system. There is not any group in New York that is better treated than the school teachers, and it seems to me that it ill becomes the teaching staff to try to wreck an experiment that means so much in the future lives and the future development of children because that experiment requires an hour or so more work on the part of the teaching staff every day."

In response to another question, the Mayor explained the increase in the budget as due principally to the direct State tax, additional appropriations for the Board of Education, war prices, and the pay-as-you-go plan.

Alfred Busselle, the chairman of the meeting, put two questions, which he said had been brought forward as "real issues" of the campaign. The first one was: "Do you favor the present high assessment of real estate which in thousands of cases is much greater than the selling price of the property?" To this the Mayor answered: "The relief for the situation does not lie in reducing the assessments ,except where they are above market value—where they ought to be reduced of course—because if assessments throughout the city are arbitrarily reduced it means that the rate of taxation will go up, and what is the differences? The relief lies in a reorganization of our tax system that will equalize and distribute the burden. I have been in favor of that for years, but nothing has been done in the Legislature."

The second was: "What will be your attitude toward labor agitators who incite and produce strikes among the employes of our street and subway lines, entailing an enormous outlay upon the city for extra patrolmen and great hardship and discomfort to citizens?"

"Just what it was when the strikes occurred last year," replied the Mayor.

Question—"Do you favor making ordered issued by the Fire Department and Building Department retroactive so as to include fireproof buildings erected during the last ten years, compelling owners to expend thousands of dollars in making changes that apparently benefit no one?"

Answer—"That is a hypothetical question. Generally I do not favor legislation which is designed to lay undue and unnecessary burdens upon the owners of property, but where changes in construction can be demonstrated to be essential to the protection of life and person or of public health I should be in favor of that legislation."

Question.—"If elected Mayor what will be your attitude toward expensive projects already suggested, namely a sunken garden in Central Park and an $11,000,000 courthouse?"

Answer.—"I do not think we can handle any expensive and unnecessary undertakings during the next four years. As to the sunken garden, I do not know enough about the plan yet to express any opinion."

Another question dealt with the primary frauds. "I hope," said the Mayor, "that every man connected with the primary frauds will be indicted, convicted and sent to jail. I don't know what it was that induced any of the people involved to return a wrong count, unless it was the force of habit."

MITCHEL WANTS HYLAN TO FIGHT IN THE OPEN

Fusionists Will Make Every Effort to Force Tammany's Candidate to Answer the Mayor.

Emory R. Buckner, Chairman of the Fusion Mitchel Campaign Committee, said yesterday that every attempt would be made by Mayor Mitchel and his campaign managers throughout the rest of the campaign to force Judge Hylan, the Tammany Mayoralty candidate, into the open and have him answer the questions put to him by Mayor Mitchel early in the campaign.

"Will some one page the Hiding Hylan?" asked Mr. Buckner at the Fusion Headquarters in the Manhattan Hotel. "The Mayor wants to hear him. He wants the Mayor's job, and yet he refuses to meet the Mayor and voters face to face and tell why he should have the job and why the Mayor should not. He is afraid to meet the Mayor and ask and answer questions. He is afraid to say if he believes Hearst to be a patriotic citizen. He is afraid to say if he wants or does not want Bruckner elected.

"He is afraid to try to prove his senseless and baseless slanders. He is afraid to meet the Mayor face to face and discuss the Police Department, the Charities Department, the Department of Correction, the work-study-play schools, and all other departments. He is afraid because he knows little about them; he cannot prove his libels; he would be shown up. If he does not like a crowd, the Mayor will meet him with newspaper men any time at any place—at Good Ground, or at Tammany Hall, or at Hearst's editorial rooms, or at the Warheit office, or at any of the other places where his speeches are 'canned.' The Mayor will answer all questions Hylan asks, and Hylan must answer all questions the Mayor asks. The Mayor will pursue him relentlessly until he drags him out into the open or else Hylan will be exposed as a dummy director of the Murphy-Hearst combination.

"So far as Bennett and Hillquit are concerned, the Mayor asks their co-operation in dragging Hylan's furtive figure into the light. If either Bennett or Hillquit will join this chase and will produce Hylan upon a platform with Mayor Mitchel, the Mayor will gladly meet them also. He is ready for all comers if only Hylan is in the party.

"He will not furnish a cloud of dust in which Hylan can still further hide by debating with Bennett or Hillquit, until Hylan has been dragged into the open and exposed. If they will help accomplish this, they will render the public a great service."

William M. Bennett also continued his attacks yesterday upon the Tammany candidate. He said:

"Mr. Hylan has run away from a debate with Mr. Mitchel and Mr. Mitchel has precipitately fled from the debate with me. I presume that Mr. Hylan will also decline my challenge.

"I again ask Mr. Hylan whether he will run on the same ticket with Mr. Riegelman, who was nominated for Borough President by frauds at the Democratic primary, or will he demand that these frauds be redressed and the rightful nominee be put on the ballot and the Democratic inspectors be punished.

"I also ask whether Mr. Hylan condones the frauds at the Democratic primary in Manhattan, whereby Thomas E. Rush was deprived of thousands of votes.

"Speak up, Mr. Hylan, and do it quickly. A candidate who condones dishonesty at the ballot box will permit dishonesty in the administration of government. Do you stand for honesty or dishonesty?"

Mayor Mitchel will speak at four meetings today and tonight. At noon he will address the Commercial Travelers and Business Men's Mitchel League at its headquarters, 557 Broadway. Tonight he will speak at the Park View Palace, 5 West 110th Street; at the opening of the City Democracy Club House of the Eighteenth Assembly District, 235 West 109th Street, and at the opening of a Mitchel-Fusion headquarters, at 68 West 125th Street. Fire Commissioner Adamson, candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, will speak at the Park View Palace meeting and at the 109th Street club house. Register John J. Hopper will speak at the 125th Street meeting.

REPUDIATES O'LEARY.

Grover A. Whalen Denies Sympathy with Irish Agitator's Views.

Grover A. Whalen, brother-in-law of Jeremiah O'Leary, and a cousin of Daniel F. Cohalan, who, it was disclosed yesterday, is in charge of the Business Men's League, the organization which was instrumental in bringing about the nomination of Judge John F. Hylan, the Tammany Mayoralty candidate, and at the headquarters of which at 50 East Forty-second Street Judge Hylan has his personal political office, issued this statement yesterday:

"I have always been a Democrat, as was my father, the late Michael H. Whalen. I am not a member of any Irish organization or any society in which Mr. O'Leary is active, nor have I the slightest connection with the movement in which he is engaged. Every one who knows us is aware that our political views are diametrically opposed. He voted for Hughes last year. I voted for Wilson.

"It is true that Mr. O'Leary married my sister, and I resent, and I believe all decent people will resent, the attempt to create a political situation out of family relationship. If there is any good reason for going into my family history and relationship, would it not be just to consider my brother, as well as my brother-in-law? Lieutenant H. Stephenson Whalen of the Sixty-ninth Regiment died while in the active service of his country at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on July 29, 1916. My father, Captain Michael H. Whalen, was a veteran of the civil war, and for thirty years was Commander of Peter Cooper Post No. 313, G. A. R."

HOPKINS AIDS HILLQUIT.

Treasurer of Progressive Party Will Support Socialist Candidate.

J. A. H. Hopkins, who succeeded George W. Perkins as Treasurer of the Progressive Party and led one wing of that party in the support of President Wilson last year, has sent a letter to Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, offering aid and support of his candidacy.

"I shall esteem it an honor to stand shoulder to shoulder with you in this battle for constitutional liberty, humane welfare, and the preservation of our democratic ideals," wrote Mr. Hopkins.

The Irish Progressive League was organized yesterday to bring together the progressive Irish vote for Mr. Hillquit. A statement to Irish voters says:

"This year the Socialist Party is the only party through which radicals, independents and all friends of freedom can protest against local and national political conditions."

Officers of the Irish Progressive League are: Chairman, Emmett O'Reilly; Secretary, Patrick J. Quinlan; Treasurer, Nora Connolly, daughter of James Connolly, who was killed in the Irish Revolution. Among those interested in the league are John Thornton, former President of the Gaelic League, and Peter Golden.

WHITMAN PROMISES SUPPORT TO MAYOR

Continued from Page 1.

decent and honest city government and has asked Republicans to vote for my re-election. He is right in saying that the choice lies between Mr. Murphy's system of organized public plunder and public prostitution and the present city administration.

"I regret that the Governor has expressed the opinion that there is no Hohenzollern issue in the campaign. If he were acquainted with all the facts I am confident he would feel otherwise.

"The Governor's statement will not deter a single one of the disloyal from voting for Mr. Hylan. They have all made up their minds to do so.

"The issue of loyalty and disloyalty, of Americanism and Hohenzollernism, is not of my making. It was made by those who attacked and opposed me because of my support of President Wilson and the National Government in this war, because of my work and speeches for American preparedness, and because of my frank denunciation of the German militaristic autocracy which we fight.

"Not all patriotic citizens are on my side. I do not claim a monopoly of patriotism. Many patriotic citizens will be deluded into voting for Mr. Hylan. One thing is clear, however—none of the disloyal will vote for me. All of them will be found with Hearst, Cohalan, and O'Leary, behind the candidacy of Mr. Hylan. This is what makes the loyalty issue. The disloyal, better than any one else, know whom they hate, whom they fear and whom they oppose."

Bennett's Views on the Situation.

William M. Bennett, in commenting on Governor Whitman's statement, said:

"Governor Whitman hits Mr. Mitchel over the head with a club in his right hand and wipes the blood away with the left hand. There is no comfort in this statement of Governor Whitman for Mr. Mitchel. The sole effect of this statement is to add one vote to the list of Mr. Mitchel's rapidly diminishing supporters. The primary demonstrated that Mr. Mitchel has everything with him except the voters, and even the people he had with him then will have left him by Nov. 6.

"I notice that the Governor offered me the use of the Republican Party machinery in Manhattan. In view of the fact that it is this same machinery that counted me out at the primary, I am not likely to give it a second chance to do the same thing to me on election day. I expect to have some ten to twenty volunteer workers of my own in every election district and the Governor and Mayor Mitchel may rest assured that there will be no crooked work this time.

"Tammany Hall will be kept out of City Hall, but not by Mayor Mitchel. I have been nominated as the result of a direct appeal to the voters, and I expect to be elected Mayor on Nov. 6 by an overwhelming majority in every borough."

Representative Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, made this comment:

"To be sure, the Governor knows Tammany. If I mistake not, his Excellency had the distinction of being Tammany's candidate for District Attorney in 1913 and got the largest majority ever given a man on the Tammany ticket. Certain it is that the Governor knows Tammany. He was a very efficient District Attorney and can testify that, notwithstanding the constant abuse of Tammany and the charges made against it, he was never able during his two terms to bring to the door of the organization or to any Tammany man evidence of any official peculation or wrongdoing.

"I might add that his predecessor, Mr. Jerome, could say the same thing. Governor Whitman is familiar with Republican-Fusion campaign methods, the holding aloft of the Tammany bugbear and all the other political foolery. The Governor knows Tammany. He knows its loyalty and regularity. No one knows better than he that Tammany would dissolve tomorrow rather than repudiate a candidate chosen by the Democratic voters at a primary election.

"There is no truth in the charge that Tammany is corrupt. It is made only in campaigns. The falsity of the accusation is shown by the fact that the people of the city invariably turn again to a Democratic candidate, and that no 'reform' Mayor ever succeeded himself."

The City Has Caught Up With Itself

After ten years of inactivity it is time to sit up and take notice. Population has continued to increase steadily at the rate of about 150,000 a year; business especially since 1914 has expanded to unprecedented figures. Meanwhile building has been much curtailed and there has been so little buying of land that prices have remained about stationary.

The normal demand for accommodation for the new people who have joined us and their new business is bound to bring activity to the real estate market in the near future. The first to wake up to the new situation will be the ones to pick up the bargains and to reap the biggest increases of price when the real buying begins.

DO YOUR PATRIOTIC DUTY BUY LIBERTY BONDS

LAWYERS TITLE & TRUST COMPANY
160 Broadway, New York
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The Silk Petticoat Department

is introducing an interesting and attractive novelty in bifurcated petticoats—the "Pettilette," modeled in crepe de Chine and other silken fabrics.

This cleverly designed innovation in undergarments is equally adapted for street, evening and dancing wear.

(Second Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce, Beginning To-day, a

Sale of Men's Hats at $1.95

¶ Hat that have been used as samples, selected "seconds," and hats from our regular stock, the products of leading European and American hatters. Not one hat in the lot was made to retail for less than $3, and the majority are sold regularly at even higher prices. The selection comprises:

500 "Sample" Cambaghi Italian Soft Hats
Noted for their original styling—in all colors.

300 English Soft Hats from Regular Stock
Made by Jos. Wilson & Company, of London.

1500 American Soft Hats from Regular Stock
All snappy styles—both rough and smooth finish.

600 Derbies by America's Leading Hatter
Flexible and full stiff hats by a maker who does not make a hat to retail for less than $4—termed "seconds" by the manufacturer because they are a little light in the brim or crown.

None sent C. O. D., exchanged or on approval.

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST. - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

You'll Want Your Overcoat Today in the Bleachers

The sooner you get your winter overcoat, the longer you'll enjoy it. The weather man predicts a cold snap soon, and while McGraw will deal out "hot stuff" today, you'll shiver without your coat.

5,000 Gimbel Smart Coats $19.50 to $60

Talk about variety! There's hardly a new weave, a new shade, a new style or a new feature but what it's here. Quick service, broad selection and value such as only immense buying like GIMBELS can create.

500 Men's Overcoats
World's Series Special, $15.50

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Offer remarkable values in a

Sale of 238 pairs of Men's Shoes at $5.95

¶ These are not shoes made specially for sales purposes, but footwear of the finest grade from our regular stock, reduced because the lots are broken. Included are

149 pairs in Black Calfskin
89 pairs in Tan Calfskin

some with wing tips and insert of rawhide between the soles to prevent moisture from reaching the foot, others with Black vamps and Tan uppers, and still more in Black or Tan Calfskin with fibre soles. They are the best shoe values for men in New York today, which should prompt you to make early selection.

Your size in the lot, but not in each model.

GREATEST GAIN

In September, deducting help and situation advertisements, The New York Times published 936,389 lines of advertising, a gain of 163,002 lines compared with September, 1916—a greater gain, by over 60,000 lines, and a greater volume by 364,060 lines than the next New York newspaper.

Average net paid circulation, daily and Sunday, exceeds 357,000 copies among the most intelligent and responsive purchasers in the world.

FOUNDED·1880·LONDON

DE PINNA

De Pinna clothing ready-for-service, made to meet every requirement of the young man in business or at college, represents what is in effect an out-growth of the De Pinna custom tailoring department.

Our custom tailoring department supervises the production of all garments made for immediate wear, and contributes many exclusive imported fabrics to the De Pinna lines of Suits and Overcoats for young men.

To supplement our own productions, we have imported a number of English Overcoats that came to us direct from the London tailors who were responsible for the original Trench Overcoats.

Young Men's Norfolk and Sack Suits—33 to 40—ready for service, $25 to $55—made to measure, $55 to $65.

Young Men's Overcoats—English belted and slip-on models in tweeds and cheviots—$25 to $60.

"Anniped" shoes for young men are distinctly smart in appearance and of unusually fine leather.

Young Men's Hats—in styles designed especially for wear with De Pinna clothing. English golf caps and English Cloth stitched hats.

BUY A LIBERTY BOND TODAY

5th Avenue at 50th Street

McGIBBON & CO.

Interior Decorations—Home Furnishings

Expert Workers at your service with suggestions or take entire charge of furnishing or refurnishing City Homes. A large stock of Attractive Upholstery Materials ready for inspection and Estimates given.

SASH CURTAINS—Two and one-half yards long of Dainty Marquisette and Scrim trimmed with Lace Edge and Insertion at VERY MODERATE PRICES.

Upholstered Furniture—Oriental and American Rugs

BE AMERICAN—BUY LIBERTY BONDS
Subscriptions received free of charge

37th St. West, Near Fifth Ave.

SEE FUSION VICTORY IN BIG REGISTRATION

Heavy Independent Vote Indicated by Figures, Mitchel Leaders Declare.

REVISED TOTAL 696,809

Mayor to Make Strong Campaign in Brooklyn, Attacking the Tammany Candidate.

Revised figures of last week's registration in all boroughs of the city show that the registration this year was the largest in the history of the city, if the absent soldier vote is included. The total for the city was 696,809. This exceeded by 29,186 the registration of 1913, the last Mayoralty year, while it was only 29,186 behind the figures of 1916, which was a Presidential year, when registration is unusually high. Taking into account the votes of from 60,000 to 70,000 citizens of the city who are now in the draft army, the National Guard, or the Regular Army, either in this country or abroad, the total vote would have far exceeded even that of last year.

The total registration on Saturday, as well as for the six days last week, in all the boroughs, was as follows:

Boroughs.	Sixth Day.	Six Days.
Manhattan	86,808	255,361
The Bronx	34,860	99,462
Brooklyn	91,194	254,646
Queens	29,795	70,894
Richmond	7,429	16,417
Total	250,086	696,809

The first returns indicated that Brooklyn, which produced an enormous registration, had topped Manhattan by a few hundred. The gain was finally wiped out, however, when a few missing election districts in Manhattan were heard from.

While leaders of all parties expressed satisfaction at the big showing and asserted that it indicated victory for their candidates in the November election, the Fusion-Mitchel forces were especially jubilant. They said it indicated that the voters of the city were aroused to the importance of the campaign, and that it showed that the independent Democrats and Republicans intended to have something to say on election day. With the registration out of the way, the leaders will begin their campaigns in earnest today.

The Fusion-Mitchel forces will pay particular attention to Brooklyn, where it is admitted Mayor Mitchel is weakest. The Republican organization in that borough is badly split as a result of the Bennett candidacy. Republican leaders admit that Bennett has great strength in Brooklyn, and also agree that Judge Hylan is probably strongest there because it is his home town.

The Mayor intends to keep strictly to attacking his Tammany opponent, whom he considers his most "consequential" rival, and from time to time will have something to say about Morris Hillquit, his Socialist opponent. Bennett will be left to the Republican leaders to handle. The fact that so many prominent Republicans, including Charles E. Hughes, William H. Taft, Governor Whitman and Colonel Roosevelt have openly and strongly indorsed Mr. Mitchel is expected to keep the rank and file of Republicans in line for the Mayor.

Emory R. Buckner, Chairman of the Fusion-Mitchel Campaign Committee, said:

"It was a splendid registration. The thing so discouraging all the week was the independent balance of vote power. This has now been registered. We are delighted with the result of our hard work."

Mayor Mitchel declared that the registration results were "highly satisfactory," while the City Democracy, of which Martin W. Littleton is chairman, also expressed satisfaction at the large figures and took credit for getting out the independent vote. Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, said:

"The large registration indicates a large Democratic vote in New York County. During the week the district leaders and the election district Captains had been making a special effort to get every Democratic voter registered."

William M. Bennett's opinion of the large registration was as follows:

"I believe it is the reply of the people to primary frauds which counted me out of the race until the truth became known through an inspection of the ballots. The people have made up their minds that the only candidate in this election is the one who went directly to them for their indorsement and not those foisted off upon them by a Committee of 250 or a Committee of 170."

This analysis of the registration figures was made at the headquarters of Morris Hillquit, the Socialist candidate for Mayor:

"The large registration on the last day was particularly strong in districts where our local leaders and our speakers have reported the greatest increase in the vote for the Socialist ticket this year. In all the strongest Socialist Assembly districts, such as the Third, Fourth, and Fifth in the Bronx, the Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-third in Kings, and the Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, and Seventeenth in Manhattan, the registration figures exceeded our most enthusiastic expectations."

SWANN ANSWERS CORRIGAN.

Denies Beef Trust Retainer and Food Shark Suggestions.

District Attorney Swann sent a letter last night to Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan, replying to Mr. Corrigan's letter of Saturday, in which the latter asked the District Attorney if he was under retainer by the "beef trust." Mr. Swann said that during the ten years he has held public office, at no time has he in a single instance engaged in private practice. He added:

"In regard to prosecuting the food sharks, you seem unaware of the fact that I collected the evidence and procured the indictment of the combination to raise the price of poultry, and that notwithstanding the fact that last year a Joint Committee of the Senate and the Assembly, known as the Wicks Committee, took volumes of evidence on the milk situation in the city and State and the Attorney General of the State made an investigation of the milk business with a view to prosecution, that no prosecution was had, and that for some time past I have been collecting evidence against the milk combination and have been presenting it to the Grand Jury during the last ten days in order that the Grand Jury may place the blame where it belongs and point the way for the relief of the overburdened consumers of this city.

"You ask that I publish the minutes of the Grand Jury in the Ruth Cruger case. Do you not know that it would be a crime to publish or make public the Grand Jury minutes? Such repeated display of ignorance of the criminal law should dispose of your bid for the votes of well-informed men."

Bus Line Extended to Fort George.

The Board of Estimate having granted a temporary permit, the Fifth Avenue Coach Company extended its service yesterday to St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and-Ninety-fourth Street. The extension was the result of an agitation carried on by taxpayers' organizations, including the Harlem Board of Commerce and the Upper Manhattan Taxpayers' Association.

Don't take my word —Just try 'em says Bobby

POST TOASTIES

Made of Corn Saves the Wheat

Two very important offerings of

Women's Smart Winter Suits at Very Special Prices

Reproductions of exquisite imported creations, and exclusive Saks' Models

Three Modish velvet suits at $34 each

At $34—Stunning Suits of Twill-back Velveteen in new short coat model, the medium length straight line, and three-quarter belted models, some beautifully trimmed with Nutria, "Seal," Skunk-Opossum, or Kolinsky-Ringtail. Sizes 34 to 46. Three *illustrated.*

At $28—Plain tailored and Fur-trimmed suits in all the wanted materials, handsomely trimmed with "Kerami," Seal or Nutria. The models feature the smartest ideas in collars, cuffs, and pockets, and each suit is beautifully Silk lined and warmly interlined. Sizes 34 to 44. *Fourth Floor.*

New Corsets for Wear with the New Gowns

The Saks Corset Department is now replete with an assembly of corsets, for misses and women, that affords almost unlimited latitude for selection. Among those featured this week will be

La Vida corsets.....at $3.50 to $16.50
W. B. Reduso corsets.....at $3.50 & $5
"Stylish Stout" corsets.....$6.50
W. B. "Uniform" corsets.....at $1 to $3

Specials for this week only

La Vida Corsets at $3.50

Made of White Broche in low and medium bust models, with the smartest trimmings. Remarkable value.

Also at $2—A very good assortment of well-known corsets in low and medium bust models. Extraordinary values.

1000 New Silk Petticoats at $3, $4 and $5

Twenty-four distinct styles in Taffeta, Silk Jersey and Peau de Cygne, in all the fashionable shadings and changeable effects. Many cannot possibly be duplicated.

Women's Corduroy Negligees, $3.50

Just one lot. Made of wide wale corduroy, showing deep yoke, sailor collar, turn-back cuffs and loose belt. Colors: Copenhagen Blue, and Emerald Green.

For Monday and Tuesday Only

Women's Fashionable Dresses

For Street, Afternoon, Calling and Evening Wear

Special at $29.50

Model 1 is a copy of a wonderful frock by "Martial Armand," man-tailored throughout in Tricotine worth $3.50 a yard. Tastefully trimmed with self-color and Silver Thread Embroidery. Large crush collar and cuffs are of Satin. Colors: Navy Blue, Rookie, Plum, Brown, and Black. Sizes 34 to 42.

Model 2 is a charming dress of Georgette Crepe and Serge, beautifully embroidered. A very attractive model for afternoon and street wear. Sizes 34 to 42.

Model 3 is a modish frock of Charmeuse, Satin and Georgette Crepe, suitable for calling or matinee purposes. Very dressy yet practical, and obtainable in Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Grey, Wisteria, Navy Blue or Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

Model 4, one of the season's best models, developed in Satin and Georgette Crepe, embellished with Soutache embroidery. Straight long-line bodice, with full tunic of Georgette Crepe. Colors: Taupe, Wisteria, Navy Blue, Grey or Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

Of extraordinary interest on the Second Floor

Misses' Winter Suits at $25

Delightful plain tailored, sport and dressy models for wear with the new furs, cut along belted and Empire lines. Fashioned of Wool Velour, Oxford, and Heather Mixtures, Broadcloth and Gabardine, in the following colors:

Beetroot, Balsam, Seal, Rookie, Navy Blue.

Chic Afternoon and Street Dresses for Misses at $22.50

$22.50

Of good quality Navy Blue Serge in combination with Georgette Crepe, trimmed with rows of Silk Braid.

Also—smart dresses of Velvet or Satin, with collar, cuffs and pocket of "Kerami."

Colors: Taupe, Brown, Green, Navy Blue or Black. Sizes, 14 to 18 years. One model *illustrated.*

Misses' Winter Coats Monday at $22.50

Swagger full-length belted coats with novel pockets, tailored in Wool Velour, Pebble Cheviot, and mannish coatings in rich shades of Reindeer, Seal Brown, Joffre Blue, Beetroot, Taupe, Green, and Navy Blue. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

The Saks Millinery Department presents today a magnificent display of

Trimmed Hats at $10

THOSE styles highly favored by Paris for Winter, exact reproductions of the most charming of trimmed millinery seen on fashionably dressed women at the leading hotels, together with original models by our own milliners comprise this assemblage. Hats for every occasion, in almost every color, are represented, developed in

Panne Velvet, Lyons Velvet and Hatters Plush

trimmed with Ostrich Feathers, Fancy Feather Novelties, Wings, Flowers and the most favored Furs.

One model illustrated.

On the Main Floor

Genuine Diamond Solitaire Rings, $12

A value of far more than usual importance. Stones average about ¼ Karat, mounted in very attractive 14-Karat, Platinum lined, Solid Gold ring.

"Cultured" Pearl Ring, $3.50

The pearl is always appreciated by the woman of taste. These charming Pearls are mounted in artistically designed 14-Karat filigree mountings, and will prove very acceptable gifts.

Monday and Tuesday—on the Fourth Floor

A Remarkable Special Offering of Women's Fashionable Coats

$29.50 $39.50 $9.50

At $39.50—An entirely new coat in exceptional quality Wool Velour, with collar and deep revers of Nutria-Seal. Lined throughout with novelty-striped Silk, and warmly interlined. Colors: Taupe, Green, and Brown *as illustrated.*

Also at $39.50—A splendid collection of coats in the newest fabrics, lavishly trimmed with Skunk-Raccoon or Opossum, Kolinsky-dyed Muskrat, Natural Raccoon or Nutria.

At $29.50—Smart Pleated Coats with belted backs in fine quality Kersey Cloth, with deep collar of Mole, or Nutria-dyed Plush *as illustrated.* Also many other attractive coats in Wool Velour, Pom Pom Cloth, Fancy Mixtures, and Cashmere Burella, trimmed with Natural Raccoon, Skunk-Opossum, Coney or Muskrat. Sizes 34 to 46.

At $25

The finest assortment of coats ever assembled at a popular price. Tailored in Kerseys, Burella, Wool Velour and Overplaids, trimmed with Coney, Plush or Self Fabric. All wanted colors and sizes 34 to 48.

At $50

Exclusive Saks models in smart street coats, and exact reproductions of imported coats in Wool Velour, Bolivia, "Doe-Skin," and other modish fabrics, beautifully trimmed with the wanted furs or self fabric.

Women's Velveteen Skirts Special at $9.50

Illustrated above. One of this season's most successful skirt models developed in the most fashionable material for present wear—Velveteen. Note the new pockets and detachable belt. Obtainable in Navy Blue, Black, Taupe, or Brown. Also four other stunning models at this price. Waistbands to 36.

Practical, Serviceable Suits for Boys at $7

Extra pair "knickers" included. Very smart model, tailored in woolens selected especially because of their durability. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Boys' Mackinaws at $6

Large shawl-collar model with patch pockets, and full belt fastened with "Trench" buckle. Obtainable in a wide variety of colorful plaid mackinaw cloths. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Sweaters for Boys and Girls Special at $3

Shawl-collar model for girls in Rose or Copenhagen Blue, and a real "boyish" model for boys in Maroon, Navy Blue, or Oxford Grey. Sizes 28 to 36.

Everybody Get in Line!

Buy Your Liberty Bonds Today

Banker, Broker, Merchant, Newsboy, Everybody, Everywhere must lend "Uncle Sam" a hand in this great struggle.

¶ Your money cannot be invested to better advantage nor with nearly as much safety. If others are giving up everything—*even their lives*—surely you will not refuse to loan your money to help provide transportation, food and ammunition so that they may successfully fight *your* battle for freedom. Don't say you are an American, or take off your hat to Old Glory, unless you are willing to get into line and make the Second Liberty Loan a Success.

Subscriptions now being received at Saks & Company's Bond Booth.

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Talk It Over at Home Before You Buy

Make the purchase of your fall suit a family topic. Discuss the advantages of every store—and eventually you will come here, where you will get the most style and wearing quality for your money. Our

Men's Suits at $19.75

Are carefully tailored in every smart model from the conservative to the extreme, of all wool fabrics, appropriate to the style of the garment. Your size is among them. Elsewhere they would ask you more.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway Front.

Men's Silk Hose at 94c

Of a pure silk fabric in smoke, white, gray, russet or black. Full fashioned with reinforced toes, soles and heels.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's Ribbed Underwear for Fall Wear

Medium weight, spring needle ribbed cotton underwear. Shirts with long sleeves and sateen facing. Drawers, ankle length, with sateen waist band and suspender straps. Double gusset. Per garment 98c

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Men's All Wool Worsted Trousers at $4.75

Well tailored of excellent materials, in black, white and gray striped effects. Medium weights. In the lot is a limited number of pairs formerly marked up to $7.75. Other Trousers, $3.96 to $8.75

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

English Model Kit Bags, $34.50

Roomy enough to carry all a man might need for a week-end trip or all he might want to have close at hand on a longer journey. Well made of long grain imported cowhide russet color, reinforced sewn-on corners, solid brass side lever lock and slides, two good quality straps encircle entire bag. English plaid linings, three pockets and double handles.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Blanket Robes $2.89 to $15.74

Wrapped up in one of these you can afford to smile; you will feel so comfortable. Warm, downy robes of blanket materials in brown, gray and navy, Jacquard patterns and Indian designs — priced less than elsewhere.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

WILSON REGULATES TRADING WITH FOE

Continued from Page 1.

every enemy or ally of enemy, other than enemy or ally of enemy insurance or reinsurance companies, doing business within the United States through an agency or branch office, or otherwise, applying therefor within thirty days of, Oct. 6, 1917, licenses temporary or otherwise to continue to do business, or said board may withhold or refuse the same.

8. And I further hereby vest in said War Trade Board the executive administration of the privisions of Section 5 (b) of the Trading With the Enemy act relative to granting licenses to enemies and enemy allies to assume or use other names than those by which they were known at the beginning of the war. And I hereby authorize said board to issue licenses not inconsistent with the provisions of law or to withhold or to refuse licenses to any enemy or ally of enemy, or partnership of which an enemy or ally of enemy is a member or was a member at the beginning of the war, to assume or use any name other than that by which such enemy or ally of enemy or partnership was ordinarily known at the beginning of the war.

9. I hereby revoke the executive order of Aug. 21, 1917, creating the Exports Administrative Board; all proclamations, rules, regulations, and instructions made or given by me under Title VII. of the Espionage act and now being administered by the Exports Administrative Board are hereby continued, confirmed, and made applicable to the War Trade Board, and all employes of the Exports Administrative Board are hereby transferred to and constituted employes of the War Trade Board in the same capacities, and said War Trade Board is hereby authorized to exercise, without interruption, the powers heretofore exercised by said Exports Administrative Board.

9. The said War Trade Board is hereby authorized and empowered to take all such measures as may be necessary or expedient to administer the powers hereby conferred. And I hereby vest in the War Trade Board the power conferred upon the President by Section 5 (a) to make such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law, as may be necessary and proper for the exercise of the powers conferred upon said board.

WAR TRADE COUNCIL.

9. I hereby establish a War Trade Council to be composed of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, the Food Administrator and the Chairman of the Shipping Board, and I hereby authorize and direct the said War Trade Council thus constituted to act in an advisory capacity in such matters under said acts as may be referred to them by the President or the War Trade Board.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

10. I hereby vest in the Secretary of the Treasury the executive administration of any investigation, regulation, or prohibition of any transaction in foreign exchange, export, or earmarking of gold or silver coin, or bullion, or currency, transfers of credit in any form, (other than credits relating solely to transactions to be executed wholly within the United States,) and transfers of evidences of indebtedness or of the ownership of property between the United States and any foreign country or between residents of one or more foreign countries by any person within the United Staes, and I hereby vest in the Secretary of the Treasury the authority and power to require any person engaged in any such transaction to furnish under oath complete information relative thereto, including the production of any books of account, contracts, letters, or other papers in connection therewith in the custody or control of such person, either before or after such transaction is completed.

11. I further hereby vest in the Secretary of the Treasury the executive administration of the provisions of Subsection (c) of Section 3 of the Trading With the Enemy act relative to sending, or taking out of, or bringing into, or attempting to send, take out of, or bring into, the United States, any letter, writing, or tangible form of communication, except in the regular course of the mail; and of the sending, taking, or transmitting, or attempting to send, take, or transmit, out of the United States, any letter, or other writing, book, map, plan, or other paper, picture, or any telegram, cablegram, or wireless message, or other form of communication intended for or to be delivered, directly or indirectly, to an enemy or ally of enemy. And said Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered to issue licenses to send, take, or transmit out of the United States anything otherwise forbidden by said Subsection (c,) and give such consent or grant such exemption in respect thereto, as is not inconsistent with law, or to withhold or refuse the same.

12. I further authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to grant a license under such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, or to withhold or refuse the same to any "enemy" or "ally of enemy" insurance or reinsurance company doing business within the United States through an agency or branch office or otherwise, which shall make application within thirty days of Oct. 6, 1917.

13. I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of such executive administration, to take such measures, adopt such administrative procedure, and use such agency or agencies as he may from time to time deem necessary and proper for that purpose. The proclamation of the President, dated Sept. 7, 1917, made under authority vested in him by Title 7 of said act of Congress, approved June 15, 1917, shall remain in full force and effect. The executive order, dated Sept. 7, 1917, made under the authority of said title, shall remain in full force and effect until new regulations shall have been established by the President or by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, and thereupon shall be superseded.

CENSORSHIP BOARD.

14. I hereby establish a Censorship Board, to be composed of representatives, respectively, of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Postmaster General, the War Trade Board, and the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information.

15. And I hereby vest in said Censorship Board the executive administration of the rules, regulations, and proclamations from time to time established by the President under Subsection (d) of Section 3 of the Trading with the Enemy act, for the censorship of communications by mail, cable, radio, or other means of transmission passing between the United States and any foreign country from time to time specified by the President, or carried by any vessel, or other means of transportation touching at any port, place or territory of the United States and bound to or from any foreign country.

16. The said Censorship Board is hereby authorized to take all such measures as may be necessary or expedient to administer the powers hereby conferred.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

17. I further hereby vest in the Federal Trade Commission the power and authority to issue licenses under such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law or to withhold or refuse the same to any citizen of the United States or any corporation organized within the United States to file and prosecute applications in the country of an enemy or ally of enemy for letters patent or for registration of trademark, print, label, or copyright, and to pay the fees required by law and the customary agents' fees, the maximum amount of which in each case shall be subject to the control of such commission; or to pay to any enemy or ally of enemy any tax, annuity, or fee which may be required by the laws of such enemy or ally of enemy nation in relation to patents, trademarks, prints, labels, and copyrights.

18. I hereby vest in the Federal Trade Commission the power and authority to issue, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10 (c) of the Trading With the Enemy act, upon such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, or to withhold or refuse, a license to any citizen of the United States or any corporation organized within the United States, to manufacture or cause to be manufactured a machine, manufacture, composition of matter, or design, or to carry on or cause to be carried on a process under any patent, or to use any trademark, print, label, or copyrighted matter owned or controlled by an enemy or ally of enemy, at any time during the present war; and also to fix the prices of articles and products manufactured under such licenses, necessary to the health of the military and the naval forces of the United States, or to the successful prosecution of the war; and to prescribe the fee which may be charged for such license, not exceeding $100, and not exceeding 1 per centum of the fund deposited by the licensee with the Alien Property Custodian as provided by law.

19. I hereby further vest in the said Federal Trade Commission the executive administration of the provisions of Section 10 (d) of the Trading With the Enemy act, the power and authority to prescribe the form of and time and manner of filing statements of the extent of the use and enjoyment of the license and of the prices received and the times at which the licensee shall make payments to the alien property custodian, and the amounts of said payments, in accordance with the Trading With the Enemy act.

20. I further hereby vest in the Federal Trade Commission the power and authority, whenever in its opinion the publication of an invention or the granting of a patent may be detrimental to the public safety or defense, or may assist the enemy, or endanger the successful prosecution of the war, to order that the invention be kept secret and the grant of letters patent withheld until the end of the war.

21. The said Federal Trade Commission is hereby authorized to take all such measures as may be necessary or expedient to administer the powers hereby conferred.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

22. I hereby vest in the Postmaster General the executive administration of all the provisions, (except the penal provisions,) of Section 19 of the Trading With the Enemy act, relating to the printing, publishing or circulation in any foreign language of any news item, editorial or other printed matter respecting the Government of the United States or of any nation engaged in the present war, its policies, international relations, the state or conduct of the war or any matter relating thereto, and the filing with the Postmaster at the place of publication, in the form of an affidavit of a true and complete translation of the entire article containing such matter proposed to be published in such print, newspaper or publication, and the issuance of permits for the printing, publication and distribution thereof free from said restriction. And the Postmaster General is authorized and empowered to issue such permits upon such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law and to refuse, withhold or revoke the same.

23. The sum of $35,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby allotted out of the funds appropriated by the Trading With the Enemy act, to be expended by the Postmaster General in the administration of said Section 19 thereof.

24. The Postmaster General is hereby authorized to take all such measures as may be necessary or expedient to administer the powers hereby conferred.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

25. I hereby vest in the Secretary of State the executive administration of the provisions of Subsection (b) of Section 3 of the Trading with the Enemy act, relative to any person transporting or attempting to transport any subject or citizen of an enemy or ally of an enemy nation, and relative to transporting or attempting to transport by any owner, master or other person in charge of a vessel of American registry, from any place to any other place, such subject or citizen of an enemy or enemy ally.

26. And I hereby authorize and empower the Secretary of State to issue licenses for such transportation of enemies and enemy allies, or to withhold or refuse the same.

27. And the said Secretary of State is hereby authorized and empowered to take all such measures as may be necessary or expedient to administer the powers hereby conferred and to grant, refuse, withhold or revoke licenses thereunder.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

28. I hereby vest in the Secretary of Commerce the power to review the refusal of any Collector of Customs, under the provisions of Sections 13 and 14 of the Trading with the Enemy act, to clear any vessel, domestic or foreign, for which clearance is required by law.

ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN.

29. I hereby vest in an alien property custodian, to be hereafter appointed, the executive administration of all the provisions of Section 7 (a), Section 7 (c), and Section 7 (d) of the Trading with the Enemy act, including all power and authority to require lists and reports, and to extend the time for filing the same, conferred upon the President by the provisions of said Section 7 (a), and including the power and authority conferred upon the President by the provisions of said Section 7 (c), to require the conveyance, transfer, assignment, delivery, or payment to himself, at such time and in such manner as he shall prescribe, of any money or other properties owing to or belonging to or held for, by or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of any enemy or ally of an enemy not holding a license granted under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy act, which after investigation said alien property custodian shall determine is so owing, or so belongs, or is so held.

30. Any person who desires to make conveyance, transfer, payment, assignment or delivery, under the provisions of Section 7 (d) of the Trading with the Enemy act, to the Alien Property Custodian of any money or other property owing to or held for, by or on account of, or on behalf of, or for the benefit of an enemy or ally of enemy, not holding a license granted as provided in the Trading with the Enemy act, or to whom any obligation or form of liability of such enemy or ally of enemy is presented for payment, shall file application with the Alien Property Custodian for consent and permit to so convey, transfer, assign, deliver or pay such money or other property to him, and said Alien Property Custodian is hereby authorized to exercise the power and authority conferred upon the President by the provisions of said Section 7 (d) to consent and to issue permit upon such terms and conditions as are not inconsistent with law, or to withhold or refuse the same.

31. I further vest in the Alien Property Custodian the executive administration of all the provisions of Section 8 (a,) Section 8 (b,) and Section 9 of the Trading with the Enemy act, so far as said sections relate to the powers and duties of said Alien Property Custodian.

32. I vest in the Attorney General all power and authority conferred upon the President by the provisions of Section 9 of the Trading with the Enemy act.

33. The Alien Property Custodian, to be hereafter appointed, is hereby authorized to take all such measures as may be necessary or expedient, and not inconsistent with law, to administer the powers hereby conferred, and he shall further have the power and authority to make such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of said Section 7 (a,) Section 7 (c,) Section 7 (d,) Section 8 (a,) and Section 9 (b,) conferred upon the President by the provisions thereof and by the provisions of Section 5 (a,) said rules and regulations to be duly approved by the Attorney General.

34. The Alien Property Custodian, to be hereafter appointed, shall, "under the supervision and direction of the President, and under such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe," have administration of all moneys, (including checks and drafts payable on demand,) and of all property other than money, which shall come into his possession in pursuance of the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy act, in accordance with the provisions of Section 6, Section 10, and Section 12 thereof. WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, Oct. 12, 1917.

Explanation of the Order.

The following explanation of the scope and administrative machinery of the Trading with the Enemy act and of the President's executive order was also issued tonight:

The President on Oct. 6, 1917, approved the Trading with the Enemy act, and by an executive order signed Oct. 12, 1917, has established the administrative machinery to carry out its provisions.

This act has conferred on the President war powers of the widest extent. It has added to the power to embargo all exports, which was conferred upon the President by the Espionage act, the power to prohibit all imports into the United States except under such licenses as may be granted.

It has conferred on the President the power to prohibit or regulate all transfers of credits, money, currency, bullion, and securities between the United States and all foreign countries.

It imposes severe criminal penalties on all persons who trade or communicate directly or indirectly with an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," or with any person acting on their behalf or for their benefit.

It creates a definition of an "enemy" and "ally of enemy," with which it is highly important that every citizen of the United States should promptly familiarize himself for his own protection and for the loyal support of the Government in its efforts to wage the war to a successful termination. The act further provides for the use in the United States of enemy-held patents which may be of assistance to us in carrying on the war.

It provides for taking over and administering the property in the United States of "enemies" and "allies of enemies." It confers upon the President complete power to censor all communications of every sort passing between this country and any foreign country.

It provides certain regulations with regard to the foreign-language press in the United States.

These are merely the broad outlines of the act, but it will readily be seen that the act confers power to deal effectively with the abnormal conditions of trade created by the war and the exigencies of the public safety.

Certain of the powers conferred by the act the President has directed to be exercised through the State Department, the Treasury Department, the Attorney General, the Post Office Department, the Commerce Department, and the Federal Trade Commission. As to many of the powers conferred upon the President by Congress in this act, no single existing department is interested, and the President has provided for their Joint administration by a War Trade Board composed of representatives of the departments which are most vitally concerned. The new War Trade Board so established is composed of Mr. Vance C. McCormick, Chairman, as representative of the Secretary of State; a representative of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be appointed; Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, as representative of the Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. Thomas D. Jones, as representative of the Secretary of Commerce; Mr. Beaver White, as representative of the Food Administrator; Mr. Frank C. Munson, as representative of the United States Shipping Board. Mr. Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., is counselor to the board. The functions and organization of this board are as follows:

EXPORTS.

The War Trade Board, under the President's direction, succeeds to all the functions which have been exercised by the Exports Administrative Board, which goes out of existence. The proclamations of the President forbidding the export of various articles without a license are continued in full force and effect, but licenses will hereafter be granted by the War Trade Board, instead of by the Exports Administrative Board, and all applications for such licenses and all correspondence with regard to them should be addressed to the Bureau of Exports of the War Trade Board. Its headquarters will for the present continue to be 1435 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. It will take over the branch offices at present established and being established in various cities in the country by the Exports Administrative Board, and these branch offices will have the same power and functions as to exports under the War Trade Board that they now have under the Exports Administrative Board. The War Trade Board will deal with exports under the powers created by Title VII. of the Espionage act, approved June 17, 1917.

IMPORTS.

The Trading With the Enemy act confers upon the President the power to prohibit the importation of any article or to impose the terms and conditions upon what may be imported. No proclamation has yet been issued by the President imposing any such prohibition or restriction, but upon the issuance of such proclamation the licensing of such importations will be done by the War Trade Board.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

The Trading With the Enemy act makes it unlawful, under severe penalties, to trade without a license with any person who there is probable cause to believe is an enemy or ally of enemy. The act gives an extremely broad definition of what constitutes trade. It provides that "trade" shall be deemed to mean:

(a) To pay, satisfy, compromise, or give security for the payment or satisfaction of any debt or obligation.

(b) To draw, accept, pay, present for acceptance or payment, or indorse any negotiable instrument or chose in action.

(c) To enter into, carry on, complete, or perform any contract, agreement, or obligation.

(d) To buy or sell, loan or extend credit, trade in, deal with, exchange, transmit, transfer, assign, or otherwise dispose of or receive any form of property.

(e) To have any form of business or commercial communication or intercourse with.

The definition of "an enemy" or "an ally of an enemy" requires careful consideration. In the first place, any person, no matter of what nationality, who resides within the territory of the German Empire or the territory of any of its allies or that occupied by their military forces is expressly made an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" by the act. Even citizens of the United States who have elected to remain within such territory are "enemies" or "allies of an enemy" within the provisions of the act. Further, any person not residing in the United States, of whatever nationality and wherever he resides, who is doing business within such territory, is placed within the definition of "enemy" or "ally of enemy." So also is any corporation created by Germany or its allies. So also is any corporation created by any other nation than the United States and doing business within such territory. Further, for the purpose of this act, the government of any nation with which the United States is at war or the ally of such nation and every subdivision of such government and every officer, official agent, or agency of such government is an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," and the act makes no restriction as to where such officer, official, agent, or agency may be located.

It is important for the public to have clearly in mind that not only is it unlawful to trade with an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" without license, but it is equally unlawful to trade with any person, who, there is reasonable cause to believe, is acting for or on account of or for the benefit of an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," and it makes no difference what the nationality or what the residence of such person may be. On the other hand, in dealing with subjects of Germany who are resident in the United States, it is important to remember that, while other provisions of law make it possible to intern them, the mere fact of their nationality does not make them "enemies" within the meaning of this act, and so prevent persons in this country from having ordinary commercial relations with them.

The Trading With the Enemy act, however, while imposing such stringent provisions, gives power to the President to grant licenses to trade with the enemy. The exercise of this power has been delegated by the President to the War Trade Board. Applications for license to trade with an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," or a person acting on behalf of or for the benefit of an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" should be sent to the War Trade Board.

ENEMIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Trading With the Enemy Act provides that a person who is "an enemy" or "ally of enemy," under the definition of that Act, doing business within the United States, may, within thirty days after its enactment, apply for a license to continue to do business in the United States. The main application of these provisions will be to German or ally of German concerns which are doing business in the United States through branch houses or agents, such as insurance or reinsurance companies. Such an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" may continue to do business within the United States until such applications are acted upon, but under the restrictions, in the case of insurance companies, of the President's proclamation of July 13, 1917.

It will not be necessary under these provisions, however, for a German subject or the subject of an ally of Germany who is resident in this country to apply for a license unless for some other reason he falls within the definition of "enemy" or "ally of enemy," as explained above. If a license is granted to an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" to do business within the United States it is then lawful for any one within the United States to trade within the United States with such "enemy" or "ally of enemy" without himself applying for a license. Such "enemy," however, even if it is granted a license to do business within the United States, is prohibited at the time the act takes effect from transmitting out of the United States any money or property, or using such money or property as a basis for the establishment of any credit within or outside of the United States for the benefit or on behalf of an "enemy" or "ally of enemy." Applications for license by an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" in the United States to continue to do business in the United States should be sent to the War Trade Board, except in the case of "enemy" or "ally of enemy" insurance companies, in which case they should be sent to the Treasury Department.

CHANGE OF NAME.

No "enemy" or "ally of enemy" doing business in the United States, or a partnership in which an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" was a member at the beginning of the war, can make a change of name during the war without a license. The War Trade Board is empowered by the President to receive and act on applications for such licenses.

COMMUNICATING WITH THE ENEMY.

The Trading With the Enemy act prohibits and imposes severe penalties on taking or sending any communication in any form out of the United States intended for any enemy or ally of the enemy, and also makes it unlawful to bring in or take out of the United States any form of communication except by mail. Power is given by the act, however, to relieve from these prohibitions by license, and the Secretary of the Treasury is empowered by the President to receive applications for and grant such licenses.

WAR TRADE COUNCIL.

In adition to the War Trade Board, the President has created a War Trade Council, composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Food Administrator, and the Chairman of the United States Shipping Board. This War Trade Council will take the place of the Exports Council and will act in an advisory capacity in such matters as may be referred to it by the President or the War Trade Board.

PATENTS.

The act contains various provisions as to the application for patents by citizens of the United States in enemy and ally of enemy countries during the war, and for the use in the United States by citizens of the United States of enemy-held patents during the war, and also for the suspension of information as to certain patent applications made in the United States, secrecy as to which is necessary for military reasons. The Federal Trade Commission is empowered by the President to deal with all these matters, receiving applications and granting licenses with regard to them.

CUSTODY OF ENEMY PROPERTY.

Among the most important and far reaching of the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy act are those dealing with the taking over by this Government of the custody and control of "enemy" property within the United States.

The property affected by these provisions is that which is located in the United States and belongs to any person or corporation that is an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" within the definitions of the act referred to above, except those licensed to continue doing business in the United States. German subjects and the subjects of her allies resident in the United States do not, from the mere fact of their nationality, fall within these definitions. The act makes it the duty of every concern within the United States issuing shares or stock, within sixty days after the approval of the act to report to the Alien Property Custodian the names of such of its officers, Directors, and stockholders as are known to be or reasonably believed to be "enemies" or "allies of enemy" and the amount of stock or shares owned by each.

The act provides, in addition, under severe penalties, that any person in the United States holding any property for an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," or for any person whom he may have reasonable cause to believe to be an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," must report the fact to the Alien Property Custodian within thirty days after the passage of the act. So, also any person in the United States indebted in any way to an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," or to a person whom he may have reasonable cause to believe to be an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," must make a similar report.

The Alien Property Custodian may, under the provisions of the executive order, require a transfer to himself of any property held for or on behalf of an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," or the payment of any money owed to an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" by a person in the United States. In addition, any person in the United States so holding any property or so owing any money may transfer such property or pay such money to the Alien Property Custodian with his consent.

Property or money transferred to the Alien Property Custodian will be held until the end of the war and then dealt with as Congress shall direct. All funds or ready money may be invested in Liberty bonds and held in such form.

The President has delegated to the Attorney General the power to direct the payment of claims against enemy property in the hands of the Custodian, upon the consent of all persons interested.

The President will hereafter name an Alien Property Custodian.

CONTROL OVER FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND TRANSFERS OF GOLD.

The President by his Executive order has committed to the Secretary of the Treasury the executive administration of the broad powers conferred by the act as to the prohibition and regulation of transfer between the United States and foreign countries of coin, currency, bullion, credits and securities. The Secretary of the Treasury will continue, with the assistance of the Federal Reserve Banks, to pass on applications for leave to export bullion, coin, and currency. No prohibitions or regulations have as yet been made as to the transfer of credits or securities between the United States and foreign countries.

CENSORSHIP BOARD.

The President has created a Censorship Board to administer such regulations as he may prescribe as to the censorship of cable, telegraph, and mail communications between the United States and foreign countries. This board is composed of representatives respectively of the Postmaster General, of the Secretary of War, of the Secretary of the Navy, of the War Trade Board, and of the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS.

The Trading with the Enemy act provides that every paper printed in a foreign language shall furnish translations to the Postmaster General of the matter concerning the war printed by it, unless a permit to omit doing so is granted to it. The administration of this provision is committed to the Postmaster General, and applications for such permits should be made to him.

TRANSPORTING AN ENEMY.

The act provides that it shall be unlawful for any person without a license to transport or attempt to transport into or from the United States, or for any American vessel to transport in any part of the world any citizen of an enemy or ally of an enemy nation. The administration of this provision is vested in the State Department, and authority is given the Secretary of State to grant the necessary licenses for such transportation.

CLEARANCE PROVISIONS.

Collectors of Customs are given the right to refuse clearance to vessels which are transporting cargo in violation of the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy act. Power to review such refusal of clearance by the Collector is vested in the Secretary of Commerce by the executive order of the President.

JOFFRE AT PERSHING'S CAMP

Dines with the General and Will Review Americans Today.

By The Associated Press.

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Oct. 14.—Marshal Joffre arrived at the American Field Headquarters this evening. He dined with General Pershing and spent the night at his quarters. He will review the American troops tomorrow.

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Remittances must be accompanied by name of soldier, the number of his company and that of his regiment. Name of ship must be given if The Times is to be mailed to a man in the United States Navy.

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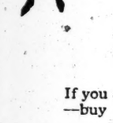

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The New York Times Review of Books
Next Sunday.

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HIGHER WAGE PLEA FOR LIBRARY WORK

Committee Will Ask Board of Estimate to Increase Budget for Increased Salaries.

POORLY PAID PROFESSION

Employes Have Been Quitting Service for Better Positions at Rate of Seventeen a Month.

A committee, headed by Henry W. Taft, will appear before the Board of Estimate this morning to plead that provision be made in the budget for raising the salaries of employes of the city public libraries. The Bureau of Personal Service has found the present wage scale too low. By raising salaries it is hoped to check disorganization of the city library staffs by the resignation of employes, who have been quitting the library service recently at the rate of seventeen resignations a month.

In addition to a repetition of the statement that librarians belong to the poorest-paid profession in the world, the argument will be made that, if the city desires to continue library service, it must pay salaries which will stop resignations.

There are fifty-five vacancies in the Circulation Department of the City Library, according to Harry J. Grumpelt, Accountant of the New York Public Library, and scores of positions abandoned by trained and qualified librarians have been filled by untrained and often ill-equipped applicants, because it has been impossible to maintain the former standards of educational qualifications at the present salaries. Formerly the circulation department of the New York Public Library accepted employes only after they had passed examinations. These tests recently have been dropped almost entirely, and, even with this letting down of entrance requirements, it has been found impossible to fill fifty-five vacancies, according to Mr. Grumpelt.

During the year 1916, 110 persons left the circulation department of the New York Public Library. In the first six months of this year forty employes left. In the months of July, August, and September of this year fifty-two quit.

"The result has been that less skilled staffs have been in charge of branches," Mr. Grumpelt said. "The service has been impaired considerably. The public has been inconvenienced and is complaining. The situation is likely to get much worse. If the present rate of resignations continues, those using the libraries will be served a year from now by staffs composed almost entirely of new and untrained help.

"Many of our best employes, some of whom have spent many years in training themselves, have resigned, and have often stepped at once into positions paying twice the salaries which they received in the library service. The Guaranty Trust Company alone has taken fifteen of our employes. Other employes receive offers every day. Those who have studied this profession, as a rule, would like to remain in it, and many will continue if they are assured of a bare living at present and a moderate betterment in the future, but they cannot stay while they receive less than a bare living and have opportunities of earning far greater salaries elsewhere."

Points to Danger in Letter.

The danger that the increased cost of living, together with the demand in commercial offices for men and women skilled in filing and library work, will practically wipe out the entire profession in this city, is indicated in the following letter from John Forster Carr, Director of the Immigrant Publication Society, Inc., to Controller Prendergast:

"An alarming condition has arisen in the New York Public Library that calls for a prompt remedy from the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Within fourteen months 115 assistants have left the graded service of the library, and if the year ends as it has started, within the two years, 37 per cent. of the staff will have resigned. It is, first of all, a question of high qualifications exacted and exceedingly low salaries paid, beginning at $10.38 a week and rising only very slowly by small and fractional increases. On investigation by the Bureau of Personal Service and the Committee on Education of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, it appeared that 256 employes, or 59 per cent. of the cases covered, received less than the appraised minimum of their positions. Considering the work done and the cost of living in this city, it is believed that the salaries paid to these library workers are lower than those paid in any other public library in the country. The inevitable fact follows that three-fifths of those who leave the library service go to much better paid positions in other libraries or into business, with its fairer chances of making a living.

"Two recent cases lie within my personal knowledge. A Jewish assistant of rare ability and extremely successful work with her own people in an important east side branch library, after the highest training and six years' service, facing the iron limits of a $900 salary a year, was suddenly offered a business position paying $1,500 'to begin with.' She waited a month before accepting it, trying her best to get paying work outside library hours to increase her income. She told me she was willing to work 'even twelve hours a day' if she could only keep on at her loved library. She needed the money to pay a family debt, and in the end accepted the business offer. It was from a banking house that is ambitiously planning Russian connections.

"There was the case of an able librarian in charge of one of the branches, who has just gone into the library service of another city. Again it was a question of money—only $300—but again the increase was needed.

"It is not merely a question of justice to these hard-working and poorly paid employes. The city suffers in the loss of the money spent in their training—spent in so many instances only to the advantage of the libraries of other cities, that, without cost, are obtaining our fully trained librarians. The city also suffers in the progressive disorganization of the library service, which is forced to fall back upon incompetent, untrained, and often uneducated helpers. As a consequence public complaints multiply. Meanwhile the work has been growing by leaps and bounds until the annual total of books circulated has almost doubled within a decade, and now numbers nearly 10,000,000 volumes.

Work With Foreign Born.

"Of almost equal importance is the new and rapidly developing work with our foreign born. In this our American libraries are winning a success that is almost unique. Where many other agencies, both public and private, are treating the immigrant as a menace or a problem, stirring up unbelievable, though unexpressed, bitterness, the library welcomes him as a friend; trusts him; respects the nationality of his origin; helps without patronizing him; surrounds him alluringly with the best influences of American life. It is Americanization work, patriotically effective, that stirs no antagonisms.

"In teaching English and the duties of citizenship, in fitting the immigrant for the larger opportunities of our life, the New York Public Library is doing a splendid work that is too little known—work that in many respects is a model. The need of this work has been impressively brought home to us in these last weeks. But buildings, books, trained helpers are lacking. The Board of Estimate should generously provide for the larger development of these capacities for public service and education."

Members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment have agred to some of the raises asked for by the Trustees of the New York Public Library and by the librarians, but have refused to grant others, and if their present plan is not changed, twenty per cent. of the library employes will still be receiving less than what the Board of Personal Service hold to be a minimum. Mr. Taft and other representatives of the Library Trustees will argue for the retention in the budget of $8,520, which is required to bring all salaries up to the appraised minimum and to grant small increases to other salaries now above the minimum.

HONOR FRISSELL'S MEMORY.

Special Service Held for Late Principal of Hampton Institute.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMPTON, Va., Oct. 14.—A large number of influential men and women came together at Hampton Institute Memorial Church today to attend a special service in memory of Dr. Hollis B. Frissell, Hampton's principal from General Armstrong's death in 1893 until his own death in August last. Addresses on the life and work of Dr. Frissell were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Francis G. Peabody of Cambridge, Mass., who is a Vice President of the Hampton Board of Trustees; William M. Reid, Hampton class of 1877, a lawyer of Portsmouth, Va., who is President of the Hampton Alumni Association, and James Hardy Dillard of Charlottesville, Va., President of the Jeanes and Slater Boards.

Among those attending the service were Mrs. Hollis B. Frissell and her son, Sydney Dodd Frissell, who is in the officers' training camp at Fort Myer; Miss L. S. Frissell and Algernon S. Frissell of New York, sister and brother af the late Dr. Frissell; Thomas Jesse Jones of the United States Bureau of Education, and the following Hampton trustees: George Foster Peabody, Charles E. Bigelow, William J. Schieffelin and Alexander B. Trowbridge, all of New York; Judge Lunsford L. Lewis of Richmond, William M. Frazier of Philadelphia, and Frank W. Darling of Hampton.

SOLDIER'S PLEA STIRS BIG BOND MEETING

Sergt. Empey, American Regular Home from Front, Urges Support Behind Lines.

SEES BITTER TIME AHEAD

Veteran Says It's a Mistake to Believe We Are Not Fighting German People as Well as Kaiser.

An audience that packed Carnegie Hall to capacity last night greeted Sergeant Arthur Guy Empey, the American regular who went to Europe in 1915, enlisted in the British Army, took part in the great battles of 1916 and part of 1917, and stopped only when he was invalided home as a result of wounds. The little soldier, for Empey misses being a "bantam" by only an inch or two, appeared in the uniform of the British Army, steel helmet, gas mask, and everything. Some of the stories he told are to be found in his book, "Over the Top."

Despite his service in the British Army, Empey is still an American regular. He walks like a regular and he talks like a regular. Likewise he is a good actor and a mimic, and can speak the language of the British "Tommy" like the real thing when the occasion demands. When he appeared on the stage he found every seat in the house and parquet to top gallery occupied.

Scattered through the audience were many officers and soldiers of the United States Army and they were applauding from the time their former comrade started at about 8.30, until he said "Good night. I hope you buy a Liberty bond," two hours later. Empey was not introduced. He simply walked out on the stage and when the applause that greeted him ended waved a swagger stick and said "How do you do."

Sergeant Empey began by calling attention to what he termed an error which is common throughout the United States, namely the impression that the United States is not at war with the German people, but with the Kaiser and his Government.

"We are at war with Germany, the German people, and everything connected with Germany from the Kaiser down," he said, "and I know what I am talking about, for I've been there, and the sooner we realize this fact over here at home the better it will be for all concerned. Over there you don't meet the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, the Chancellor, or any of the other big German figures in the trenches. What you do see is the German people themselves. The Kaiser orders that hospitals be bombed, prisoners be maltreated, and other things done which are against the laws of God and man, and the German people carry those orders out.

"We don't realize what we are up against yet. We are still letting them print German newspapers, and men like Thompson and La Follette are still talking against the United States. Now take La Follette—

"He's a traitor," a man in the gallery shouted.

"Righto," answered Empey.

"Now I know there are lots of people in this country who were born in Germany and who are ready to fight for the United States against their fatherland, and those fellows are all right. They are the right kind of citizens. But they are not German-Americans. There are no such people as German-Americans. They are either Americans like the rest of us or Germans. In 1918 our casualty lists will be coming home, and the newspapers will print the names of good American lads under the captions killed, wounded, and missing and then America will begin to see things as they are.

"Now our boys are going over there. Some are there and others are on the way and others are going to follow. It is up to us back here to back these boys up to the limit. And there is just one place for the German who interferes, and that is the internment camp, a camp with barbed wire around and sentinels with fixed bayonets guarding them.

"American soldiers will need rifles and cannon, clothing and food, and good care and everything, and those who stay back can do their bit by giving our Government the money needed to provide these things. And the way to give that money is to buy Liberty Bonds. Every man and woman in America owes it to his country to be a Liberty Bond owner, for every bond means just that much liberty for the United States. A fifty-dollar bond is $50 worth of liberty. Make no mistake about that."

MRS. BRYAN ON SUFFRAGE.

Tells Advantages She Thinks Would Follow Votes for Women.

Mrs. William Jennings Bryan, who is to speak at the Woman's Suffrage meeting at Cooper Union tonight, pointed out yesterday what advantages, in her opinion, would follow a suffrage triumph. Mrs. Bryan is at the Henry Street Settlement House.

"Suffragists," said Mrs. Bryan, "have already won the battle for equal rights along the lines of abstract argument. The right of women to vote is now conceded in nearly all countries. The discussion has reached the ground of expediency and men are now asking what influence will ballots for both have upon our homes, our families, and our communities.

"The first great advantage which comes to the homes as a result of equal suffrage rights is that of increased companionship, and anything which tends to broaden the base of common interest between husband and wife makes for happiness. More domestic troubles arise from lack of comradeship than from any other one cause. Husband and wife must learn to pull together and suffrage helps them to do this. With equal rights granted the minds of women turn to more serious matters. The children in the home are better trained for the duties of citizenship, and the dignity of the mother increases when the family feels that she knows the essential things. Money will be more wisely expended by women when they better understand the hardships of earning and the value of these earnings.

"The benefits outside the home, which follow the adoption of equal suffrage, are too numerous to give in detail. The thoughtful woman has no desire to usurp the place of man in the business and industrial world. She sees a broad and legitimate field in which she may work doing the things which need to be done and which men fail to do. Experience shows that women are particularly fitted to serve along educational lines, to serve in those places where the care of the aged and children is necessary to the public welfare, and in various other positions of somewhat similar nature. Again a crying need for woman suffrage is found in the industrial world, where millions of women wage earners are powerless to organize an effective opposition to unjust conditions, unless that opposition is supported by the ballot.

"In States that have equal suffrage the percentage of women seeking public office is exceedingly small. There are many women County Superintendents of Schools in the West, and an occasional Alderman or Mayor and sometimes minor officers. Every man who casts a ballot does not seek an office and the percentage of women seeking office is much smaller.

"Miss Rankin has been elected to Congress. She has been elected because she has a fitness for the place and because the men of Montana wished her to have the office. It is safe to say that no woman will get an office for which she has not the qualifications.

"It seems to me office holding is a local matter. Each State should be permitted to use its own judgment. Why should the State of New York bother about what the State of Montana chooses to do and vice versa?"

STRAUS SUPPORTS DOWLING

Sends Contribution and Bespeaks Success for Democratic Ticket.

Frank L. Dowling, Democratic candidate for Borough President of Manhattan, received a contribution to his campaign fund yesterday from Nathan Straus, as well as a letter from Mr. Straus, in which he wished Mr. Dowling as well as his associates on the Democratic ticket overwhelming success.

"I will do everything possible for your election," wrote Mr. Straus.

The Kosher Butchers' Association held a meeting yesterday and declared for Mr. Dowling, because of his support of the small business men on the East Side.

AUTOS IN CRASH KILL WOMAN ON SIDEWALK

Trolley Wrecks Motor Ambulance and Injures Driver and Surgeon.

While returning home after purchasing groceries for the family dinner early yesterday, Mrs. Sarah Kreps, 35 years of age, of 659 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, was pinned under an automobile that had been hurled on the sidewalk after a collision with another car and the iron fence outside of a police station at Gates and Throop Avenues. She died several hours later at St. John's Hospital. Mrs. Carrie Austin, 40 years of age, of 134 Reid Avenue, and her 8-year-old son Arthur, occupants of one of the cars, were also taken to the hospital suffering from shock and contussions. They were caught under their own car.

The automobiles were operated by Percy Austin of 134 Reid Avenue and Joseph Eisen of 1,187 Eastern Parkway. In Mr. Austin's car were his wife, two children, and his brother. The car was proceeding west on Gates Avenue. Mr. Eisen was headed south on Throop Avenue. At the intersection of the two streets the cars came together. Eisen's car, being the lighter, was thrown to the sidewalk just as Mrs. Kreps was passing. Captain William Sullivan and reserves from the station house released her by lifting the car back from the fence.

Both Eisen and Austin were arrested but were released under $2,500 bail by Coroner Ernest C. Wagner for appearance in the Coroners' Court.

Nicholas Ditacci, a retired wine merchant, of 64 Jackson Street, Brooklyn, received probably fatal injuries yesterday afternoon when he was knocked down by a touring car near New Springville, Staten Island. The car was occupied by five men, who hurried on. Ditacci was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, and the police started in search of the car.

A trolley car on the Thirty-ninth Street ferry line in Brooklyn demolished a motor ambulance of the Norwegian Hospital yesterday at Fifth Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, and Dr. John M. Tamraz and Roy Hall, the chauffeur, received painful injuries. The street car was filled with passengers, but none was injured, and it went on as soon as the wrecked ambulance had been dragged from the track.

EXPERTS ON WAR FINANCING.

Academy of Political and Social Science to Discuss It.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—"Financing the War" will be the topic for discussion at a meeting to be held here on Nov. 2 and 3, under the auspices of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Government officials, academic authorities, and financiers of this and other countries are on the program for addresses.

The meeting will be divided into six sessions, each of which will be devoted to a consideration of the financial problems confronting the Government. Subjects to be discussed include "The Task of Financing the War," "Borrowing by the Government," "The Relationship Between Loans and Taxes," "Do Government Loans Cause Inflation," "The Proper Kinds of Taxation," and "The Financial Experiences of Our Allies."

Among the speakers will be Andre Tardieu, High Commissioner of France to the United States; the Russian Ambassador, Sir Thomas Royden, Basil Blackett of the British Treasury, and others.

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By George P. West
Other Features of the October 12th Issue
War and Organized Labor in England; Japan and the New Order; Radicalism and the War; The New Party

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In the midst of all the horrors of the world The Public is the one thing I know of—aside from one's own conscience and the democratic principle down deep in our heart—by which to correct one's reckoning. It is a compass—never sensational, always calm and pointing in the same direction.

THE PUBLIC is a weekly journal with a heart as well as a mind. It scorns "intellectual detachment." It is never on the fence in any situation where facts are available.

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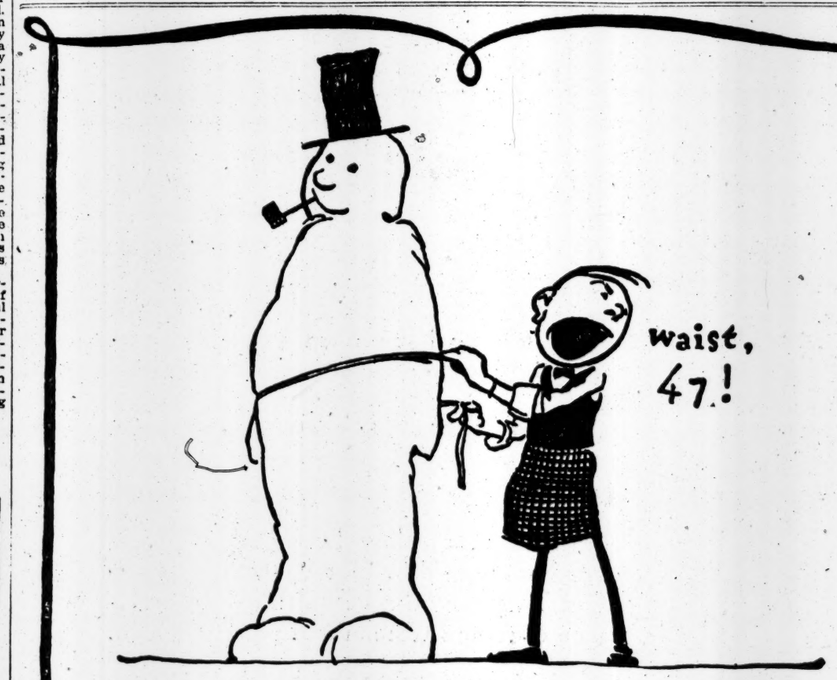
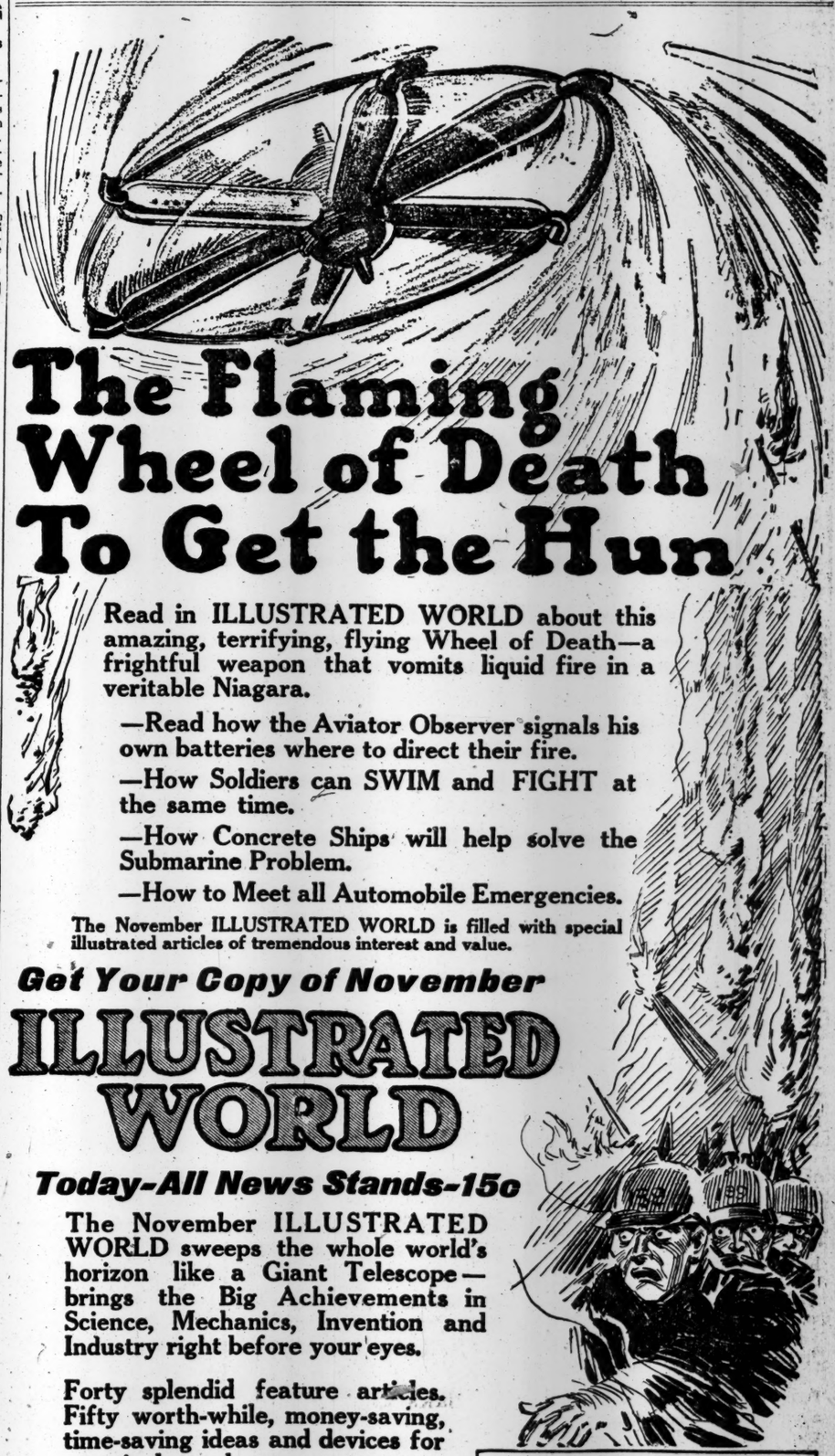


Measuring the Snow

See how the Government gets the waist measure of the snow-fall and rain-fall. Come to the Electrical Exposition and observe how the Weather Bureau uses these and other curious electrical devices

The Electrical Exposition and Motor Show
Grand Central Palace
Lexington Avenue and 46th Street
October 10th to 20th
Open at 11 a m except Sunday



The Flaming Wheel of Death To Get the Hun

Read in ILLUSTRATED WORLD about this amazing, terrifying, flying Wheel of Death—a frightful weapon that vomits liquid fire in a veritable Niagara.

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The Investor's Opportunity

To patriots no appeal need be made for subscription to the Liberty Loan. They will do what they can and do it promptly.

Shrewd business men also will take all they can afford. They recognize that an obligation of the United States bearing interest at the rate of 4% per annum, with conversion privilege that may largely increase this rate and after the war show a substantial profit, is a gilt-edge investment.

The general public alone must be coaxed and cajoled to subscribe, but if they do not subscribe directly out of their pocket, they will yet subscribe in a more costly way. We are reminded of the story of the pacifist who vehemently declared that the Government could not make him fight. "No," said his friend quietly, "but they can put you in the trenches and you can make your decision there."

Americans are not investors in securities, and it is difficult to make them understand that they are not giving away their hard earned dollars, but loaning them to the Government with safety of principal and surety of interest beyond all question. The English understand securities. That is why they are rich.

We urge every depositor of the Harriman National Bank promptly to enter his subscription. In deference to our shareholders we must take the business point of view, and we believe it to be no less a question of business than of patriotism.

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If you were in love with a girl and she lost her hearing would you break off your engagement?

Perhaps this happened to the Big Little Person, but she had more than one man who wanted to marry her, and you can no more help liking her than they did, she is so brave and lovable. Don't think for a minute that she wasn't happy.

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One of the big attractions for today will be

International Typewriting Speed Contests

for Speed and Accuracy

These contests will begin promptly at 5 P. M. The world's fastest typists will compete. From every indication, there will be some new records made this year.

Come to the Business Show every day. The most complete line of modern time and labor saving devices and systems for office, store and factory ever shown under one roof.

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that's all you need to know about a GLOVE.

LEADERS OF SOUTH MEET HERE TODAY

One Session of Commercial Congress Will Show How War Emergencies Were Met.

WILSON TO SEND A MESSAGE

Thousands of Delegates Expected to Attend the Meetings—Mayor Mitchel's Proclamation of Welcome.

New York City is host this week to the ninth annual convention of the Southern Commercial Congress, which opens at 10 o'clock this morning and continues through Wednesday. Meetings are at the Hotel Astor and convention headquarters at the McAlpin. One session of the congress will be devoted to presenting a picture of the response of Southern business to the war emergency, with speakers from half a dozen States telling of the way problems were met in their own commonwealths, and other topics to be discussed will treat of banking, good roads, cotton, general agriculture, engineering, and natural resources, education and insurance.

The first session, held at the Astor this morning, will be opened by invocation by the Rev. Dr. Randolph McKim. The congress will be welcomed by Oscar S. Straus, General Chairman of the New York Committee; William A. Barber, President of the New York Southern Society; Mayor Mitchel, and Governor Whitman. George W. Wickersham will speak on "Standardization of Commercial Law," Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, President of the congress, will respond for the body, and a message will be read from President Wilson.

The thousands of delegates from all over the South who will attend will have an opportunity, through the holding of simultaneous sessions, to attend the meetings treating of the particular topics in which they happen to be most interested.

On Tuesday night comes the principal social feature of the conference, the dinner at the Astor, at which the diplomatic representatives of the countries allied with the United States will be the guests of honor. Senator Fletcher will introduce Mr. Straus as toastmaster, and the speakers will include Secretary of Commerce William G. Redfield, United States Senators Robert L. Owen and James Hamilton Lewis, and J. J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, who will respond for the Allies. The diplomatic guests of honor include Ambassadors Jusserand, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice of Great Britain, Count V. Macchio di Cellere of Italy, Aimaro Sato of Japan, and Boris Bakhmeteff of Russia; Ministers E. de Cartier de Marchienne of Belgium, Viscount de Alte of Portugal, Phya Prabha Karavongse of Siam, Dr. Carlos Manuel de Gespedes of Cuba, V. K. Wellington Koo of China, Don Belisario Porras of Panama, and Lioubomir Michailovitch of Serbia, and Chargé d'Affaires G. Roussos of Greece. The diplomats will be received by the Mayor at the City Hall in the afternoon of the same day, in a program arranged by the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, with speeches by Mayor Mitchel, Mr. Straus, Senator Fletcher, and Ambassador Jusserand.

Mayor Welcomes the Congress.

Mayor Mitchel's proclamation of welcome to the congress says:

The congress has made good its slogan, "For a Greater Nation Through a Greater South." And now, with its history of definite achievement, and with the vital power of genuine service, the congress comes in this historic hour exemplifying the unity of the United States and demonstrating the relation of the South to the national program in this period of crisis—calling the nation to the exertion of its full strength in the organization and mobilization of the material resources of the country, in answer to the President's war message, and with statesmanlike vision pointing to the hour of international reconstruction, when new duties, new obligations, and new responsibilities will devolve upon America.

The ninth congress of the present series is hereby proclaimed to the citizens of the City of New York, and citizens and officials are urged to receive and welcome the agricultural, industrial, commercial, and financial South when it comes to the commercial metropolis of the nation.

After the introductory meeting there will be a luncheon at the McAlpin, at which the editors and publishers of 300 newspapers will be guests of the Information Committee of the congress, of which Herbert S. Houston is Chairman. The speakers will be Stephane Lauzanne, editor of The Matin of Paris; Melville E. Stone, General Manager of The Associated Press, and Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, Managing Director of the East and West News Bureau.

There also will be several afternoon meetings at the Astor. One of these will discuss the response of Southern business men to war problems; another will deal with advertising, and a third will be held by the engineering and research section.

At eight o'clock the House of Southern Governors will meet at the Astor, with Governor Richard I. Manning of South Carolina, chairman of the House, presiding. Addresses will be made by Governors Emerson J. Harrington of Maryland, Carl E. Milliken of Maine, Walter E. Edge of New Jersey and Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, and by Director General John Barrett of the Pan American Union. There will be a reception for the Governors and members of the congress at the Waldorf after the meeting, given by the New York Southern Society.

To Discuss Good Roads.

The Tuesday afternoon meetings include conferences on cotton, good roads, and general agriculture, with State commissioners of roads and agriculture and cotton experts of national reputation on the program, and a general meeting.

The evening will be set aside for the dinner. On Wednesday morning agricultural topics will be discussed, some of the speakers being George W. Norris, executive officer of the Federal Farm Loan Board, Governor Henry C. Stuart of Virginia, and Senator Gore of Oklahoma. There will be a reception at Columbia University from 12:30 to 1:30 with Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler at the head of a reception committee composed of representatives of Southern universities and colleges, and a luncheon at the McAlpin in honor of W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and George W. Norris. In the afternoon there will be six conferences at the Astor, taking up respectively education, agriculture, banking, engineering, women's work, and insurance.

At the night session problems of banking and trade will be discussed by Boris A. Bakhmeteff, the Russian Ambassador; W. P. G. Harding, John Clausen, President of the Crocker National Bank of San Francisco; Hamilton Holt, and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury L. S. Rowe. This will close the formal program of the convention, but at 3:30 on Thursday afternoon there will be a concert at Wanamaker's auditorium given by Southern artists now resident in New York.

Women's work will have considerable attention in the session of the congress. The woman's auxiliary will meet this afternoon in the Rose Room of the Astor at 2:30, and again in the Astor Conservatory on Wednesday afternoon. Miss Louise G. Lindsley, President General of the auxiliary, will make the introductory address this afternoon. Other speakers will be Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Chairman of the New York Woman's Auxiliary; Mrs. Moultrie Mordecai, President of the South Carolina Branch, and Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett of Virginia.

The Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, President of the International Council of Women, will be the chief speaker at the meeting of Wednesday, and will discuss the work of that body in co-ordinating all activities of women. William D. Upshaw of Atlanta, will also speak, and the women of Alabama, Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Louisiana will be represented respectively by Mrs. Charles H. Henderson, Miss Alethea Sperell, Mrs. Cora Lucas, Mrs. Rutledge Smith, and Miss Kate Gordon.

MORE COAL MOVING.

Fuel Administration Reports Show Increased Shipments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—As further evidence that there had not been a severe shortage of anthracite coal in several of the larger cities, the Fuel Administration tonight announced that the combined shipments of anthracite to New England States, New York City, Philadelphia, Buffalo, and Erie, during the first eight months of the present year, have been heavier by 2,598,817 tons than during the corresponding period last year.

"New York received 12,666,650 tons last year and 13,012,384 this year, a gain of 1,345,784 tons," the statement read. The figures for Philadelphia are 4,186,698 and 4,027,992 for 1916 and 1917, respectively, a gain of 741,294 tons.

"New England, last year, got 3,438,242 tons by rail and 2,351,983 by barge, a total of 5,790,287 tons. This year the figures are 4,195,575 by rail and 2,260,366 by barge, a total of 6,455,941 tons, showing a gain of 665,704 tons.

"In only one case among the cities named is there a loss. Buffalo and Erie, taken together, got 4,340,917 tons last year and 4,288,002 this year, showing a loss of 58,915 tons. This is attributed to the cold, late Spring, which permitted little or no coal to be carried over, and the Fuel Administration's policy to ship coal past the lake points to the needy Northwest before the close navigation. The deficiency will be made up later and special emergency calls for coal, if authentic, will receive prompt consideration at Washington."

COAL SHORTAGE ACUTE.

Cut in Staten Island Train Service Said to be Due to It.

Officials of the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company, the only steam operated road in the Borough of Richmond, declared yesterday that the recent cutting of trains from the daily service is harmful to the income of the company as well as an inconvenience to the commuters. It is said that the real reason for the curtailing of the service is coal shortage. It is claimed that there is a shortage of 90,000 tons on Staten Island. Dealers are refusing orders from many customers and are filling orders to their regular trade in quarter to one-ton deliveries at $8 a ton.

One philanthropic dealer has notified all his poorer customers to strive to have a delivery of one ton of coal before Nov. 1, after which it is expected that the price will not only be prohibitive for the poor, but that it may be impossible to obtain coal at any price.

DAIRYMEN SELECTED ADVISER FOR HOOVER

But Head of League Says $5,000 for Expenses Never Was Drawn Upon.

R. D. Cooper, President of the New York State Dairymen's League, issued a statement last night in which he admitted that the Directors of the organization he heads appropriated $5,000 at a meeting in Utica, in July, to defray the expenses in Washington of a representative of the producers who would act as an adviser to Herbert C. Hoover, the Food Administrator. He described as "absolutely false," however, the statement of Attorney General Brundage of Illinois that the money was to be used "to place a man friendly to the League in the National Food Administration."

Mr. Cooper explained that the Directors voted the appropriation about a month after George Haskell of Chicago had been designated by Mr. Hoover to act as his adviser.

Mr. Cooper admitted that he had written to W. J. Kittle, Secretary of the Milk Producers' Association of Chicago, as reported in dispatches from Chicago, but asserted that his letter contained no reference to the appointment of a "friend" on the Hoover committee, as charged in testimony presented to Federal investigators.

It was understood, he asserted, that whoever was named to represent the producers would be required "to act without expense to the Government or the Food Administration," and after the subject was discussed with the conclusion that it would be a financial burden on the individual, the Directors voted the $5,000 fund. No part of the money had been used, Mr. Cooper said, as Mr. Haskell was a man of means and use of the fund was not necessary.

Mr. Cooper said that a conference of representatives of the various branches of the milk industry was called in Washington on June 26, and at that meeting a committee was selected to act as an advisory committee. This committee decided to offer a man to Mr. Hoover who should act in an advisory capacity, and selected Mr. Haskell, who later was designated by Mr. Hoover as a member of the National Dairy Industry War Council.

"As far as we have had to do with any other organization," Mr. Cooper said, "we have been above board, and we will show any court or any kind of investigation that our whole activity has been to assist in the work of cooperation with the food administration."

PERKINS SEES FOOD PERIL.

Says New York Thoughtlessly Faces a Winter of Danger.

Declaring that this country would be faced with an economic struggle after the war as tremendous as the military one she was now engaged in, George W. Perkins, Chairman of Mayor Mitchel's Committee on Food Conservation, speaking to a large audience at St. Denis's Church in Yonkers last night, urged all business men to give the food problem as much time as their sons were now giving the military problem, and the same intelligence and vision with which they were now conducting their business.

He was certain, he said, that the struggle would be an all embracing, far-reaching one, but whether or not it would also be a bloody one depended very largely on these men and what plans they made to solve the food problem. He deplored their present apathy.

The fight he was at present conducting, he said, was against an industry whose combined capital was $500,000,000, and, of course, "the men are not going to see any change take place without a bitter fight."

Mr. Perkins said that more trusts had been organized than had ever been dreamed of since the passage of the Sherman anti-trust law. "Instead of openly co-operating to form a monopoly," he said, "the law has forced men to do it in secret. The dealers in food are doing it today, and one of the most powerful of these is the Dairymen's League."

The people of New York were permitting themselves to face the Winter without a thought of how they would be able to feed themselves, he said. Curious blight, he pointed out, had reduced the potato crop to 40 per cent. of last year's yield. The only way to solve the food situation, he advised, was to give the municipalities power to buy direct from producers and sell to the consumers through such channels as were necessary.

STORE OF BEEF INCREASES.

Eighty Per Cent. More in Storage on Oct. 1 Than a Year Ago.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Eighty per cent. more frozen beef was in stock on Oct. 1 than a year ago.

Reports from 203 storages to the Bureau of Markets, made public tonight, showed holdings of 157,806,501 pounds. Stocks of cured beef amounted to 32,644,559 pounds on the same date, an increase of 40.4 per cent., while a decrease of 3.6 per cent. in the amount of lamb and mutton in storage was shown, the stock totaling 3,221,234 pounds. Small decreases also were reported for dry salt and pickled pork and lard, but frozen pork increased 12 per cent.

Put Your Faith in Liberty and Your Money in Liberty Bonds

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY

Building Construction

HOSPITAL DEFICIT $1,000,000

United Fund Reports 46 New York Institutions in Urgent Need.

Conditions created by the war menace the forty-six hospitals belonging to the United Hospital Fund of New York, formerly the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, with a deficit of $1,000,000.

Estimates compiled by the Fund show that in 1917 the expenses of these forty-six prominent hospitals will be at least 10 per cent. greater than in 1916. Hospital expenses have increased more than 25 per cent. since the beginning of the war.

In 1916 the expenses of these forty-six hospitals were $6,862,850 and their total income only $6,371,882, leaving a deficit of over $490,000. For the year just ended there was a further deficit of approximately $700,000, due to rise in labor and supplies. At this rate the deficit for the current fiscal year will be more than $1,000,000.

The New York Hospital reported a deficit of $96,812 for the year ended on Sept. 30; the German Hospital, $52,724; the Volunteer, $40,377; the Nursery and Child, $60,539; Polyclinic, $21,490; Lying-In, $10,416. Full returns have not been received from Mt. Sinai, St. Luke's and Roosevelt, but the deficit in each is said to exceed any in their history.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Do you want this back again?

Where are the "Red Lights"?

AS late as 1913 there were "running" in New York several hundred disorderly houses and hotels.

Women solicited openly on the streets.

Vicious restaurants and dives spotted the city.

White Slavery flourished and the newspapers almost daily referred to the "Vice Trust."

These conditions existed under the protection of well-known politicians and a few corrupt police officials.

Mitchel changed all this.

No longer does there exist a partnership between organized vice and corrupt police officials who brought disgrace to the entire force.

The "Vice Trust" is only a memory.

All vice has not been abolished. But it has been compelled to hide its evil head and it has been driven out of politics by the Fusion Administration.

Efforts to bring back the "Red Lights" have been made from time to time.

But they have been promptly suppressed by the police.

The "Vice Trust's" only hope for a return of the old conditions is *a change of administration.*

These facts show how wonderfully far we have come in four years from those old Tammany days with their huge wastage of ruined women and poisoned men.

This proves that the Mitchel Administration has been sincere and energetic in its effort to rid New York of vice.

If Mitchel stays in office another term the town will continue to grow cleaner and more decent.

Have you a boy growing up in New York City? Or a girl?

Then keep Tammany out!

Remember—

—that Mitchel in order to make good must have behind him a working majority of the Board of Estimate.

Here is the Fusion ticket and the number of votes each will cast in the Board:

Mitchel, as *Mayor*	3	votes
Prendergast, as *Comptroller*	3	"
Adamson, *Pres. Board Aldermen*	3	"
Borough Presidents		
Marks—*Manhattan*	2	votes
Pounds—*Brooklyn*	2	"
Whittle—*Bronx*	1	"
Gannon—*Richmond*	1	"
Higbie—*Queens*	1	"

Note the names and vote for those running in your borough!

Keep Mitchel on the job!

The "Bull's Eye" is the Fusion emblem. Be sure to vote alongside it.

Fusion Committee of 1917

W. H. Childs, Chairman Executive Committee.

Contributions Urgently Needed

The expense of this campaign is being met by voluntary contributions. Advertising is the most economical way of getting the facts before the voters. For example, $1.00 will pay for an advertisement like this in approximately one thousand copies of a newspaper; $10 will pay for ten thousand; $100 for one hundred thousand, and so on. If you want to keep Mitchel and Fusion on the job send a contribution to

SAM. A. LEWISOHN, Treasurer,
244 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

Men's Wear at McCutcheon's

Reg. Trade Mark

Gentlemen's furnishings in the newest styles and colors for Fall wear are now being shown.

Full Dress Requisites

Shirts with Pique, plain Linen or plaited bosoms, $2.00, 2.50, 3.00 to 5.00 each.

Dress Vests of Pique and mercerized materials, $5.00, 6.50 and 8.50.

Black Silk Half Hose, $1.25, 1.75, 2.50 to 5.00.

Dress Ties, 50c and 75.

Imported Knitted Silk Mufflers, $5.00, 6.50 to 12.00.

Golf Requisites

Sweater Jackets, $6.50, 7.50, 10.50 to 25.00.

Golf Half Hose, $1.00 to 2.50 per pair.

Golf Hose, $1.50 to 4.50 per pair.

Golf Shirts, Viyella Flannel, $4.50 each.

White Cheviot, $2.00 to 4.50.

Bath Robes

Bath Robes of Turkish Towelling, $5.00 to 15.00.

Blanket Robes, $5.00 to 12.00.

Imported Dressing Gowns, $12.00, 15.00 to 50.00.

Neckwear and Hosiery

Neckwear made from Imported and Domestic Silks at $1.00, 1.50, 2.00 and 2.50.

An interesting assortment of ready-to-wear Shirts "for all occasions," Underwear, Half Hose, Pajamas and Night Shirts is always on hand at popular prices.

Custom Shirt Department

We can duplicate any shirt sent us as to measurement. Prices for plain negligee $3.50 to 6.50. Made from madras materials.

Samples of materials sent on request

Liberty Loan Bonds

The best way to get the boys out of the trenches is to buy Liberty Bonds. Further information gladly given at the booth in our store—34th Street entrance.

Fifth Avenue, 34th & 33d Streets

LET PERFECT FITTING MUNSING WEAR UNION SUITS

COVER YOU WITH SATISFACTION

THE moderate price of Munsingwear brings high-grade underwear within the reach of all.

The huge output of the Munsing mill, the efficiency of its machinery and organization make the reasonable prices possible.

Try Munsingwear and you will understand why it takes millions of garments a year to supply the demand.

All sizes for men, women and children. Many different styles and fabrics to choose from.

The Satisfaction Lasts

Bevo A BEVERAGE

—the home drink

Besides its popularity at drug stores, fountains and restaurants, *Bevo* has found a welcome place in the home. A family beverage—a guest offering—a table drink that goes perfectly with all food.

As a suggestion for Sunday supper—Sweet red or green peppers stuffed with cream cheese and chopped nuts or olives, served on lettuce leaves. French dressing. Cold meat. Toasted crackers. Bevo for everyone. A beverage that tastes like no other soft drink. Pure, wholesome and nutritious.

Bevo—the all-year-'round soft drink.

Sold in bottles only and bottled exclusively by

ANHEUSER-BUSCH—ST. LOUIS

343

CUTS SIGNAL CABLES TO EQUIP WIRELESS

Brooklyn Boy Blocks Subway Trains While Getting Material for Experiment.

STRIPS SYSTEM AT NIGHT

Admits the Theft of Fixtures After Threatening a Tube Employe with a Revolver.

When Leslie Evers, 16 years old, ran out of wire and other material used in experiments with his wireless apparatus in the basement of his home at 447 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, he did not ask his parents for money to buy equipment. Instead, he waited until all the other members of the family were asleep and went to the Seventy-seventh Street station of the Fourth Avenue subway, where he stripped wires from the signal system in the tube only a few feet fro mthe station platform.

As soon as Leslie stuck his pliers into the cables the lights in all the signals in the subway went out and trains stopped, because motormen could not tell whether it was safe to proceed. There was congestion of traffic at the terminus of the subway at Eighty-sixth Street when he made his first cut into the signal wires on Feb. 3 last, and a collision was narrowly averted. It was several hours before repair men on the signal system could find the break, and then they discovered that wires and fixtures had been taken.

Watchmen and track walkers were instructed to watch sharply for any person tampering with the signal system, but Leslie returned for wireless equipment six times without leaving a clue. Men were sent from other branches of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to aid in guarding the signal system, but the boy's wireless apparatus and extra equipment grew rapidly.

John Farrelman, an employe, was in the Seventy-seventh Street station last night with George C. Schlesinger and John E. Cone, detectives from the Hamilton Avenue Police Station, when the signal lights went out. Farrelman told the detectives some one was tampering with the signal system, and the three men started down the tube. Farreiman, who was leading, saw Leslie at one of the signal posts, but the boy "covered" him with a pistol and told him to stop. Farreiman halted, but the detectives seized the boy before he could shoot.

Leslie had a hammer, a saw, pliers, and other tools, as well as extra cartridges for his pistol. In the basement of the Evers home the detectives found signal equipment, and the boy admitted that he had stripped parts of the signal system six or seven times since Feb. 3. His father, Byron, Leslie, chief draftsman for the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, makers of heavy machinery, was astonished when detectives told him what Leslie had done. None of the family knew that Leslie had been leaving the house at night.

Leslie was held in $4,500 bail by Magistrate Reynolds for examination today to answer charges of felonious assault, malicious mischief, violation of the Sullivan law, and having burglar tools and stolen property in his possession.

JEWISH SEMINARY OPENS.

Dr. Cyrus Adler Makes Loyalty to Country the Keynote.

The formal opening of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America took place last night, when exercises were held in the Seminary building, 531 West 123d Street. In an address in which he urged the undivided loyalty of every citizen of this country, Dr. Cyrus Adler, Acting President of the Seminary, said that the time had come when those who are not for America are against her. There is no middle ground, he added, and he appealed to all to get behind the Government in the successful prosecution of the war.

Dr. Adler said that while ministers are exempt from taking an active part in the war, they can help by ministering to the needs of the soldiers and by strengthening them in their loyalty and devotion to the cause.

Louis Marshall, Chairman of the Board of Directors, and Professor Louis Ginzberg also spoke. There were present about 250, and these included the student body, the Faculty and members of the alumni. It was announced that two more instructors had been added to the teaching staff.

Taxi or Street Car,
Say · Statler

That's the word for "Hotel Comfortable" (as it might well be called) in Buffalo, Cleveland or Detroit.

That's the buy-word for "more than your money's worth" in hotel accomodations, and for guaranteed satisfaction—you to be the judge.

Hotels Statler have more than the one transaction at stake when you register. They have to so please you that you will patronize the other Hotels Statler, in other cities; and every Statler hotel has to make good *for the benefit of the other three*, as well as on its own account.

That's one reason why Hotels Statler promise to go the limit to please every patron, whether he spends $2 or $20 a day, whether he comes in street car or taxi. Every patron is *four times as important* to each hotel as he would be if there were but one Hotel Statler.

HOTELS STATLER
BUFFALO - CLEVELAND DETROIT

Now Building in St. Louis and New York

St. Louis—The new Hotel Statler, 650 rooms, 650 baths, opens shortly.

New York—Hotel Pennsylvania, now building in New York will be Statler-operated. With its 2,200 rooms, 2,200 baths it will be the largest hotel in the world, and will likewise set new high standards of convenience, service and distinction.

WANTED
$ FOR CASH $
National Cash Registers.
ANY STYLE OR QUANTITY.
ANYWHERE ANY TIME.
STATE LOWEST PRICE, NUMBERS AND DESCRIPTION. WRITE NOW.
GARDNER, 1476 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SAVES 2 FROM DROWNING.

Policeman McCauley Pulled to Ship's Deck Unconscious After Rescue.

An engineer officer on the Dutch ship Cornelius, tied up at Pier 4 in the Erie Basin, South Brooklyn, stumbled on the gangplank yesterday and fell into the basin, where an outgoing tide quickly carried him beyond reach of the ropes thrown by sailors on deck. Policeman Harry R. McCauley heard the cries of the sailors and ran to the edge of the pier. He could see the drowning man about 100 feet from the ship. The policeman took off his coat, swam out, and seized the officer. McCauley saw that both would drown if he had to struggle with the officer and swim too, so he struck the man in the temple and made him unconscious.

Dragging the officer with one hand the policeman was swimming back to the pier, when he ran into a floating log, partly submerged. He was unable to get over the heavy piece of timber and was calling for help, when Joseph Keyes of 498 West 124th Street, a customs guard on the pier, started to swim to his assistance. Meantime McCauley got away from the log, and was within a few feet of the customs guard when Keyes threw up his hands, and cried that cramps had made his legs helpless. McCauley was almost overcome, but he seized Keyes by the collar with his one free hand and treaded water, while sailors continued efforts to reach the men with ropes.

Finally the policeman caught a rope and tied it around the waists of the ship's officer and the customs guard, who were hauled to the deck of the ship. He had enough strength to tie another rope around himself, but he was unconscious when he was pulled to the deck. McCauley regained consciousness at the Holy Family Hospital, but surgeons had to work more than an hour over the other men. All will be discharged from the hospital today.

VOTE AGAINST REINSURANCE

Postal Employes' Aid Association Rejects Offer of Company.

By three votes the Postal Employes' Mutual Aid Association at a meeting held yesterday in Bryant Hall, Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street, decided against reinsuring with the Travelers' Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. A motion to amend the constitution in order to allow the change in insurance to be made needed a two-thirds vote for passage. Of 450 votes cast 308 favored the change and 156 were against it.

Mail Order Men to Help Hoover.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. — Representatives of the country's largest mail-order houses will confer with the Food Administration here on Wednesday on co-operative means to be adopted for marketing and conservation of foodstuffs.

AGAIN DENIES MAYO PREDICTS A BATTLE

Admiral Brought No Such Word From Europe About German Fleet, Daniels Insists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14. — Secretary Daniels tonight emphasized, by reiteration, his statement of late last night to THE NEW YORK TIMES that there was no foundation whatever for printed statements that Admiral Mayo had returned to this country with the prediction that the German High Seas Fleet was about to emerge for a big naval battle in the North Sea.

The Secretary insisted that so far as the Navy Department was concerned it had no information indicating when the Germans might come out to seek battle, or whether they intended doing so at all. But it was learned that the British fleet and its naval allies in the North Sea were constantly ready to go after the German fleet any time it was ready to try conclusions. The prediction that the German fleet would "soon" try conclusions has been battledored around Washington and London for the last six weeks, but the German fleet has not backed up the prophets by "emerging" from its base at Wilhelmshaven.

There has been no real foundation for the predictions, according to information reaching the Navy Department, and most of the predictions have been based on speculation. The German Emperor visited the fleet base at Wilhelmshaven about six weeks ago, and that was when the recent crop of predictions of another big fleet action began. It has since developed that about the time that the Kaiser was at his fleet base, or shortly thereafter, there were mutinous conditions on some of his vessels, although the Kaiser spoke of the ability and readiness of his high seas fleet.

Admiral Mayo, it may be asserted, on the basis of what was learned from a high navy official tonight, did not return with any information indicating that a big naval battle would soon be fought.

"If the Germans intend to come out," said one high official tonight, "it is likely that there are two men in this world whom they would be the very last to take into their confidence in advance. One of them is Henry T. Mayo, Commander in Chief of the Atlantic fleet, and the other is the commander of the British main battleship fleet. The Germans now realize, after the battle of Jutland, that if the commander of the British battleship fleet had known in advance, only twenty-four hours, that the German fleet was going into the North Sea, the result of that battle would have been wholly different. As it was, the British fleet of dreadnought battleships arrived almost in time to wipe out the Germans.

"We do not know whether or when the German fleet is coming out of its hole, and do not expect the Germans to scatter that information in advance. On the contrary, they will naturally try to conceal the movements of the fleet, as well as the intentions of the Admiralty, as much as possible."

Be Particular

Pass up inferior lubricants and use the ones that give 100% service.

DIXON'S GRAPHITE Automobile LUBRICANTS

banish metal-to-metal contact—the source of Friction—help your car and lower the upkeep.

Ask your dealer for the Dixon Lubricating Chart

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.
Jersey City, N. J.
Established 1827

Here's a good salesman. A Jean Val Jean cigar sells you not only while you smoke it, but its memory keeps you sold.

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
"*Truly* a Cigar"

3 for 25c and Upward — DAVE SAQUI MADE — *Various Sizes and Shapes*

Where Good Cigars Are Sold

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
To insure insertion of advertisements in The New York Times copy must be in the Times Building 6 P. M. day previous to that on which publication is desired.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

The Truth About
John F. Hylan
Record of Tammany's Candidate for Mayor exposed in
The World
Beginning This Morning

Hudson is Again the Mode In Fine Closed Cars

The leadership long held by Hudson as a builder of fine closed cars is more pronounced than ever this Fall. The new models just received from the factory are beautiful, faultless in finish and design—correct in every detail.

The individuality and smartness of the Hudson Limousines and Town Cars are reflected in more expensive custom-made bodies, for Hudson sets closed car mode.

This year the body lines are slightly changed, not extreme, but sufficiently different, so as to never appear commonplace. Rich, quiet colors with costly fittings of exquisite design characterize the interiors.

There is none of the sluggishness in Hudsons so generally found in cars of the closed type. The powerful Super-Six motor with its great flexibility and smoothness gives Hudson closed cars buoyancy, and a reserve strength that is sufficient for any emergency.

Reasonably prompt deliveries can be guaranteed if selections are made early.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR CO.
of NEW YORK, Inc.
Broadway at 61st Street,
Circle Building, New York

BROOKLYN
1422 Bedford Avenue

NEWARK, N. J.
866 Broad Street

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

Triangle,—

An Essay in Unscrambling

One of these days, I suppose, I may meet a man who doesn't confide to me the fact that his business (whether it be tinned peas, pianos or ships) is "different from other business."

For the life of me I can't see why *my* business is in any sense different from *yours*—whatever yours may be.

Each of us succeeds in just the measure to which he finds what most people want or what people want most,—and gives it to them. Sometimes,—as with electric light,—phonographs and moving pictures—the people didn't even know they wanted it—till the thing came. Yet, simple as the whole thing is, scarcely a day goes by that someone doesn't say to me:

"What a wonderful business you are in! How I wish I understood it!"

Well, here is the A B C of it, if you are interested. And, somehow, it doesn't look to me any more complicated than the candy business!

* * *

Similes are dangerous, but I'll try one; for that word "candy" is irresistible.

From the moment I yielded to the temptation pretty nearly everybody has had, and put money into a picture company (I think it was the Majestic Motion Picture Corporation) I set out to find the reason some pictures were so much more successful than others.

It was positively crude! The picture makers were making pictures to suit themselves, rather than their audiences. Fancy a man with a predilection for cocoanut going on and on with cocoanut cakes in a strongly chocolate community. Or the gum drop crank trying to crush the market in peppermints!

But it was worse than this; suppose the cocoanut man with a wry face made chocolates which he hated, because the chocolate candy shop across the street was making a hit!! Or, the gum drop maker wondering why a copy of the peppermint box and wrapping didn't hold the peppermint trade.

* * *

A Western picture, full of the big outdoors, would make a success. Promptly every producer sent out for revolvers and chaps; and Jersey City, Staten Island and Hohokus were "shot up, proper" for the screen.

Or a sweet faced girl in a pathetic little piece got the sympathy of the public.

Off went the chaps,—revolvers were at a discount and ginghams and curls were priceless.

Incidentally, the particular young lady who had "done it first" denied that it was either gingham or curls, and said, "Lo, it is I."

And the public—which likes to believe—(especially sweet young ladies in ginghams and curls) agreed.

* * *

Now the meat of all this is *here*. That it isn't the *looks* of the candy, nor its flavor, nor whether it chews or bites—it's the *sugar* the public wants.

So it isn't the West, its chaps and guns, nor even the sweet young girl.

Even the production (like the *package* in the candy case) isn't vital. I thought I had found what the sugar in the motion picture candy consisted of. So I got interested in another company; and the sugar theory worked.

There were quite a number of us by this time—two years ago—controlling a lot of successful "brands." They all belong to Triangle now—and the sugar is still busy.

To which you say:—

"Well, what of it?—So is the Steel Corporation."

This of it:

That one error of the motion picture business has been the superlative and explosive sale, for cash in advance, of *hope*, based either on the flavor or the package.

Triangle announcements are *statements*—*after* the fact.

Verb. Sap. H. A.

UNDAUNTED BY DEFEAT IN CHICAGO, GIANTS FACE TODAY'S GAME CONFIDENTLY

GIANTS CONFIDENT OF DOWNING SOX

Team Arrives Home with Spirit Unbroken by Chicago Defeat.

ROUGH PLAY IS DENIED

Western Fans Trying to Make Mountain Out of Mole Hill by Their Charges.

Probable Lineup Today.

NEW YORK.	CHICAGO.
Burns, lf.	J. Collins, rf.
Herzog, 2b.	McMullin, 3b.
Kauff, cf.	E. Collins, 2b.
Zimmerman, 3b.	Jackson, lf.
Fletcher, ss.	Felsch, cf.
Robertson, rf.	Gandil, 1b.
Holke, 1b.	Weaver, ss.
Rariden, c	Schalk, c.
Benton, p.	Faber, p.

Umpires—O'Loughlin, Klem, Evans, and Rigler.

The Giants rattled back to their native land late yesterday afternoon, glad to get among friends once more after the tumultuous, tempestuous baseball upheaval in Chicago on Saturday. If the White Sox believe that their sudden rally of the fifth game has disheartened the New York players they are only fooling themselves, for the Giants have never been more confident of winning the series than they are right now. McGraw and his men admit that they were easing along too confidently when they had such a big lead over the Sox. It was simple carelessness and too great assurance which upset all their plans in that last game. Even when the Sox were slamming Sallee in the seventh the New York players say that they never had the slightest fear that the Sox would come through.

Those who saw the thrilling drive of the Sox are still talking about it. There seems to be a whole lot of unnecessary hysteria in Chicago about the aggressiveness which was exhibited by both clubs in the exciting battle. There is a certain element of the Chicago fans who have tried to paint a bad case against McGraw's men on the charge of riding rough-shod over the White Sox players. Naturally the players were all under a severe strain. There were wordy battles and jumping on the base paths as in any close game, but no more. Both teams were fighting and fighting hard.

No Case Against Fletcher.

And, under the stress of such competition, the men did not handle each other with kid gloves. Chicago fans have tried to build a mountain out of a mole hill when they accuse Fletcher of trying to pick a fight with Manager Clarence Rowland after the eighth inning. The players had a few words and Umpire Evans told them to end it, and they did.

Before Saturday's game the Chicago players received orders to go into the bases for all they were worth. When Happy Felsch slid into second in the eighth he was faithfully carrying out these instructions, for he rode high toward Fletcher with his spikes gleaming. When Fletcher tagged him with the ball he tagged him good and hard as any player naturally would when such an attack is made on a base by a runner. Felsch was a pretty mussed up individual after Fletcher slapped the ball on him. Rowland made some remark about it to Fletcher after the inning, and that is all there was to the argument. One was as much to blame as the other.

If the White Sox are going to jump into the bases with feet flying, naturally the Giants are going to protect themselves. Before the hostile Chicago crowd, however, every move of the Giants is construed as a belligerent act, and they conduct themselves accordingly. This series is such a close, hard-fought battle that no one who knows anything about baseball is looking for child's play. But the cry which has gone up from Chicago about the Giants' rough tactics is inopportune and unfair.

White Sox Have No Criticism

The White Sox also got back to this town yesterday and after their wonderful assault on the Giants on Saturday Rowland's men have an abundance of confidence that they wil take today's game and win the series. It was noticed that none of the criticism of the alleged rough play by the Giants has come from the White Sox players. They know that they have done their share of the nagging and have gone out of their way to try to rattle the rival players. They have succeeded against Heinie Zimmerman, for the third baseman's play has been decidedly poor in this series. Zim has tried to take the hostile jeers of the Chicago crowd with fortitude, but the tough ordeal is plainly affecting his play.

Dave Robertson of the Giants has been the shining light of the series thus far with his great batting. Robbie has hit safely in every one of the five games of the series, a feat which has not been equaled by any other player in either club. Robertson's work has been a pleasant surprise for the Giants, for all season long the Southern slugger has been inclined to be indifferent in his batting performances.

Heading the list of players batting in runs stands Benny Kauff. Benny and his bat have driven four runs across the plate. Happy Felsch, McMullin, and Chick Gandil are next with three each. Eddie Collins, Joe Jackson, George Burns, and Bill Rariden have each driven in two runs, while John Collins, Buck Weaver, Sallee, Schupp, Holke, Robertson, and Risberg have each driven in one. The third-base play of McMullin has been a big surprise to the Giants, for they never ranked him as a player of the first order, and in this series he has been playing rings around Heinie Zim. On neither team has there been any more polished, more graceful, or more sportsmanlike playing than the second-base work of Eddie Collins.

Benton Will Probably Pitch.

Rube Benton, who shut the Sox out in the first New York game, will undoubtedly be McGraw's selection in today's game and, as the southpaw is in the best of condition, the Giants confidently anticipate another victory. Benton has had a good rest and by using him today McGraw seems pretty sure of carrying away the game and evening up the series. The New York leader gathered his players together on the trip back to this city and told them no matter how far they got in front in the future game or games, not to take it for granted that the contest was won. He laid down the old axiom of the game, "Take nothing for granted in baseball."

Rowland will send Red Faber against the Giants because the cascade twirler showed in fine form in the short time he pitched against the Giants in the last innings of Saturday's game. He had a world of speed and his fast one was breaking with a tantalizing hop. Faber believes that he can beat the Giants again, and in the event of his not being able to live up to his own and Rowland's expectations Chicago will still have Eddie Cicotte to send back at them Tuesday in the event of the Giants' winning.

No Fear of Cicotte's Twirling.

While Chicago seems to have unbounded faith in Cicotte, the Giants do not regard him any longer with the least bit of fear. While he was in the game Saturday McGraw's men had no trouble in hitting him. They were not pounding his mysterious knuckle ball very much, to be sure, but they were hitting him enough to push an occasional run over the plate.

McGraw now feels that his players have hit their batting stride and that nothing can stop them. For the last three games they have been pounding the ball hard and have been tearing their way through the White Sox pitching with long hits. This they expect to continue in the next two games. Far from being unduly chagrined over their defeat on Saturday, the Giants blame it on their own overconfidence, and when they go against the Sox today McGraw has advised every one of them to regard the Sox as the most dangerous of contenders until the last man is out.

If the betting can be taken as anything of consequence in this world's series, the Giants will carry off the honors this afternoon, for they are favorites at 5 to 4. Betting, however, has gone awry in several instances as being a forecast of results.

Whatever may have happened to the Giants in the first two games, no matter how silly they looked in the Windy City, they awoke to sound and sure baseball here, and the Sox, by the way, looked no better here than the Giants did in Chicago. There is a feeling on the part of the fans that there will be a repetition today. But, on the other hand, there is not to be found a world of confidence in the talking of money as far as the seventh game is concerned, even should the Giants win this afternoon.

The series still shows the Sox favorites at 2½ to 1, which bespeaks a lack of confidence in the Giants to continually play an uphill struggle to a successful conclusion.

World's Series Facts of Today's Game

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	3	2	.600
New York	2	3	.400

Sixth game of series will be played at Polo Grounds today.

Game starts at 2 P. M.

Sale of unreserved seats will begin at 9 A. M.

Number of seats for sale, 27,000.

Reserved seats have all been sold.

Tickets will be on sale only at the Eighth Avenue entrance of the park.

Reserved seat tickets are good at any entrance, including Speedway gates.

No vehicular traffic will be allowed on Eighth Avenue beyond 155th Street during the game. Automobiles can be parked on the Speedway behind the Polo Grounds or in Manhattan Avenue.

Should the congestion become too great the ticket windows on the upper structure of Eighth Avenue will be closed and tickets will be sold only from the ground floor.

Polo Grounds can be reached direct from the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Elevated lines, the Subway to 157th Street, the Eighth Avenue surface line, or from the automobile 'buses on Fifth Avenue.

Musical program by Seventh Regiment Band starts at 12.

HAYES DRIVES SQUAD HARD.

Columbia's Hill and Dale Candidates Have Workout Daily.

Captain Al Huelsenbeck of the Columbia cross-country team has had about thirty men reporting for the daily grind on the track at South Field. With four of last year's harriers—Huelsenbeck, Larson, Shepard, and Knox—the outlook is quite promising, for, in addition to this quartet, Moss, Sarlin, and Ward have shown good form in the first practices.

Johnny Hayes, the Olympic champion, is again in charge of the squad. He expects to enter a strong team in the Intercollegiates as well as in the several dual meets that are being planned with Pennsylvania, Colgate, Rochester, City College, Lafayette, and others.

The freshmen are now represented by ten candidates, and will have a team that will meet a number of prominent high and prep school distance men.

At present the squad is running daily on South Field and down Riverside Drive, but beginning next week they will journey each day to Van Courtlandt Park to get the actual hill and dale practice.

PLAN TO RIG AMERICA.

Boston Yachtsmen Want to Test Old Craft Against Modern.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 14. — Local yachtsmen are planning to fit the old America, the yacht that brought the America's Cup to the United States from England, with a rig such as she had in her palmy days and test her speed against modern creations of the sailing craft designer.

Saved from a lowly career as a freighter by C. H. W. Foster and other members of an Eastern yacht club syndicate, the America is destined eventually to be laid up as a marine museum. In recent years she has been at South Boston. The syndicate that bought her, to prevent her from carrying lumber, is anxious to see her under sail again, as she was when her speed thrilled two nations.

After she won the Queen's Cup she was bought by a titled Englishman because of her speed and her lines remained unaltered. Her hull was reconstructed so that the form might not be changed. Again when the yacht was rebuilt by the United States Government after being raised from a Southern river, great precautions were taken to preserve the original design.

In the eighties, however, great changes were made in hull and rig by Edward Burgess, but the old lines were taken off and preserved by Arthur Binney, whose plans have been furnished to the syndicate.

GIRL HARRIERS TO RACE.

Co-Eds at Penn State to Compete in Cross-Country Contest.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Oct. 14.—Girls of the sophomore and freshman classes at the Pennsylvania State College are to meet in a cross-country run. The co-eds will cover a two-mile course over hill and dale, selected by C. W. Martin, the Penn State 'Varsity track team coach. A permanent trophy has been offered for the contest. The name of the girl winning the race, and her time, will be engraved on the silver cup, as well as the numerals of the victorious class. No limit has been placed on the number of entries, but only the first twenty of each team to finish will count in the scoring. With the meet fixed for Oct. 27, the candidates for the interclass contest are training daily for the event.

RACING FOR NEW ORLEANS.

Plans Call for Month of Sport During the Coming Winter.

Word has been received from New Orleans that the Winter race meet is assured. Joseph A. Murphy, who has accepted the position of director of racing and presiding steward of the new Jefferson Parish Fair, Incorporated, has announced the plans for the meet, which will open on Thanksgiving Day and run continuously until Dec. 31, Sundays excepted.

E. C. Smith, judge of the New York tracks, will be associate steward with Murphy and J. B. Campbell of the Kentucky tracks will be placing judge. The starting will be intrusted to A. B. Dade, Joseph McLennan will be racing secretary and clerk of the scales, H. P. Conkling patrol judge, and John Carey paddock judge.

There will be five Saturdays and two holidays in the meeting of a little over a month, and on each of these days there will be a handicap with $1,000 added. On each regular day there will be one purse of $600, three of $500, and two of $400. A system of oral betting will be used.

IRVIN COBB AVOIDS PREDICTING RESULT

Bring Ambulance if the Giants Lose, Wine if They Win, He Says.

By IRVIN S. COBB.

SOMEWHERE IN NEW YORK, EN ROUTE, Oct. 14.—To a writing person, conscientiously intent on handling the assignment to the best of his humble abilities, the job of covering a world's series offers this complicated situation:

During the games there is so much happening to write about that ye scribe almost brings nervous collapse upon himself trying to tell the tale and tally of the shifting proceedings, and between the games there is so little to write about that he almost brings on nervous collapse trying to find something with which to fill up his allotted space and prove to his cruel taskmaster, the editor of the sporting page, that he is neither a trifler nor a professional flirt nor yet a slacker.

Now you take, for fit example of the latter condition, the scene aboard this train as it goes flitting through the peaceful Sabbath landscape of the Mohawk Valley headed toward New York, the Polo Grounds, and the sixth game. Almost without exception the passengers are persons connected temporarily or permanently with the game—baseball writers, baseball players, and baseball officials. Is baseball the prevalent topic? It is not.

In the club sleeper the White Soxs mainly lie curled up in languid heaps with windrows of discarded Sunday newspapers piled about them. The officials who are connected with Mr. Comiskey's plant have shut themselves up in staterooms to smoke and doze. The newspaper men are scattered through the cars, some engaged in that phase of literary endeavor so dear to the heart of true newspaper men—making up expense accounts—and the rest deeply concerned with industriously doing nothing at all, absolutely whatsoever. The fonts of inspiration have run dry as bones.

None is talking about baseball, past or impending. None apparently is thinking about baseball. Seemingly all have ceased to wonder why McGraw should have permitted Sallee to stay in the box yesterday at Chicago after the White Legs began to pound the earth out from under Slim's long and slender feet. It would seem that this is destined to remain one of the unsolved puzzles of the ages. The ways of a great manager are past finding out.

The one outstanding fact for consideration of today's Eastward-hoing travelers is that tomorrow will be another day and another game. Not being a seventh son of a seventh sunfish like Hughie Fullerton and other readers of the tea-grounds, the constellations and the dope, I shall not undertake at this time to prophesy the outcome of the sixth encounter.

I merely reiterate that tomorrow afternoon, weather permitting, there will be a game of baseball at the Polo Grounds between the Chicago White Socks and the New York Giants. Game called at 2 o'clock. Umpires called whenever Shortstop Fletcher loses his temper. Ambulance called at four-thirty or thereabouts in case the Giants lose. Wine clerks called all along Broadway from 6 P. M. until further notice in case the Giants win and make it a tie again. Police reserves called the next afternoon at 2, provided there is a seventh game.

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SOCCER TEAMS IN TIE.

New York F. C. and Scottish-Americans Hold Each Other Scoreless.

A record crowd of soccer enthusiasts, in which were many American and Canadian soldiers in uniform, saw the New York Football Club eleven and the Scottish-Americans of Newark battle for ninety minutes yesterday without scoring in the National League fixture at Lenox Oval. James Ford, the international player, came over from Camp Dix to help out the Scots. Good defensive work by the Scots in the last half of play saved them from defeat. In the excitement at the close New York missed two chances and the Scots one at open goals.

The lineup:

New York, (0.)	Position.	Scot.-Am., (0.)
Ferro	G.	Ward
McWilliams	R. B.	Rogers
Robertson	L. B.	Post
Meyerdierks	R. H.	Cunningham
Bleich	C. H.	J. Neil
Hager	L. H.	Monteith
O'Halloran	O. R.	Forfar
Hunziker	I. R.	Ford
Koelsch	C.	Mudsky
Petrie	I. L.	H. Neil
Puxty	O. L.	Brierley

Referee—A. Birchall. Linesmen—Messrs. Burroughs and Eadie. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes.

Clan MacDuff's redoubtable soccer team scored a handsome 2—0 victory over Greenpoint in the State League game at Flood's Oval in Brooklyn, yesterday, despite the fact that they lost the services of John Reilly, their goalkeeper, for the last twenty minutes of the game. In a desperate rally by the losers, Reilly had his arm badly dislocated, and this may keep him out of the game for two or three weeks. Stahl and Shannon shot the goals in the second half.

The lineup:

Greenpoint, 0.	Positions.	Clan MacDuff, 2.
Gavin	G.	Reilly
Hutchinson	R. B.	Neil
Gray	L. B.	Robertson
Williams	R. H.	Boyle
Robbin	C. H.	Winchester
Mahon	L. H.	Stewart
Harrington	O. R.	McKenna
Moran	I. R.	Connelly
Slade	C.	McLaughlin
Dooherty	I. L.	Stahl
Campion	O. L.	Shannon

Referee—T. Cunningham. Linesmen—J. Thompson and E. O. Driscoll. Goals—Stahl, Shannon, Clan MacDuff. Time of halves—45 minutes.

Playing their second State League match at the City College Stadium, the Overseas Wanderers defeated the Continentals by the score of 2 goals to 0, yesterday. Irvine tallied in the first half and McCrickard in the second.

A hard-fought game in the Metropolitan League series was played yesterday at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds between the La Sultanas of Astoria and the Longfellows. The Sultanas won by 4 goals to 3. Lee shot three of the victors' goals and Captain Duffy one. Jacklin was the first to score for the Longfellows in the opening half, at the close of which the score was 1-1. Lomas negotiated two penalties for the losers in the last ten minutes of play.

The Clan MacDonalds journeyed to Yonkers for their State League game with the Yonkers Caledonians yesterday and came back with a clean-cut 4-1 victory. Dickman shot three of the goals for the clansmen and Craig one. Salmond tallied for the home team. At half time the visitors led by 2-0.

Paterson won the National League fixture from the Disston A. A., at Tacony, Philadelphia, by 2 goals to 1, after having established a 1-0 lead in the first half. Morrel opened for Paterson and Lynch equalized from a penalty. Gradwell shot the winning goal with only two minutes to play.

EVANS LOSES AT GOLF.

Although of Beaten Pair He Makes Two Remarkable Rounds.

DETROIT, Oct. 14.—Charles Evans, Jr., of Chicago, was on the losing end of a golf match played here today for the benefit of the Red Cross. Paired with Hugh Vaughn, of Detroit, he was beaten by Wilbur Oakes and Jimmy Standish of Detroit, 5 and 4, in a 36-hole match. Evans' play, however, was splendid. On a strong course he equaled or bettered par on 27 holes.

PAT McDONALD IS VICTOR.

Gathers 13 Points in Weight Events at Irish Federation Meet.

A total of 13 points for the three tests comprising the event gave Pat McDonald of the New York A. C., Olympic and national champion with the sixteen-pound shot, first prize in the all-around weight-throwing competition, which served as the feature of the track and field sports of the Irish Federation of the U. S. A. at Celtic Park yesterday. McDonald carried off first honors in the shot-put and fifty-six-pound weight event, and finished second in the sixteen-pound hammer throw to Pat Ryan, Irish-American A. C., who holds the record for this competition. Ryan was second in the all-around score with 11 points, and following him came Pat Conway, a clubmate, with 6 tallies, and Pat O'Connor, unattached, with 5.

The event was somewhat of a disappointment to many of the 3,000 spectators who turned out to see the country's leading weight men in action. Matt McGrath, weight-throwing champion, was another contestant for the honors, and it was with his efforts that the disappointment came. McGrath did not try for the honors of the shotput, but in the other two events the champion with the "56" made an effort and all his attempts went foul, so that he failed to score any points for the test.

McDonald showed best at his favorite event, the 16-pound shot, in which he made a winning heave of 47 feet, 6 inches. This was nearly seven feet better than the distance credited to his nearest competitor, Pat Ryan, who had 40 feet, 8 inches. In the 56-pound weight event McDonald, in gaining first place, tossed the weight for a distance of 37 feet, 2½ inches, and five and one-half inches behind him came Ryan with 36 feet, 9 inches. Ryan carried away chief honors in the hammer throw with an effort of 176 feet, 6 inches easily out-throwing McDonald who was second with 151 feet, 9 inches.

The four track events failed to come up to expectations, in that the prominent runners who were advertised as starters in the 1,000-yard special scratch race, failed to appear. The efforts of the athletes in the other events, however, furnished the large crowd with a deal of interesting competition. Jack R. Sellers of the New York A. C., showed his ability in the 1,000-yard event, coming from behind on the last lap to win from George Buttner, Jersey Harriers A. A., by a small margin.

The summaries:

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by M. Voelke, Morningside A. C., (10 yards;) Walter Powe, Alpha P. C. C., (5 yards,) second; F. McLoughlin, Pastime A. C., (11 yards,) third. Time—0.24.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by M. Weiss, Hungarian-American A. C.; E. Richardson, unattached, second; A. H. Wilson, New Rochelle High School, third. Time—2:20.

1,000-Yard Invitation Run, Scratch.—Won by Jack F Sellers, New York A. C.; George F. Buttner, Jersey Harriers A. A., second; Edward Haupt, unattached, third. Time—2:26 3-5.

Two-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by O. Laakso, Kaleva A. C., (45 yards;) S. Johnson, St. Christopher Club, (40 yards,) second; A. H. Wilson, New Rochelle High School, (150 yards,) third. Time—10:03.

All-Around Weight-Throwing Contest, 16-Pound Shotput.—Won by P. McDonald, New York A. C., distance 47 feet 6 inches; P. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., 40 feet 8 inches, second; P. O'Connor, unattached, 37 feet 4 inches, third; J. Conway, Irish-American A. C., 32 feet 5 inches, fourth.

Throwing the 56-Pound Weight for Distance.—Won by McDonald, distance 37 feet 2½ inches. Ryan, 36 feet 9 inches, second; Conway, 29 feet 3 inches, third.

Throwing the 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by Ryan, distance 176 feet 6 inches; McDonald, 151 feet 9 inches, second; Conway, 124 feet 6 inches, third; O'Connor, 120 feet 6 inches, fourth.

Total point score: McDonald, 13; Ryan, 11; Conway 6; O'Connor, 5.

Three-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by N. Johnson, Century Road Club Association; Gus Hurray, Century Road Club Association, second; E. Ecklein, New England Wheelmen, third. Time—9:14 2-5.

880-Yard Run, for Members of the Irish Federation.—Won by Joseph Carey; John McDermott, second; Michael McTigue, third. Time—1:06 2-5.

SCHIPPELL LEADS HARRIERS

Wins Catholic A. L. Road Race from a Large Field.

A large field of harriers competed for the first prize in the Catholic Athletic League's three and one-quarter mile road race over the St. Anslem's A. C. course yesterday. The winner was W. Schippell, unattached, who got away with an allowance of two minutes and covered the distance in 19:20. Schippell was closely pushed over the entire journey by J. McAvoy, St. Anselm's A. C., who had the same handicap allowance and finished second right on the heels of the victor.

The order of finish follows:

W. Schippell, unattached, (2:00,) 19:20; J. McAvoy, St. Anselm's A. C., (2:00,) 19:22; J. Flatley, St. Anselm's A. C., (2:00,) 19:55; P. La Cascio, St. Anselm's A. C., (2:00,) 19:58; Charles Lauth, St. Anselm's A. C., 19:05; J. Prinoshic, St. Anselm's A. C., (2:00,) 20:15; C. Jordon, Paulist A. C., (0:30,) 20:16; J. Boins, Holy Cross Lyceum, (4:00,) 27:10; L. McGowan, Holy Cross Lyceum, (5:00,) 27:11; J. Cunningham, Holy Cross Lyceum, (5:00,) 27:12; R. Kelly, Holy Cross Lyceum, (6:00,) 27:13.

McNEIL FINISHES IN VAN.

Presentation Club's Representative First in Road Race.

James McNeil, the Presentation Club's fleet road runner, annexed the place of honor yesterday in the five and one-half mile road race of the Brooklyn A. A., held through the streets of Brooklyn. McNeil judged his pace well from the start of the race, and, although he was followed closely by L. Kaufmann, Brooklyn A. A., during the early stages of the event, the Presentation Club runner's superiority became manifest about a mile from the finish, when McNeil increased his pace and easily slipped away from Kaufmann, who finished second. The victor's time was 31:13.

The order of finish follows:

James McNeil, Presentation Club, 31:13; L. Kaufmann, Brooklyn A. A., 31:30; M. Gross, Brooklyn A. A., 31:47; B. Finkelstein, Brooklyn A. A., 32:23; B. Moore, Brooklyn A. A., 32:31; J. S. Sheehan, Presentation Club, 33:14; L. Salome, Newton High School, 33:41; A. Colombo, Brooklyn A. A., 34:02; E. Deneroff, Sonine Club, 34:14; C. Willing, Brooklyn A. A., 34:26.

HARRIERS TO RACE NOV. 24.

I. C. A. A. A. A. Sets Date of Annual Cross-Country Event.

At a meeting of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday announcement was made to the effect that the I. C. A. A. A. A. annual cross-country run would be held over the Van Cortlandt Park course of six miles on Nov. 24. The event this year will have a military flavor, and invitations to take part in the run have been extended to the soldiers of camps in and about New York.

It was decided that Charles Halstead Mapes of Columbia University, will officiate as referee at the run, and A. J. H. McGrath will attend to the details of the event. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Robert Fleming Blair, Yale; Treasurer, Joseph Alfred Esquirol; Acting Secretary, Hubert Grant Larson.

DRAW FOR SOCCER CUP.

American Football Association Holds Annual Meeting.

At a meeting of the American Football Association held on Saturday night at the Continental Hotel, Newark, N. J., the principal business was the draw for the annual cup competition. All the prominent soccer clubs in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England have entered for the competition this season, totaling twenty-nine, which compares with thirty-seven who battled for the cup last year. The pairings of the New York, New Jersey and Connecticut teams for the first round, which must be played off on Oct. 27 and 28, on the ground of the first named club, resulted as follows:

Babcock & Wilcox vs. West New York Blues, Alley Boys vs. West Hudsons, New York vs. Clan MacDonalds, I. R. T. Strollers vs. Passaic A. C., Bunker Hill vs. Paterson, Bridgeport City vs. Clan MacDuffs, Scottish American vs. Kinley F. C. Jersey A. C. drew a bye.

YOUTH SURPRISES KAMMER AT GOLF

A. L. Walker, Jr., Interscholastic Champion, Takes Staten Island Title by 1 Up.

Displaying to a record gallery golf of exceptional merit, A. L. Walker, Jr., of Richmond County, the nineteen-year-old Eastern interscholastic champion, yesterday defeated A. F. Kammer, Fox Hills, by 1 up after thirty-six holes of play for the Staten Island golf championship at the Richmond County Club links. Kammer, a four-time winner of the title and a member of the last Metropolitan Golf Association Lesley Cup team, finished the morning round 2 up on his young opponent, but could not hold the advantage.

It was a long putt on the thirty-sixth green which snuggled into the cup that brought triumph to the young Richmond County expert. Kammer had squared the match with a brilliant birdie 2 at the thirty-fifth, a pitch over a pond, and appeared to be headed for the title once more, but at the well-guarded home hole Walker was on in two well placed shots and followed by dropping a twenty-foot putt for a birdie 3. Kammer got his par 4, but it was useless.

Staten Islanders are firm in their opinion that never in the eighteen years of championship struggles for this title has there been a finer match. Kammer began the morning journey by winning four out of the first five holes, having a birdie at the fourth and equaling par on the first, second, and fifth. Walker's long drives regained two holes at the long sixth and seventh, but the short eighth went to Kammer and the ninth was halved, turning Kammer 3 up. Walker was out in 42 to 40 for Kammer.

On the second nine they halved the first three holes in par, but Walker needed an extra putt at the thirteenth, which made Kammer 4 up on the match. Kammer was in trouble at the short fifteenth, which Walker won in par 3, and again at the sixteenth Walker's par gained that hole. Kammer won the seventeenth and the eighteenth was halved, leaving Kammer 2 up at the finish of the morning journey.

Undismayed, Walker began the second round of the course by winning the first two holes and squaring the match. The next three were halved and for the second time of the day at the 547-yard sixth Walker sank a birdie 5, giving him a lead of 1 up for the first time. Kammer won the seventh to even things again, but Walker's pitch to the short eighth landed dead and gave him a birdie 2 to win that hole. Again Kammer pulled up by winning the ninth and they turned for home exactly even.

Walker won the twelfth and thirteenth, when Kammer messed up his putts, halved the fourteenth and lost the fifteenth by using an extra putt. The sixteenth was halved and then it was that Kammer dropped across a pond at the seventeenth to within a foot of the cup and squared the match with a birdie 2. Walker arose to championship heights at the last hole with his brilliant long putt.

The cards:

MORNING ROUND.

Walker—Out	3	5	5	4	6	5	6	4	4—42	
Kammer—Out	3	4	4	3	5	7	7	3	4—40	
Walker—In	4	4	5	6	4	3	4	4	3—37	—79
Kammer—In	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	3	3—38	—78

AFTERNOON ROUND.

Walker—Out	3	4	4	3	5	5	5	7	2	5—38
Kammer—Out	4	5	4	3	5	6	6	4	4	4—41
Walker—In	4	5	5	6	5	4	5	3	3—40	—78
Kammer—In	4	5	6	7	5	3	5	2	4—41	—82

PLAY AT OAKLAND COURSE.

Golf Championship Continues Despite Loss of Clubhouse.

The complete devastation by fire of the clubhouse of the Oakland Golf Club on Saturday did not interfere yesterday with the continuation of play in the club championship. The Handicap Committee, consisting of W. C. Morris, H. M. Popham, and Robert H. White, decided to continue the event as originally scheduled. The members yesterday found accommodations in the stone building used as a workshop by Charles W. Singleton, the club professional and his staff of assistants. This arrangement will continue, at least temporarily, and the professional will attend to his work in the shop formerly used for trap-shooting appurtenances. A meeting of the Board of Directors will be held tomorrow night to provide temporary arrangements until a new clubhouse can be erected.

The championship proceeded through the qualifying round and the first round at match play on Friday. The next match round in the two divisions and for the beaten eights in both divisions was scheduled for Saturday, but it was optional with the contestants to play that day or yesterday. In the championship division on Saturday one match was played. W. V. Swords eliminated Lewis M. Richmond, the title holder, by 3 and 1.

Dr. W. Stuart Brown yesterday defeated F. Gerkin. The matches between Charles G. Meyer and H. L. Bogert and C. T. Brokaw and Dr. M. Carpenter were postponed.

In the second beaten eight H. S. Stearns beat H. M. Popham, 3 and 1. H. C. Woodruff announced that he would be unable to continue in the championship and defaulted to H. L. Angell. The match between R. H. Hoadley and L. B. Malone was postponed and E. S. Malone drew a bye.

E. F. Oates will be a finalist in the golf championship of the Flushing Country Club, having defeated A. S. Chatfield in the semi-final, by 2 up. The contest was one of the most closely contested in the championship series. The match between R. H. Boyd and W. A. Mantle was postponed and will be played during the week. W. C. Caulkins won the second of a series of handicaps yesterday. His card was 97, 26—71. H. Payton was second, with 103, 24—79, and C. B. Martin third, with 100, 18—82.

Dwight Rockwell won the championship of the Great Neck Golf Club yesterday when he defeated R. E. Edwards in the thirty-six hole final, by 8 and 6. At the end of the morning round they were all even, but in the afternoon Edwards could not get his stride.

YALE GOLF CLUB PLANNED.

Graduates Being Canvassed Relative to Forming Association.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 14.—Announcement was made in yesterday's Yale Daily News that Yale graduates throughout the country are being canvassed as to their opinion on the advisability of forming a Yale Golf Association. It is proposed to hold two tournaments yearly, the first one the latter part of this month.

There will be no initiation fees. The annual dues will be $5. The members of the committee making the proposal include G. S. Chappell, '99; E. H. Hart, '94 S.; C. C. Paulding, '89; E. Q. Trowbridge, '99, and A. E. Walradt, '80, with headquarters at the New York Yale Club.

Covington Gets Golf Title.

H. W. Covington yesterday annexed the golf championship title of the Haworth Country Club, when he defeated E. Geyer in the final play for the honor by a score of 5 up and 3 to play. The final match in the play for the cross season tournament honors was also held and resulted in a tie between C. C. Nobles and R. W. Porter at thirty-six holes.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Military A. C., Brooklyn.—Harry Pierce vs. Mike Smith; Teddy Jacobs vs. Young Limbo. Both ten-round bouts.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn.—K. O. Lew Williams vs. Johnny Kid Alberts. Ten rounds.

WEST VA. TO MEET GREEN.

Mountaineers from South Preparing for Dartmouth.

MORGANTOWN, Oct. 14.—Next Saturday West Virginia will invade the North for the second time this year and all followers of the Mountaineer eleven are hoping that the men will return from the Dartmouth game as successful as when they went to Annapolis a week ago Saturday and took into camp the Midshipmen, breaking Gilmore Dobie's record of victories incidentally, and yesterday when they beat the Indians.

The game with Dartmouth at Hanover next Saturday will be the second meeting between the Mountaineers of West Virginia and the men from New England. Last Fall West Virginia took the same trip, playing on Oct. 25, and the result was a tie at 7—7.

West Virginia will have a powerful backfield in Rodgers, King, Lentz and Harris. Rodgers and King attracted wide attention by their work at Dartmouth last year, but Harris and Lentz are newcomers, and with the first two named from what is considered here easily the best backfield combination that the Mountaineers have ever had. West Virginia's line is not as strong, relatively, as her backfield, but being composed of strong young players, all new men to the 'Varsity this year with the exception of Captain Bailey at centre and Ice at tackle, they have been and still are developing rapidly and by the time Dartmouth is met should present a strong front. Most gains that have been made against West Virginia this year have been through the medium of line rushes and it will be to attempt to strengthen this department that West Virginia's coaches will work during the week.

McNAMARA LEADS CYCLISTS.

Wins 25-Mile Open Point Race from Field of 34 at Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 14.—Reggie McNamara, the sturdy Australian cyclist, won a twenty-five-mile open point race from a field of thirty-four starters at the Velodrome here this afternoon. McNamara had the low score of 27 points; Alfred Goullet was second with 33 points; Frank Kramer third wth 35 points; Lloyd Thomas fourth with 35 points, and Charley Piercey fifth with 37 points. Although thirty-four riders started, only nine finished. The pace was very fast, the distance being covered in 55:37.

McNamara, riding with Bob Spears, won the two-mile tandem race, and Menus Bedell was returned victor in the half-mile handicap. The two-mile open for the amateurs went to Gus Lang, of the Bay View Wheelmen.

CHINESE PLAYS AT QUARTER.

Rensselaer Poly Team Has a Smiling Son of the Far East.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 14.—Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute has the only full-blooded Chinese on a college eleven in the East, as far as can be ascertained. His name is Pao-Shun Kwan and he plays the all-important position of quarterback. Kwan had his first opportunity to test his football generalship in the game with New York University two weeks ago and revealed his skill at handling the ball as well as directing the team.

Kwan is lithe and agile and no matter how thick the play wears a constant smile. Kwan is fleet-footed and whenever he undertakes to carry the ball manages to dodge his way through the opposition for a gain. The Chinese had his early athletic training during his prep school days at Mercersburg Academy, and last year held the quarterback berth on the freshmen eleven at Rensselaer. During practice he usually handles the second team, but after his showing in actual 'Varsity company and intercollegiate competition it is expected that he will get more frequent opportunities to direct the college eleven.

HAVERFORD TO MEET NAVY.

Quakers Have Only One Member of Last Year's Undefeated Team.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Oct. 14.—With Captain Gilmour, the veteran left tackle, back as the only 'Varsity man left from last year's undefeated eleven, things looked pretty dark for Haverford's football chances at the start of the season, but prospects have begun to pick up and the type of football played in the opening games with Stevens and Delaware promises Haverford a creditable eleven. The schedule from last Winter is intact except that a game is scheduled with the Naval Academy at Annapolis to be played on Oct. 27 instead of the Trinity match.

The schedule is as follows:

Oct. 20—Ursinus College, at home; 27—Naval Academy, at Annapolis; Nov. 3—Franklin and Marshall, at Lancaster; 10—Lebanon Valley College, at home; 17—Johns Hopkins University, at home; 24—Swarthmore College, at Swarthmore.

Walter P. Shipley has been just elected Captain of Haverford's soccer team, which has always been a strong contender in the Intercollegiate League with the greatest total of championships to its credit. Three matches with the University of Pennsylvania and two with Cornell University are among those on its schedule now.

HARD BOUT FOR LEONARD.

Champion to Face Britton at Harlem Sporting Club.

Attention of local boxing enthusiasts is now centred about the outcome of the coming ten-round bout between Benny Leonard, world's lightweight champion, and Jack Britton of Chicago, who formerly held the welterweight title. The contest is arranged for the Harlem S. C. Friday night and has attracted more attention than any other match that Leonard has participated in since acquiring his title from Freddie Welsh. It will probably be the last "big" match that will be held before the death of the Frawley law, which will be wiped off the statutes on Nov. 15.

The men have agreed to meet at 139 pounds ringside, and at this figure Leonard feels reasonably safe in taking on his heavier opponent. In fact, the more confident of Leonard's supporters are not backward in advancing the theory that the lightweight titleholder will win the bout by a knockout.

Among those who incline to the belief that Leonard will stop Britton is Billy Gibson, manager of the lightweight champion, who bases his opinion on Leonard's recent string of knockout victories, starting with Freddie Welsh and including Ritchie Mitchell, Johnny Kilbane, featherweight champion; Leo Johnson, the colored boxer, and a host of other dangerous boxers.

Columbia Ready for Union.

Columbia's 'Varsity eleven will play Union this week in the first scheduled game of the 1917 season on South Field. Union will probably outweigh the Morningside collegians, as she has an unusually heavy eleven this year, but the New Yorkers have a line-plunging and aerial attack that is expected to worry the men from up State. As Union was defeated by Amherst 29 to 6, the Columbia men are looking forward to an easy contest.

WORLD SERIES.

NEW YORK vs. CHICAGO WHITE SOX, Monday, gates open between 9 and 10 o'clock. No tickets sold at the speedway entrance. Admission, bleachers, $1; lower grand stand, $2.—Advt.

LUSTRUS M'KINNEY SPEEDWAY VICTOR

Captures 1:09 Pacing Event After Close Finishes with Automatism and Baron A.

The largest crowd that has turned out to witness the weekly trotting and pacing events on the Harlem Speedway, in the Fall meeting of the Road Drivers' Association, was treated yesterday to the closest brush seen on the half-mile stretch since the beginning of the present meeting. In the first heat of the 1:09 pacing event a field of five horses got away at the start, and they ran neck and neck in three heats, the bay gelding Lustrus McKinney being the winner.

Especially keen was the finish in the first heat, in which W. J. O'Neil's Automatism and C. P. Cramer's bay stallion, Baron A., flashed past the judges' stand almost on equal terms. Some spectators were of the opinion that Baron A. had won by the proverbial nose, but the judges picked Automatism. Lustrus McKinney, a newcomer on the Speedway, driven by Kearns, came through in the second heat by a scant margin, and the Kearns entry again showed best in the third heat as well. Both heats, however, furnished close finishes, and in each Baron A. was second. Automatism's first place in the initial heat, however, gave the O'Neil horse second ribbon, and Baron A. got third.

The only other event which went to three heats was the 1:11 trot, in which O'Neil's Kinetic carried off the blue ribbon.

Another interesting race, was the match between the veteran J. A. Murphy's two pacers, Mittie Bedworth, a chestnue mare, now conceded to be the champion pacer of the Speedway, and Clover Patch, the brown mare which has held the title for three years. Mittie Bedworth, handled by Jesse Smith, showed the way to Clover Patch, which was driven by the veteran Dave McClary, in straight heats, in 1:05 and 1:05¼, respectively. Smith also guided Marion Toddington, another Murphy horse, to victory in the 1:05 trotting event, showing the way to J. J. Morris's Nell McLintock.

In the colt class J. F. O'Shea's promising young gelding won its third successive victory, defeating both Miss Wiggins and Josephine B. Libby Medium, making its first appearance in the Fall meeting, scored an impressive victory in the 1:13 trotting event. Fox Dean, A. T. Meckel's horse, and J. Callahan's Princess May trailing in the order named in each of the two heats.

The summaries:

1:07 CLASS—TROTTING.

Courier Boy, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy)	1	1
Bon Todd, br. m., (Dr. C. P. Martin)	3	2
Catherine P., b. m., (E. Carpenter)	2	3

Time—1:08; 1:07.

COLT CLASS—TROTTING.

Leo Dare, ch. g., (J. F. O'Shea)	1	1
Miss Wiggins, b. m., (W. Drinkwater)	2	2
Josephine B, br. m., (M. I. Aronson)	3	3

Time—1:27; 1:27.

1:13 CLASS—PACING.

Silent Sister, b. m., (J. Leonard)	1	1
Exultant, br. g., (J. Gilmore)	2	2
Bedelia, b. m., (S. Dunn)	3	3

Time—1:13½; 1:15.

1:05 CLASS—PACING.

J. W. D., b. g., (Dr. C. P. Martin)	1	1
Countess Kohl, br. m., (E. A. Meckel)	3	2
Harper, b. g., (J. H. Lawrence)	2	3

Time—1:04; no time taken.

1:09 CLASS—PACING.

Lustrus McKinney, b. g., (Kearns)	4	1	1
Automatism, br. g., (W. J. O'Neil)	1	4	3
Baron A., b. s., (C. P. Cramer)	2	2	2
Hal Direct, ch. d., (M. I. Aronson)	3	3	4
Oakland Boy, Jr., ch. g., (P. Conroy)	5	5	5

Time—1:06; 1:05; 1:08.

1:13 CLASS—TROTTING.

Libby Medium, (J. F. Dinan)	1	1
Fox Dean, br. g., (A. T. Meckel)	2	2
Princess May, b. m., (J. Callahan)	3	3

Time—1:17; 1:08.

1:05 CLASS—TROTTING.

Marion Toddington, ch. m., (Jesse Smith)	1	1
Nell McLintock, r. m., (J. J. Morris)	2	2

Time—1:18; 1:11.

1:11 CLASS—TROTTING.

Kinetic, r. m., (W. J. O'Neil)	1	2	1
Bessie Baron, b. m., (W. Drinkwater)	2	1	2
Hindenburg, br. g., (W. Hammdorf)	3	3	3

Time—1:09; 1:10¼; 1:11.

1:03 CLASS—PACING.

Mittie Bedworth, ch. m., (Jesse Smith)	1	1
Clover Patch, br. m., (Dave McClary)	2	2

Time—1:05; 1:05¼.

WILL BOX FOR SOLDIERS.

Freddie Welsh Among Pugilists Who Will Go to Camp Dix.

Members of the new national army stationed at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., will be treated to a boxing entertainment under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus of New Jersey on Wednesday night, when a number of prominent ring men will appear in exhibitions. Those who have agreed to box for the soldiers are Freddie Welsh, former lightweight champion; Eddie Moy of Philadelphia, Carl Morris, Oklahoma heavyweight; Joe Bonds, Seattle; Joe Welling, Chicago lightweight; Joe Jeannette, veteran colored heavyweight; Johnny Roberts, Charlie Weinert, Newark's heavyweight; Johnny Saxton, Young Rector, Jersey City; Frankie Nelson, Monty Cross, brother of the famous Leach Cross; Ray Rivers, Jimmy Coyle, and Johnny Duff. These boxers will entertain something like 38,000 members of the new national army, among them such prominent men as Captain Wanamaker of Philadelphia, Private Kingdon Gould, Private Belmont, and Private Vanderbilt. Fifty sets of boxing gloves, ten soccer footballs, and ten basket balls will be donated to the soldiers by the Knights of Columbus.

Masters in Consultation Chess.

A consultation chess match of international interest began last night at F. J. Marshall's Divan, when Marshall, champion of the United States, and Basil Soldatenkov, a member of the special Russian commission to the United States, paired against D. Janowski, the French champion, who has Charles Jaffe, the Russian expert, as his partner. The contest will probably extend over the greater part of the week. Marshall and Soldatenkov, playing the white pieces, elected a queen's pawn opening, to which the rival pair replied with knight to king's bishop third.

LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-old colts and geldings; maidens; five and a half furlongs. Humma, (imp.) 114 pounds; Rockaway, 114; Svengali, 114; Bill McCoy, 114; Man o' th' Hour, (imp.) 114; Kewpie O'Neil, 114; El Plaudit, 114; Blazonry, 114; Juanita 3d, (imp.,) 114; Whippoorwill, 114; Jim Hoey, 114; Seafare, (imp.,) 114; Jack of Spades, 114; Uncle Sand, 114.

SECOND RACE.—The Brookdale Purse; for two-years-olds; six furlongs. †Drastic, 119 pounds; Payment, 108; Comsora, 105; †Jyntee, 105; Cavan Boy, 108; First Troop, 104; Reveler, (imp.) 113; Valerius, (imp.) 108; Wichaka, 104.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; six furlongs. King Worth, 118 pounds; Tom Caro, 114; Cardome, 111; Rose Finn, 105; *Milbrey, 100; Costumer, 114; Canto, 114; Cuddle Up, 111; *Early Sight, 109; *Lantana, 100; Salon, 114; Meelicka, 111; Felicidad, 108; *Golden Bantam, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—The Red, White, and Blue Liberty Bond Handicap; all ages; one mile and a sixteenth. King Neptune, 109 pounds; Damrosch, 118; ‡Waukeag, 108; Hauberk, 107; ‡Hubbub, 115.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and an eighth. Maxim's Choice, 116 pounds; Napoleon, 110; Defender, 105; *Bar of Phoenix, 99; G. M. Miller, 116; Quien Sabe, 110; *Tactless, 108; Budweiser, 111; Loneland, 107; *Cousin Dan, 105.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Fairly, 111 pounds; Baby Lynch, 108; *Montressor, 100; Amphion, 111; Mme. Curie, (imp.) 100; *Greetings, 103; Yodeling, 111; Ella Ryan, 100; *Cheer, 93.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Tie Pin, 115 pounds; Flare, 108; Captain Ray, 103; No Manager, 111; Kebo, 103; *Kilts, 105; Sevillian, 111; Onwa, 103; *Silver Sandals, 95.

*Apprentice allowance claimed. †Belmont entry. ‡Captain W. J. Press entry.

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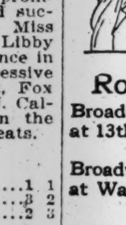

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A DAUGHTER OF EVE AND GRACE GEORGE

The Playhouse Company Opens in an English Study of Wayward Woman.

MOTTO MORALITY WINS

A Promising Character Study Bumps Against a Worsted Bible Quotation.

EVE'S DAUGHTER, a drama in three acts by Alicia Ramsey. At the Playhouse.

Martin Simpson-Bates.....Howard Kyle
Mrs. Simpson-Bates.....Florence Edney
Edith Simpson-Bates.....Norah Lamison
Kate Simpson-Bates.....Florence Wollerson
Irene Simpson-Bates.....Grace George
Victoria Canning.....Florence Flynn
Florence.....Esther Howard
Mary.....Mabel Knowles
Martha.....Alison Skipworth
John Norton.....Rockcliffe Fellowes
The Hon. Courtenay Urquhart..Lionel Atwill
Rev. James Sunningdale.....Lynn Hammond
Henri.....Louis John Bartels

After a year's interval Grace George returned last Saturday to her tenancy of The Playhouse with a largely remodeled "Playhouse company." The piece with which she opened her season of "repertory" is by Alicia Ramsey, and is called "Eve's Daughter." It is a study of impulsive and wayward feminine character. But in one important particular it did violence to the reputation of the lady who first raised Cain.

The Old Eve, it will be remembered, taking counsel of the Zeitgeist of that time, nicked a large bite out of the apple, munching it cheerfully; and then, with the full courage of her attitude as a New Woman, she gave Old Adam the core. The mortal taste brought death into the world and all our woe; but no one can ever say that the great mother of all of us was not game.

This daughter of Eve had far deeper provocation than her ancestress. Instead of a properly landscaped garden, she lived in an English family which was ruled over with storms of Bible texts, by as passionately, virtuous, and tyrannical a father as ever you saw. Having himself, in his youth, had a fling at the pippins, he was especially tyrannical and biblical with Eve. He knew the evil of her heart, or thought he did, and all that the serpent Zeitgeist was whispering in it. At the end of the first act he died of an overconsumption of dinner and an overexpulsion of texts—leaving Eve a beggarly £3,000.

Her first gesture toward the apple was magnificent. The following act disclosed her living in sables and a London "flat." It was appointed like a gilded palace; but it was a palace of virtue. In one short year, however, she had reached the end of her $15,000, and then it was that the serpent began to get in his really fine work. Tempted, but still wavering, she started for Paris in company with a young lordling of questionable habits.

The last act disclosed the two in a Dover hotel, held up overnight by a Channel storm. The Serpent was still tempting, and Eve still wavering. Her girlhood lover burst in to rescue her, and then retired, quite baffled, as it seemed, by the lordling. The Serpent appeared to be on the verge of his triumph; but, as it happened, the hangings of an alcove were withdrawn, and on the wall was disclosed one of her father's favorite texts, worked in worsted. Thereupon she reverted to type—the type of her father, not of her mother, Eve. All doubt of the outcome vanished. Aided by a ruse on the part of her girlhood lover, the lordling was foiled and routed. The many admirers of Grace George, who would be pained if anything went amiss with her on the stage, were spared in their tenderest sensibilities.

To those whose primary interest is in plays, however, the event did not seem so auspicious. Effective dramas and many effective acting parts have been made out of erring daughters who really err. Like them or not as one will, that is the fact of the case. But the erring daughter who merely wabbles and is yanked back from the abyss by chance and the clever contrivance of the author has most of the unpleasantness of her tribe and none of their effectiveness in the theatre. When that worsted Bible text was disclosed, and wrought upon Eve like a goddess from the machine, the audience laughed outright—very discourteously, of course, but irresistibly.

In many of its lines the play is admirably written, and the fundamental conception of the characters of father and daughter is well psychologized and interesting. The one suffered in the acting, however, from overemphasis—as did, indeed, the entire first act. To the portrayal of the heroine Grace George bent her utmost charm and her rare and delicate intelligence. But the world has not yet produced a viable drama which centres in a vacillating character, and of all species of vacillation this particular one is most unsympathetic.

SAMUEL GARDNER PLAYS.

Young Artist Gives a Recital at Aeolian Hall.

Starting the season's first full week of daily music at Aeolian Hall was a violin recital yesterday by Samuel Gardner, a young artist well known for some years, and one whose bearing upon the stage commended him to his audience no less than did a singularly pure style and ability to draw beautiful tone. The song-like quality was conspicuous in melodious passages of the Paganini concerto in D, though some roughnesses appeared in the more rapid technical embroideries of its themes in Wieniawski's version.

Mr. Gardner, indeed, chose half his program of such double authorship, of works either revised or else adapted to the violin by other musicians down to Kreisler's arrangements of Shubert and Couperin. There were later numbers of Zsolt, Gliere and Arbos, an introductory fugue by Tartini, and the concerto in G minor, Bach-Nachez.

The last named was given with the help of a small orchestra, including Conrad Held, Robert Toedt, Joseph Fuchs and William Kroll, violins; Cyril Towbin and Gerald Kunz, violas; Herman Sezely, 'cello; Richard Cherkasky, bass, and Edward Rechlin, organ.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Jesse Lynch Williams's comedy, "Why Marry?" which the Selwyns are producing, will begin an engagement at Cohan's Grand Opera House, Chicago, on Nov. 4. The company includes Nat Goodwin, Arnold Daly, Edmund Breese, Estelle Winwood, Ernest Lawford, and Beatrice Beckley.

Julia Arthur last night terminated a coast-to-coast vaudeville tour in St. Louis, and probably will be seen soon in a new play.

Margaret Greene and Henry Sharp have been added to the cast of "Jubilee Drax," in which Walker Whiteside will be starred.

Lenore Ulrich, appearing in "Tiger Rose," will hereafter be known as Lenore Ulric.

The Misses Irene and Violet Marcellus of the Moller Dancers have been engaged for the ballet which Adolf Bolm is staging in the Century revue, "Miss 1917."

The first dress rehearsal of "The Old Country" will take place at the Broadhurst Theatre today. The play, with William Faversham as the star, will open at the Thirty-ninth Street on Oct. 29.

A service flag bearing a star for each of the eighty-seven men who have enlisted from the Hippodrome will soon be hung in front of that playhouse.

John S. O'Brien has been added to the cast of "The Torches," which will open at the Bijou a week from tonight.

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THEDA BARA AS CLEOPATRA.

With Much Rolling of Eyes She Portrays "the Siren of All Ages."

Cleopatra of Egypt was among the earliest of the vampires of history, if not the earliest, and it was therefore but a matter of time until the siren Theda Bara should duly attend to the transfer of that temptress to the movie screen. The result is "Cleopatra," an uncommonly fine picture which was unreeled for the first time at the Lyric Theatre last night before an audience which included the dazzling Miss Bara herself. The star, by dint of much rolling of eyes and many other manoeuvres, contributes a thoroughly successful portrait of "the serpent of the Nile, the siren of the ages, and the eternal feminine," in the words of the screen, and thus does the ill-starred Queen of Egypt become the well-starred queen of movies.

The story of Cleopatra's many loves needs but the slightest elaboration to make it the finest sort of film fare, and movie fans are certain to flock to it. From a scenic standpoint, also, it is quite a triumph for the director. The Sphinx, the pyramids and a goodly section of Rome are duly duplicated, and the larger scenes are handled in a way that suggests D. W. Griffith. The naval battle at Actium is made most impressive, and the handling of the chariots also furnishes many a thrilling moment.

Miss Bara, to quote the program, "wears fifty distinctively different costumes," many of which are so thoroughly in attune with the period that they are likely to cause not a little comment. In addition to the star, the film enlists the services of Fritz Leiber as Caesar, Thurston Hall as Antony, and Henri de Vries, the Dutch actor, as Octavius. The picture was photographed in California during last Summer.

At the Strand Theatre Billie Burke was seen for the first time yesterday afternoon in "Arms and the Girl," and "The Co-respondent," with Elaine Hammerstein in the leading rôle, began an engagement at the Broadway. Charles Ray, in "The Son of His Father," is the new attraction at the Rialto, and Alice Brady, in "A Maid of Belgium," opened at the Park on Saturday.

LAUDER SINGS FOR SOLDIERS

His Tour of American Camps Begins at Governors Island.

Harry Lauder began doing his bit in America yesterday when he spoke and sang to a large assemblage of officers and privates in the Casual Camp on Governors Island. Mr. Lauder arrived in this country on Friday, and yesterday a special delegation of officers from the island visited him at the office of his manager, William Morris, and invited him to give a concert, an invitation which he quickly accepted, as he had already announced his intention of giving all his spare time from his theatrical engagements to the soldiers in the various camps. A number of opera singers under the management of Max Rabinoff also took part in the concert, as did Julius Tannen, a monologist.

Lauder was escorted from his hotel to the island by a deputation of officers, and on his arrival was greeted by Major Gen. Hoyle, who introduced him to the audience. He told the men of his experiences at the front and what would be expected of them in their fight for world democracy. Then he became the old Lauder and told a lot of funny stories, ending up with a number of songs, "The Laddies Who Fought and Won," "Bantry Bay," and others which he had sung to the soldiers in the trenches in France only a few months ago.

During the week Lauder will visit nearly all of the camps in this vicinity, including Fort Slocum on Wednesday, Mineloa and Yaphank on Friday, and Wrightstown on Saturday. On Sunday afternoon he will address a meeting in the Hippodrome under the auspices of the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A.

FRIEDHEIM GIVES RECITAL.

Afternoon Program of "Pioneers" at the Princess.

Arthur Friedheim, a pianist who always commands respect and often enthusiasm from a public that has known him through the period of a generation at least, began an unusual series of recitals yesterday afternoon at the Princess Theatre, a place among the more fortunate of its kind, blessed with quiet intimacy and resonant acoustics. His program of "pioneers" included Beethoven, whose Sonata Op. 110 will be duplicated by another star pianist this week; Chopin, most largely represented; Liszt, limited to two selections and an encore—Mr. Friedheim does an entire Liszt program next—and Balakireff, first of Russia's "great five," and, as it happened, the one whose "Islamey" led the day.

Mr. Friedheim quoted Beethoven's retort to a violinist complaining of some difficulty in his music. "What do I care for your miserable fiddle?" He rated Chopin as the father of modern pianoforte playing; Liszt, an innovator —as Wagner testified—in harmonic progression, had transformed the instrument and "played the orchestra" on the piano, and Mr. Friedheim, a veteran Liszt pupil, showed his fidelity to the master in giving the rarely heard "Benediction de Dieu dans le Solitude."

The player with admirable humor added on recall a pioneer of America's own, Louis Moreau Gottschalk, whose "Bamboula" long ago discovered some possibilities of plantation melody along lines developed of late by Percy Grainger. Some of the pieces were prefaced with remarks as apt as they were brief. A full house appreciated the friendly comment and stayed for an extra Liszt Rhapsody No. 2 and the Gottschalk number.

Postpone 'Chu Chin Chow' Premiere.

The late arrival of a large part of the costumes from London has necessitated the postponement of the first performance of "Chu Chin Chow," originally scheduled for tonight at the Manhattan Opera House. It is now announced that the piece will have its premiere on Wednesday.

'BARTON MYSTERY' MIXED IN MERITS

Walter Hackett's Piece, Partly Melodrama and Partly Farce, Includes a Murder.

A. E. ANSON IN THE LEAD

Returns from England to Give an Interpretation of a Vaguely Drawn Mystic.

THE BARTON MYSTERY, a drama in three acts and an epilogue, by Walter Hackett. At the Comedy Theatre.

Buckley.....Marion Morgan
Ethel Standish.....Mary Malleson
Dennis O'Mara.....Thomas O'Malley
Phyliss Grey.....Beatrice Prentice
Richard Standish, K. C.....Henry Stanford
Sir Everhard Marshall.....G. W. Anson
Helen Barton.....Jane Wheatley
Lady Marshall.....Charlotte Granville
Beverely.....A. E. Anson
Harry Maitland.....Roland Hogue

"The Barton Mystery," a melodrama from London so singularly mixed in merits that it seems incomprehensible that one man could have written all of it, began an engagement Saturday night at the Comedy Theatre, and will tenant that house until the Washington Square Players are ready to reclaim it at the end of the month. The new piece, although it unfolds a murder mystery in fairly interesting fashion, is important chiefly in that it brings back A. E. Anson to these shores. Mr. Anson is an English actor favorably known in these parts by reason of his work in the New Theatre and other productions, and in "The Barton Mystery" he gives a skillful interpretation of a somewhat vaguely drawn mystic, half genuine and half charlatan, whom the author has made a little bit of everything except real.

The piece is the work of Walter Hackett, who collaborated with Mr. Megrue on "It Pays to Advertise," and has since that time written mainly for the London stage. It is a play which gives frequent evidence of a deft touch, but it is, on the whole, so episodic and loosely knit that the effect of its mystery is constantly spending itself before it can become cumulative. The mystic, despite the fact that he is the moving force of the play, seems to be a character merely laid upon the superstructure and never woven into it. The piece is now melodrama and now farce, and many of its scenes give the impression of being merely successive steps (probably taken after the main story of the play was written) in the building up of the character and the fattening of the part for a star.

The unraveling of the mystery is done with not a little ingenuity, and suspicion is rather cleverly and convincingly thrown upon the wrong person. The author also makes good use of a dream scene in this connection, and if the probabilities are slightly outraged, they are at least not violated without the compensation of dramatic effect. If Mr. Hackett had been able to sustain the pace which he occasionally hits, the result would be a thoroughly engrossing mystery play, but in the endeavor to make it both that and a character study he has fallen into the pit.

Mr. Anson, long of hair and affecting a good deal of the manner of the fur-coated thespian, made the psychic Beverely easily the most interesting figure of the play. The remainder of the performance was rather uneven, although G. W. Anson, the star's father, contributed an amusing characterization, and Mary Malleson, looking a great deal like Mary Boland, did good work in the leading feminine part.

By some freak of staging the room in which the action passed was entirely black, and careless stage management also did its share to detract from the performance.

MISS ANNA CASE'S RECITAL.

A Metropolitan Soprano Appears as a Singer of Songs.

Miss Anna Case, who has been heard at the Metropolitan Opera House and at least once before in a song recital here, sang yesterday afternoon to a large audience that nearly filled Carnegie Hall. There was a time when Miss Case's treatment of her voice aroused some anxiety among her friends and admirers. She has found a better way now, and there was much to give pleasure in her singing yesterday. Miss Case's voice is one of the most beautiful of light and lyric soprano voices, capable of variety of color and of charming effects within its limitations; of transparent purity when it is heard at its best, though it seemed yesterday as if her highest tones were sometimes a little thin and had not always the quality of the rest of the voice.

Miss Case's program was chosen with a judicious regard for what she is best able to do. Such a voice as hers is not capable of a wide range of expression, but the singer's taste and judgment stood her in good stead and enabled her to make the most out of the songs that constituted her program. If any were disposed to find fault with her taste, it would have been in the matter of her fondness for sustaining long tones in effective portions of a phrase, without regard for the musical or declamatory necessity of such an interruption to the rhythmic flow.

Miss Case sang songs in Italian, French, English, German, Latin, and Swedish. Her enunciation in most of these was excellent, and in the English songs unusually good. She gave much pleasure in songs of a rich character, as in an English translation of Chopin's "Lithuanian Song" and Bizet's "Vieille Chanson"—though in this latter, sometimes at the expense of her vocal quality—and she was also especially successful in others demanding the sensustained phrase, as in Sgambati's "Separazione," Schubert's "Nacht und Träume" and an "Angelus" by Mme. Ohrstrom-Renard. The Swedish songs by Alvén, Kjerulf, and Södermann were given with much spirit. Miss Case's command of style did not quite reach to the interpretation of Agnes's air, "Although a Cloud O'erspread the Heavens," from "Der Freischütz." A series of American songs by Macfarlane, Pearl Curran, Harriette Ware, and Ward Stephens closed the program.

SOUSA'S ENLISTED MEN ROUSE GREAT AUDIENCE

321 Bandmen Play at Hippodrome in Benefit Which Nets $11,000.

The Band of the United States Navy played its first concert under roof in New York last night at the Hippodrome, after one previous visit only, when it came to march in the Red Cross parade. Its official navy character was emphasized on the present occasion by the fact that the Woman's Auxiliary for Naval Recruiting had arranged an elaborate preliminary bill of patriotic airs and speeches. In addition, John Philip Sousa, who enlisted last May for "a dollar a month" to train these 321 young Westerners out at Great Lakes, Ill., led his men in an officer's service uniform, sword and all, for the Christmas fund for the sailors abroad. A framed and signed portrait of President Wilson, auctioned by C. E. Smith to Leon Samuels of Providence for $250, was included in the fund, and a late comer, Lady Stewart Mackenzie, added $500 more in a gross total figured at $11,000, that E. H. Sothern announced would give a "Merry Christmas to all the boys over there" or on the way to serve in France.

Five thousand spectators filled the big house as full as the big band filled the stage. The audience early picked its favorite in "Ragtime" Reilly, a sailor from the United States steamship Michigan, who sang encores till he had to catch a train in order not to overstay his leave. Captain Hugh Knyvett, a young officer of the Fifteenth Australian Infantry, in a rousing speech told his American hearers that "we Australians who are in the army will never let this war end so long as a foot of ground consecrated by our dead remains in the hands of the enemy." Scott Gibson, a "Kiltie" comedian, put over some lively jokes he had picked up in entertaining the men in the trenches last year.

The bandsmen are young yet, but they already had their stars last night, such as Seaman O'Donnell, who left a $5,000 a year job to play first cornet, and they turned out a line of marching trumpeters—as many as a whole Sousa band of seasons past—when they faced the footlights and put the climax on the old Sousa march of "Semper Fidelis," just as the big division of trombones did later in the March King's latest, called "The Naval Reserve."

Rear Admiral Chester spoke, and so did Mrs. Crumpacker, whom the sailors, according to Mr. Sothern, call "the 'mother' of the navy." Some of those who sang or played during a full evening were Florence Macbeth, Francis Maclennan, Gabrielle Gills—with whom the crowd stood up for the "Marseillaise"—Maurice Dambois, Dooley and Rugel, Lieutenant B. C. Hilliam, Sophye Barnard, Nat M. Wills, and Seaman Barders.

With the band, Kitty Cheatham sang "Our America," and Percy Hemus gave a new solo by Sousa to Kipling's poem of "Boots," which earned as encore another, "Boot, Saddle, to Horse and Away," written by Florence Selig and Nellie Wilson, two young girls of 15 and 16 years, at Mrs. Merrill's school at Mamaroneck. The concert lasted nearly to midnight, with the crowd still there.

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PLAYHOUSE West 48th St. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. GRACE GEORGE & Her Playhouse Company in EVE'S DAUGHTER
COMEDY 41st, near Broadway. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. The Messrs. Shubert Present A. E. ANSON in a Comedy Drama The Barton Mystery LONDON AND NEW YORK HIT
CASINO 39th & Broadway. Eves. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:25. Arthur Hammerstein's Musical Farce Furs & Frills "A Real Casino Hit."—Eve. World.
48TH ST. THEA. Tel. 178 Bryant. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20. The Land of the Free With FLORENCE NASH Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price.
PLYMOUTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Mr. William Gillette "A Successful Calamity," By Clare Kummer.
BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Tel. 430 Bryant. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Winthrop Ames presents Wm. Hurlbut's Comedy, "SMART" "MERRY" "CHARMING" "DIFFERENT" "Saturday to Monday" Beginning MONDAY, OCT. 22 Henry Bataille's Play The TORCHES SEATS THURS. with Lester Lonergan.
39TH ST. THEA., Near B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. A Thrilling Mystery Drama "DE LUXE ANNIE" With Jane Grey and Vincent Serrano.
Broadhurst 44th, W. of B'way. Tel. 64 Bryant Evs. 8:20. Mts. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20 MATINEE TOMORROW 2:20. Mr. Faversham Presents BERNARD SHAW'S Misalliance With Maclyn Arbuckle & Katharine Kaelred.
SHUBERT Theatre, 44th, W. of B'way. Phone 8439 Bryant. Evgs. 8:00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. ORDERS TAKEN for THANKSGIVING, XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S. LEE AND J. J. SHUBERT'S MODEL MUSICAL PRODUCTION. BRAINIEST MUSICAL SHOW IN TOWN.—Metcalfe in Life. Maytime Book & Lyrics by Rida Johnson Young Music by Sigmund Romberg With Charles Purcell Peggy Wood & William Norris THE MOST TALKED ABOUT HIT ON BROADWAY
MOROSCO 45 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20. Oliver Morosco's Laughing Sensation LOMBARDI, LTD. BIGGEST COMEDY HIT IN YEARS. SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. DELIGHTFUL, TUNEFUL AND GAY LEAVE IT TO JANE "In all probability will equal the popularity record now being established by 'Oh, Boy.'—Several kinds of a hit—a deserved success."—Burns Mantle, Eve. Mail. "'Leave It to Jane' is good entertainment—a decidedly clever cast—a jolly success. You will surely like it."—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.
BOOTH 45th St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30. GUY BATES POST IN THE MASQUERADER
Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. MARJORIE RAMBEAU in EYES OF YOUTH
ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30. The Very Idea!! Ernest TRUEX Richard BENNETT "Uproariously laughable throughout."—Tribune.
PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:25. "OH, BOY" "Smartest of musical comedies."—Ev. Sun.
RAYMOND HITCHCOCK'S 44TH ST. THEATRE TONIGHT 8:15 Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:15. HITCHY-KOO An Intimate Revue, with Raymond Hitchcock, Grace La Rue, William Rock and Frances White, Leon Errol, Irene Bordoni. ALL-STAR BENEFIT FOR N. Y. STATE PRISON COUNCIL NEXT SUN. NIGHT.
CORT 48th St., E. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., at 2:25. Kate Douglas Wiggin & Rachel Crothers' Comedy MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKENS with EDITH TALIAFERRO
STANDARD B'way & 90th. Evgs. 25c to $1 Mat. TOMORROW, 25c & 50c. ANDREW MACK in "MOLLY DEAR."
Loew's 7th Ave. at 124th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Tomorrow, 25 to 50c. "THE KNIFE" Eugene Walter's Breathless Melodrama.
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EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings at 8:15. MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SAT. 2:20. JULIA SANDERSON JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the new Musical Comedy RAMBLER ROSE "A distinct hit."—Alan Dale. "Never failed to give fresh delight."—Times "Succeeded gloriously."—Tribune. "Gales of laughter."—Journal. "The music and the fun kept pace with the ever-changing scenes."—Herald.
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KNICKERBOCKER Theatre. B'way at 38th St. Eves. 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:25. GEORGE ARLISS In his new play 'HAMILTON' "FAR FINER, NOBLER AND TRUER THAN 'DISRAELI.'"—Times.
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. THE TARKINGTON-STREET COMEDY THE COUNTRY COUSIN With ALEXANDRA CARLISLE
LIBERTY WEST 42D ST. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Laurette Taylor in J. Hartley Manners' Play "OUT THERE" 2d YEAR
HUDSON West 44th St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Miss BILLIE BURKE in CLARE KUMMER'S NEW PLAY "The Rescuing Angel."
LYCEUM West 45th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. DAVID BELASCO presents Tiger Rose
HARRIS WEST 42 ST. WED. NIGHT JOSEPH RITER will present "ROMANCE and ARABELLA" with LAURA HOPE CREWS.
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BELASCO West 44th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Polly With a Past
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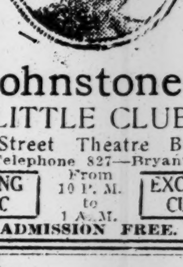
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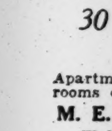
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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1917.

THE REGISTRATION.

The reported total of the registration in Greater New York is not larger than the hosts of citizens who desire a Fusion triumph hoped it would be. It is, naturally, larger than the registration at the last mayoralty election four years ago; it is not so large as that of 1916, when a President was voted for. That is normal. There are generally more votes cast in a Presidential election than in any other, no matter how important the issue may be. But this year the soldier vote is yet to be provided for. It is believed that many more than 100,000 young citizens of New York are either in army cantonments and camps distant from the city or with the expeditionary forces in France. If half of this number register for the election the registration will exceed that of 1916. But it is sufficient that a normal registration of voters has been made.

The supporters of Mayor MITCHEL will feel that the odds are not against him now, in spite of W. M. BENNETT's persistence. BENNETT will undoubtedly aid HYLAN, but if all the supporters of Fusion stand by the guns MITCHEL will be elected. During the week there has been some feeling of discouragement in the Fusion ranks because of the comparatively small results of the registration day by day before Saturday's rush. Spreading the work of enrolling voters over six days, with the polls open only five hours on five of them, may simplify the labors of the election officers, but we have had abundant proof that psychologically it is defective. The low daily returns are dispiriting.

There may now be a revulsion of feeling creating a tendency to overconfidence among the independent voters of both parties. This must be overcome. Not a single voter must fail of his duty Nov. 6 because of his confidence that the result is assured. There are, in fact, three weeks of well-directed and vigorous work before the managers of the Fusion campaign, and every prospective Fusion voter should begin now and do his share. Much can be done to correct wrong impressions, enlighten the ignorant, and stimulate the minds of those who are undecided. Tammany must be beaten.

HELPING AIRCRAFT PLANS.

The approval bestowed on the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association by Attorney General GREGORY, who has held that the combination of airplane and motor builders is not in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, was a necessary step in completing the efficient organization of the nation's aviation industry essential to the fulfillment of our ambitious aerial program, now already well begun. It might have been foreseen, and in fact was, by keen observers, because of the acceptance by Major Gen. GEORGE W. GOETHALS of the presidency of the Wright-Martin Aircraft Corporation. Association by the builder of the Panama Canal with one of the two chief members of the airplane combination carried conviction that the association had full governmental sanction.

Nevertheless, official recognition was needed, if only to clear the atmosphere of the haze which had surrounded the creation of the Manufacturers' Aircraft Association. The body was a development of an earlier organization, the Aircraft Manufacturers' Association, which, comprising the leading makers of airplanes in this country, was formed some months ago to facilitate intercourse between the Government and the industry at a time when the program later developed by the Government's Aircraft Production Board was just taking shape.

The necessity to avoid the patent litigation which had harassed the progress of the aviation industry in the past was realized at once, and repeated conferences between the makers and the heads of interested departments in Washington, including the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and the Aircraft Production Board, resulted in the formation of the new association, the members pledging themselves to an exchange of patent rights under a royalty plan. Announcement of the new organization was made by the makers themselves, however, and failure of the Administration to proclaim its sanction of the new body left it open at once to attack as a combination in restraint of trade.

Until its status was definitely established, therefore, the association encountered opposition in many quarters, and the success of the whole Government endeavor in the field of aerial preparedness was threatened, inasmuch as its fulfillment was predicated on certain work by the established industry in addition to that which the Aircraft Production Board had been enabled to develop in allied fields. By his ruling on the legal standing of the association Mr. GREGORY has now removed the last obstacle to the speedy and successful completion of this country's $700,000,000 aviation program.

NO COAL TO HELP THE ENEMY.

Our Government prevents the exportation of foodstuffs or raw material for munitions to the northern European neutrals from this country by withholding licenses for cargoes and coal. It cannot forbid the shipment of such supplies from countries south of us, but carriers from the southern ports must have coal, and many of them have been accustomed to stop at some point on our coast for a part of what they need. Hereafter this fuel will not be given to them for the movement of any cargo that can even indirectly help the enemy. Nor will it be granted to ships going southward from our ports with cargoes as to the final destination of which there is any doubt. Germany needs not only food, but also copper, nickel, cotton, rubber, and other essential raw materials for war. The shortage is restricting her supply of munitions. It suggests the attempted smuggling which has been detected at our ports. While we cannot surely prevent the shipment of such materials from countries south of us, we can and shall refuse to assist by supplying fuel for the ships. Our Government might also withhold the coal which is required for public utility companies in South American cities which are controlled by German capital and officers. The profits of some of these companies have been used for intrigue in the interest of Germany, and before we entered the war there was complaint that a part of their imported coal had been given to German raiders in the southern seas. Coal from the United States should not be allowed to assist the enemy in any part of the world.

The present attitude of nearly all the South American republics toward Germany warrants a belief that our embargo on coal supplies will not be opposed by them. We do not desire to interfere with their legitimate international trade, but cannot consent to help our foes. We shall be glad to supply coal, if it be needed, for the forty-six seized German ships which Brazil will use for the benefit of this country and our allies. But if it is required for the movement across the ocean of anything that will aid Germany, not one ton can be obtained at our ports. Our Government's decision is one that should be heartily commended. It will hasten the coming of peace.

ONE "FORMER OCCASION."

It is now possible to construct the history of one of those "former occasions" on which Count VON BERNSTORFF expended $50,000 or other sums "to influence Congress." When he wrote those words, on Jan. 22, 1917, he said it was to be done "through the organization you know of." There is still no clue to which particular organization that was; he used first one, then another, like a musician touching different keys. In 1915 it was Labor's National Peace Council, but the exposure of his agent RINTELEN made an end of that organization's usefulness, and BERNSTORFF instantly substituted the American Embargo Conference. That, in its turn, had lost its usefulness by 1917, and it must have been some other gang which BERNSTORFF meant by "the organization you know of." But in 1916 he was still working through the Embargo Conference, which, he telegraphed ZIMMERMANN on Sept. 15, had "requested further support"; that is, it wanted more money.

The American Embargo Conference, which BERNSTORFF began to employ effectively in November, 1915, exercised a powerful influence on Congress and the nation's affairs. Only President WILSON's courage and decision prevented it from controlling the action of the country. Its job was to formulate and direct a trumped-up sentiment in favor of an embargo on munitions and against the right of American citizens to travel on British ships. The job was most cleanly and effectively performed, and came within an ace of winning. That is, the German Government came near controlling the American Congress through the bought influence of these employés.

The conference met in November, its date being planned by BERNSTORFF, doubtless, with a view to the meeting of Congress in December. The outcry it created was so effective that in the first week of that session, on Dec. 13, Senator KENYON of Iowa introduced a resolution forbidding Americans to take passage on ships carrying munitions. But this fabricated sentiment did not begin to work fully until after the recess, when Senator GORE appeared as its chief product with the first of his long series of resolutions, the one forbidding the sale of contraband to England as long as she persisted in her blockade. This was on Jan. 10, 1916. BERNSTORFF's "organization you know of" had done its full work in the way of misleading Congress about the state of public sentiment.

On Jan. 20 Senator HOKE SMITH, in a speech that attracted wide attention, demanded an embargo and favored a truculent attitude toward England. On Feb. 3 The Providence Journal exposed the origin of the American Embargo Conference, declaring that it was "planned and brought into existence by Count JOHANN VON BERNSTORFF at Washington and financed "directly from the office of Dr. HEINRICH ALBERT, the fiscal agent of the "German Government in New York "City," and that it had "taken up the "work of the so-called Labor's National Peace Council." The latter organization was out of commission, its leaders being under indictment as a result of the Rintelen exposures.

On Feb. 22 these infatuated Congressmen went so far as to attempt to use their various embargo resolutions, which were now so numerous, for the purpose of frightening the President. If this was a part of BERNSTORFF's plan, subtly communicated to their minds by the same influence that had made them believe American sentiment was for an embargo, they doubtless never suspected its origin; but its effect, if successful, would have been to prevent the President from ever again taking a firm stand before Germany. Senator STONE and two other Democratic leaders went to the White House to tell him that the Gore resolution was sure to pass at almost any moment. The President, so far from being frightened, told them that he would go to almost any extreme to uphold the rights of Americans. STONE went back to the Senate convinced only that sterner measures must be taken with this stubborn President.

They were taken the next day, when the House Committee on Foreign Affairs served notice on the President that unless within forty-eight hours he warned Americans off armed ships the House would pass the Gore resolution. On that day, Feb. 23, the only one of the House leaders who was still standing by the President was Mr. SHERLEY of Kentucky.

On Feb. 24 the President wrote Senator STONE declaring flat-footedly, "I "cannot consent to any abridgment of "the rights of American citizens in "any respect." On Feb. 25 The Providence Journal disclosed the fact that the whole plot had been formulated by BERNSTORFF, and that two weeks before messages had been sent to pro-German newspapers directing them to publish articles preparing the minds of their readers for it. Undeterred by the exposure, on that same day Speaker CLARK and Representative KITCHIN went to the White House and solemnly warned the President that the Gore resolution would pass by at least 2 to 1, perhaps by 3 to 1. Meanwhile Mr. BRYAN began sending in telegrams urging the passage of the resolution; and so, by a coincidence, did Dr. WILLIAM BAYARD HALE.

On Feb. 28 the President threw the conspirators who were thus hoodwinking Congress into dismay by sending in a demand that Congress should vote at once upon the resolutions. On March 3 the Senate took up GORE's, and, instead of passing it by "2 to 1," defeated it by 68 to 14. At the last moment GORE changed it so as to make it a virtual declaration of war on Germany, but the Senate voted in ignorance of this discreditable trick. On March 7 the House took up the McLemore resolution and defeated it by 276 to 142.

This is the history of one "former occasion." It was one of those which BERNSTORFF had in mind when he wired for authority to spend $50,000 more in the same manner, and it is no wonder that he thought a reminder of it would bring what he wanted. With a paper organization created and financed by him under orders from Berlin he had fooled and tricked Congress into believing that the noise it made was the voice of the American people.

THE COUNTRY AND THE LOAN.

The Topeka Capital says that "the "farmers did not subscribe according "to their ability" for the first Liberty Loan, but it thinks that the farmers of Kansas can and will take $150,000,000 of the second loan. It is a ray of light amid the gloom regarding the floating of the loan in the manner it ought to be floated, that is, among the people and not among the members of the "money trust." The agricultural interest of the country is larger and more important than the financial interest, whether measured by men or money. Farmers are not individually wealthy, but in the aggregate they command billions. Their crops this year are worth eighteen billions, and the farmers' savings are estimated at the amount of the Liberty Loan now offered.

In 1913 the farmers' pre-war profits were put at $1,200,000,000, when the produce of the farms was worth less than ten billions. This year's excess profits would enable the farmers to take half the loan. Bank deposits have increased over loans during the world war by a billion dollars, and $625,000,000 of this increase was in the country banks. The deposits of the country banks have grown so much more than the loans that the excess of the deposits over loans in the country banks, before the deposit of this year's crop money, was $1,251,000,000, or more than the increase for the country as a whole. Elsewhere loans increased faster than deposits, so that there would have been no increase of the excess of deposits over loans without the farmers' deposits.

Bonds sold to the farmers would "stay sold," for farmers are ultimate consumers of whatever they buy. It is true that it is harder to sell bonds to farmers than to others, for they are not experienced investors. But the attempt should be made. The Topeka Capital is doing its share, and its words to the farmers could hardly be improved upon as a counsel to city dwellers:

> The man who has money to invest at this time and invests it in other ways, but not in Liberty bonds, is not patriotic, but is a disloyal citizen, belonging with the profiteers who hold up the country, instead of standing by it.

This applies to everybody, not only to the farmers. The second Liberty Loan must be successful or the Government will lack money to pay the expenses of the war. Buy a bond now, according to your means, whether or not you subscribed to the first loan.

TAMMANY TO WILSON DEMOCRATS.

Tammany and its annexes affect deep indignation at the lukewarmness which they attribute to Mr. MITCHEL in the Wilson campaign last year. "Vote for Judge HYLAN, rebuke Mr. MITCHEL, and sustain Mr. WILSON," they say, in effect, to Wilson Democrats.

The friends of Mr. WILSON are not bothering their heads about the campaign of 1916. In the campaign of 1917 they have no doubt as to the means of supporting Mr. WILSON and the energetic conduct of the war. Mr. MITCHEL is the spokesman and representative of the patriotism of New York City. It is not his own ardent loyalty, his services for preparedness, that have made him so. The chooser, sponsor and patron of the Tammany candidate for Mayor is the chief prop in the United States of pro-Germanism and of a dishonest and German peace. The Wilson Democrats, and everybody else who seeks actively to support Mr. WILSON and the prosecution of the war to a victorious end, will support Mr. MITCHEL. Tammany's eager pursuit of phantom issues is getting comical.

CLOTHING THE SOLDIERS.

Equipment of the first increment of the national army has been slow, but the results thus far have not justified the pessimistic predictions of folks who always look on the dark side. Secretary BAKER is enabled to announce officially that nearly 13,000,000 articles of clothing and sleeping equipment have been provided already for the cantonments, in which today 431,380 men are assembled. The largest number of men in a single cantonment is 39,533, at Fort Funston, in Kansas, which is nearly its full quota. From this fort lately we have heard many complaints of a lack of equipment. The War Department is not prepared as yet to keep apace with all the requirements of the drafted men. There is still an inadequate supply of Winter underclothing, and the weather is wintry at some of the camps. But deliveries are now making rapidly, and before the advent of real Winter all the drafted men will be well supplied with heavy underwear and sleeping bags.

When we entered the war there were no reserve stocks in our manufactories. Large foreign orders had not yet been completed. The creation of new industrial establishments was necessary. Moreover, before the drafted men could be supplied the expeditionary forces had to be fitted out, and vast quantities of clothing were required for the regular army and the National Guard contingents. Therefore, Secretary BAKER is justified in his pride in the work that has been accomplished. The assembling in one draft of 687,000 men, examining and placing them, equipping and training them for modern war, was an undertaking without a precedent in our history. What has been done thus far is an assurance of complete success. So far as the first increment of the draft is concerned, American patriotism has been amply demonstrated, and the American capacity to overcome huge obstacles quickly has been proved again.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Warning Americans Must Heed. Ever since the Canadian troops went under fire on the western front in Europe there have been circulated in Canada and here stories to the effect that they were unfairly treated by the British high command—that to them were assigned the hardest and most dangerous tasks, and that they were sacrificed to save the lives of soldiers from the British Isles. There never was a word of truth in these reports, of course, but the terrible losses of the first Canadian contingents gave them something of plausibility, and skillfully used by the disaffected element in the Canadian population, and endlessly repeated by secret agents of the German propaganda there, they did much not only to prevent volunteering but to strengthen the hands of the pacifists and anti-conscriptionists in their characteristic appeals to ignorance and prejudice.

In a notably interesting and informative interview printed in the Magazine Section of THE TIMES yesterday, ARTHUR GUY EMPEY, the young American machine gunner who, while serving under the British flag, himself "went over the top," and later wrote a book about his war experiences and observations, explained in a most convincing way the seeming discrimination against the "colonials."

The Canadians, he said, were not sent to "the worst places," but wherever they were was indeed likely to become, and very often did become, a "worst place" because the Germans took care as promptly as possible to make it such by concentrating there attacks of more than ordinary strength and severity. This the Germans did for the purpose of producing exactly the impression that was produced, and their object was to arouse between the British and the Canadians the ill-feeling which to some extent was aroused.

And so well, declared Mr. EMPEY, in German estimation did this characteristic trick work that he felt sure it would be tried again as soon as any considerable number of American soldiers reached the front. Excuse for believing, or at least for saying, that they are sacrificed to save French or British lives will be given in the same way and with a like object—that of exciting among us distrust of our allies and resentment against them.

The warning deserves serious attention. There are among us people more than enough who for one or another base reason will eagerly seize the first opportunity to spread through this country calumnies like those that did so much harm in Canada.

An Appeal Doomed to Failure. According to its wont, the inevitable has happened and a prophet of the certain has his well-earned reward in the joy that lies in saying, "I told you so!" For already the members of one political party have put on the cap which General BELL provided when he issued an order barring from Camp Upton campaign orators who speak from a platform that has among its planks treason and sedition and the subversion of military discipline.

It is the Socialists who confess to more than a suspicion that they, among others, were in the General's mind when he wrote out his order, and though of course they do not admit that they properly come under his ban, "something tells them" that he is likely to think so and act accordingly. For once information from this mysterious source is seemingly correct, for probably he is, and with good reason.

It would not be fair, indeed, to say that, because a man is a Socialist, he is sure to be an enemy of his country—that he has even a "tendency," to repeat General BELL's own word, toward treason, sedition, and the subversion of military discipline. Thousands and thousands of Socialists in Europe have proved themselves to be good patriots, since the war began, and from one, the German, group of Socialists not a little is expected, or at least hoped, in the way of effective efforts to "make the world safe for democracy." But the men at present forming the Socialist Party as a political entity or organization in the United States are in a peculiar position.

They are under the grave accusation, deliberately uttered by men formerly numbered among their most eminent members, of not being Socialists at all, but friends of Germany, and consequently foes of the country in which they live. So authoritative is this accusation, and so well is it sustained by everything done and said by the American Socialists as a party since the war began, that it's no wonder they announce the intention of taking an appeal against an exclusion that has not yet been decided against them. They could make out something of a case if General BELL had put their party name in his order, but he did not do that. What he condemned, however, was not socialism, but men calling themselves Socialists who are merely transplanted Germans. Their appeal to "Washington" will fail, and they know it.

A Desperate Remedy Is Proposed. In warning the American railway companies that Government ownership of their properties may become a military necessity of "the surprisingly near future," the Conference Committee on National Preparedness told of many things the voluntary doing of which by the roads themselves would have prevented, or at least have delayed, the present dangerous "bending" of our transportation service under the weight of the war. In the opinion of the committeemen, evidently, either the American railway officials have not realized the seriousness of the country's situation or else they lack the flexibility of mind required for seeing, when unusual conditions arise, the instant need of changes in established methods.

The railway men will doubtless say that unwise legislation has rendered impossible the getting of money required for faster and better distribution, but some of the committee's complaints will be hard to answer. There is no obvious reason, for instance, why dining cars should form a part of many trains where they are still to be seen. Such cars, of course, are a valued convenience, and all right in times of peace, but no traveler would suffer from the absence of one in making a journey between New York and Boston, say, or between New York and Philadelphia, and these are stretches of country where the "bending" referred to is most troublesome.

Parlor cars, too, could be eliminated without causing any very desperate hardships. Nobody would like such changes as these, but we could all stand them if they would help win the war, and—well, the prospect of Government ownership of railways is disquieting, to say the least of it.

A Meadow or a Garden?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly give me space to thank Mr. Van Ingen for his recent suggestion in regard to the treatment of the old reservoir in Central Park? As daughter of Calvert Vaux, the original designer of the Park, (whom Mr. Van Ingen quotes,) I recognize that he has discerned acutely something fundamental in the original conception and treatment of the surfaces with which the designer had to deal. Mr. Vaux, as an Englishman coming to this country, recognized the beauty of American landscape, and was particularly anxious to retain its characteristic quality in the landscape which he undertook to create for dwellers of the great city. He desired to give them their own, idealized and finished, not something foreign or exotic. This effort may still be recognized in the naturalness of the ramble, in the meadow with its sheep, in the groups of native elms, oaks, and hemlocks, and in the simple, natural treatment of the waterways. It would undoubtedly be most in harmony with the present park and with the intention of its original designer to restore to a natural landscape a spot which the needs of the city had made artificial. This certainly can best be done, as Mr. Van Ingen suggests: "Can Mr. Hastings and Mr. MacMonnies hope to create anything more beautiful than an open meadow?"

MARION VAUX HENDRICKSON.
New Haven, Oct. 10, 1917.

A TOSCANINI AMBULANCE.

Fund to Provide One Named for the Conductor Started by Mrs. Ditson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have received from Mrs. Charles H. Ditson the following note:

> My dear Mr. Johnson: Knowing that the ambulances of the American Poets' Committee are being named for various distinguished persons, I am sending you my subscription of $100 toward the cost of a car to be named for Arturo Toscanini, who has shown himself to be not only a great musician but a devoted patriot. I trust that those to whom his conducting has given such pleasure will join me, as several have already expressed the intention of doing, in thus paying a tribute to Italy in his honor. Sincerely yours,
> ALICE M. DITSON.

Mrs. Ditson's timely proposition has the cordial approval of the committee, and checks sent to me for this purpose to 70 Fifth Avenue, drawn to the order of George A. Plimpton, Treasurer, will be so applied, and when the total reaches $2,000, the cost of the car in Milan, it will be promptly bought by cable, and as soon as possible delivered to the Italian Government.

May I add that thirty-three checks for that amount have been received by us for individual cars to bear the donor's name, and that, in addition to the cash received as printed in your columns today, $78,067, we are assured of $14,000 more from special subscriptions well under way, while others are being set on foot. Of this total of $92,000 much is directly traceable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Will not your readers—and who is not one of them?—now help us past the $100,000 mark, which will take us half way to our goal? In view of the evidently impending new drive of Cadorna's army, can anything be more practical?

It should be borne in mind that the Poets' Committee is not another organization for general war relief (thank Heaven for every one of them!) but is intent only upon a single special piece of emergency work—to get those ambulances to Cadorna at the earliest possible moment. I have the permission of Henry P. Davison to quote this expression of the attitude of the Red Cross: "We are in complete sympathy with your undertaking. Certainly it is inspiring to note the interest shown in the American Poets' organization." We have just arranged for a small auxiliary committee in Italy under the chairmanship of H. Nelson Gay of Rome, to see that the purchase, preparation and delivery of the cars are expeditiously accomplished.

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.
New York, Oct. 14, 1917.

THE TAX ON PARTNERSHIPS.

Inequality of the Levy of 8 Per Cent. on Profits Over $6,000.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In addition to the penalty, already so widely discussed, which the new Federal tax law, levying 8 per cent. excess tax on their incomes over $6,000, puts upon all salaried and professional men, as compared with those who derive their income from investments, I desire to call the attention of professional men, lawyers, doctors, dentists, engineers, architects, &c., to a particular penalty which it lays upon such of them as are members of co-partnerships as compared with those who practice alone.

The income tax is levied on what the individual receives. The partnership is ignored. But this excess tax of 8 per cent. is laid upon the partnership. The consequence is that the individual's exemption, if he is a member of a firm, may be nothing, and, at best, is only so much of $6,000 as his individual share in the firm.

Thus, a professional firm of three members, sharing equally, in a firm which this year nets $15,000 (which will in most cases be less than its net before the war), must pay 8 per cent. on $9,000, or $720, or $240 for each member. Yet each member's gross share is only $5,000, an income not subject to this tax in the pocket of the professional man who has no partner.

If the firm's net income is $18,000, each partner's share is $6,000, a sum exempt from the 8 per cent. tax in the hands of the professional man without partners, yet in the case of these partners subject to one third of 8 per cent. on $12,000, or $320 for each one.

If the firm's income is $30,000, each partner pays one third of 8 per cent. on $24,000, or $640 tax for each partner, while the individual practitioner would pay only $320 tax on his income of $10,000.

The professional man with an income of $20,000, practicing alone, will pay 8 per cent. on $14,000; if one of three partners, he will pay 8 per cent. on $18,000. In short, if a partner's income is $6,000 down to slightly over $2,000, he will not escape this tax, while the individual practitioner will; and if his share exceeds $6,000 he will in no event have the full $6,000 exemption which the individual practitioner has, but only so much of it as his share in the firm.

Are professional partnerships such an evil thing that the Congress must thus seek to tax them out of existence? If not, why is not this excess tax, like the income tax, levied on the receipts of the individual?

EDWARD M. GROUT.
New York, Oct. 12, 1917.

BUY A BOND.

Hey! You fellow with a roll,
Buy a Bond!
Show your heart is good as gold,—
Buy a Bond!
Liberty depends on you,
We must down the Hunnish crew,
We each have our "bit" to do,—
Buy a Bond!

If you are too old to fight,
Buy a Bond!
If you lack in weight or height,
Buy a Bond!
All the battles are not won
By the men behind the guns—
Money talks. Ere setting sun
Buy a Bond!

If your sons have gone to war,
Buy a Bond!
Others' sons have gone before,—
Buy a Bond!
Slackers they who will not fight
Or who draw their purse-strings tight,
Do your bit and do it right,—
Buy a Bond!

If you smoke or if you chew,
Buy a Bond!
Each day skip a weed or two, to
Buy a Bond!
Sacrifice should pleasure be
When the cause is "Liberty,"
That's the way it looks to me,—
Buy a Bond!

Everybody! Get in line,—
Buy a Bond!
Come on in. The buying's fine,—
Buy a Bond!
Crush the Huns on land and sea.
Everybody. One—two—three:—
"Rah! Rah!! Rah!!! For Liberty!"
Buy a Bond!

AUGUSTUS WITTFELD.

THE GARY SYSTEM.

Its Goal Is That Held Up by President Hadley.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So the reader will know that I have some right to speak, allow me to state that I am among the largest taxpayers in Gary, Ind., and I heartily approve the school system as administered by Mr. Wirt. I have been a close observer of efforts in primary education, and made a number of visits to the Gary school, and there is every reason to believe that Mr. Wirt's methods are excellent. In fact, the money expended for educational purposes in Gary no doubt is applied to a better advantage and to the greater benefit of the pupil than in other places.

Some of us wonder what is at the bottom of the criticism apparently systematically directed against the Gary system in your city when the people of Gary are so proud of it and the Gold Medal of the Panama Exposition was awarded to Gary for having the best school system. Broadly speaking, Mr. Wirt is attempting to meet the needs of the pupil rather than have the pupil adjust himself to a system regardless of whether that system meets his wants or not. President Hadley of Yale in an article before me expresses the Gary idea: "The high school or college should not train the boy to compete with the encyclopedia, but should train him to utilize the encyclopedia." The Gary boy, while being taught a science, is given an opportunity to apply or use the information.

The professor further on says: "The better a teacher understands his profession the more he measures his success by the things his pupil can do rather than by the things that they know."

He also answers the carping criticism of the progressive Gary and other such successful educational efforts in saying: "Teachers, instead of frankly admitting that nine-tenths of the knowledge acquired in school will soon be forgotten, talk somewhat vaguely of the importance of culture subjects as distinct from vocational or practical subjects, without recognizing that any subject can be vocational or cultural or neither according to the way in which it is studied and the use which the boy makes of it."

How true. But will the prejudiced and unprogressive accept the fact? There is in all probability as much real cultural education in the Gary schools as is found elsewhere.

Again, President Hadley says: "But no amount of mere information as to the methods of doing things will evoke power unless the boy himself puts his shoulder to the wheel, and no rule is of much help until after a boy has applied himself."

The Gary boy applies the methods. To his knowledge of electricity he adds the practice of operating the school plant. If he is in a laboratory and lacking in some feature of chemistry, he may, also thanks to Mr. Wirt, go to the school and get it. If he is wanting in some theory of mechanics, he may go to the school building and get it.

The Gary schools offer equal educational opportunities for all, but, I fancy, produce fewer misfits.

FRANCIS M. SAVAGE.
Washington, Oct. 12, 1917.

THE PEOPLE'S WAR.

The People Must and Will Finance It—Therefore Buy Liberty Bonds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No decent, sensible person wants a fight if it can be avoided, but when we see a big, strong man abusing a child or any other weak person and disturbing the peace generally, we cannot and must not, if we are good for anything at all, look on complacently without protecting the weak. We none of us wanted the war if it could have been avoided without dishonor, but that was impossible, and now that we are at war, we certainly must carry it on successfully.

This is not Mr. Wilson's war, nor Mr. Lansing's, nor Mr. McAdoo's war; it is our war, the war of every good American, and it is absolutely necessary that financial support must be forthcoming. There is not the slightest doubt that the Government will in some way procure for itself whatever money is needed. Now, when the Government offers for part of the money needed such a high-grade security as the Liberty bond, it is the plain duty of the public and the only sensible thing to do to respond liberally and without hesitation. What better security can we have than the guarantee of the United States Government and at a good rate of interest?

The flower of the nation, our young men, are required to come forward and give up everything, if necessary their lives, for the benefit of the nation, and most of them respond willingly and cheerfully. Let us not hesitate a moment to do all we can in the way of offering our financial aid, particularly in this very lenient way, with absolutely no sacrifice. The loan should not only be taken in the amount that is offered, but should be largely oversubscribed.

ADOLPH LEWISOHN.
New York, Oct. 14, 1917.

Russian Ideas of Indemnity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Worschin was misled in following Aleksandrov's English-Russian dictionary to define "indemnity" as "vosnagrajdenie." This word means "reward," and is so defined by Aleksandrov. Two things equal to the same thing are equal to each other. Indemnity and reward have, therefore, the same meaning—a manifest absurdity. That comes from relying too much on a dictionary. One means that A did B some evil, and pays compensation to B for said evil. The other means that A did B some good, and B compensates A for said good. The Russians have not expressed themselves against indemnity—a compensation for evil done—but against a "contribution." This word has the same meaning in Russian literature on international law as the word "tribute" in our literature on this subject. It carries the element of vae victis. Tribute is defined by Webster's as money or other valuable thing paid as an acknowledgment of submission, or as the price of peace and protection. And Aleksandrov translates tribute as "contributsela, dan—contribution, gift."

HENRY L. SLOBODIN.
New York, Oct. 13, 1917.

Section 209.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article this morning calling attention to the oversight and injustice of Section 209 of the excess profits tax, levying an 8 per cent. tax on earned income over $6,000, is extremely interesting. It missed, however, the most striking injustice of the section, which is the tax on the excess over $6,000 for a partnership. This means, of course, a tax on the excess above $600 of a partner with a one-tenth interest, whose income is earned by his personal services as partner. If this income is $3,000, his tax is $208.

Such a tax should be recognized for what it is; that is, a super-income tax which should rest on the recipients of the income and bear equally on all, including, of course, Senators, Congressmen, and the Treasury experts to whom most of the credit of this remarkable provision seems to belong.

X.
New York, Oct. 4, 1917.

WEST IS TO HEAR OF RED CROSS WORK

Public Will Be Told Just How the $100,000,000 Fund Is Being Utilized.

TOUR BEGINS IN ST. LOUIS

Chairman Davison and Others Will Tell of Aid Being Given to the War-Stricken Countries.

Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, and Harvey D. Gibson, General Manager of the national organization, will shortly begin a tour of the West to meet the officials of the Western divisions of the Red Cross, representatives of chapters, and the people generally. The object of the tour will be to interest the public in the work of the Red Cross and to let the people know just how the $100,000,000 Red Cross war fund is being utilized.

The tour will begin at St. Louis on Oct. 22, and before it ends Mr. Davison and Mr. Gibson will have visited Chicago, Denver, Cleveland, San Francisco, and Seattle.

"With the Red Cross of the United States divided into thirteen districts," Mr. Davison said yesterday, "and with each district in charge of an experienced business man, who is serving his country through the Red Cross during the period of the war, the organization in this country is now complete. Special Red Cross commissions made up of competent and sympathetic American citizens are now actively at work on behalf of the American Red Cross in France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Rumania and Serbia.

"Up to Oct. 1 collections to the war fund of the Red Cross amounted to $64,424,232.90, of which $6,269,566.57 had been returned to chapters to provide for their own Red Cross activities. Up to that time the War Council had appropriated from the war fund $25,090,870.41.

"The Red Cross membership in the United States is now more than 4,000,000. Included in this number are hundreds of thousands of American women who are knitting, making surgical dressings and comfort kits.

"The Red Cross is seeking to render an account of its stewardship to the American people in the most effective manner possible. It is giving frequent announcements of its activities, and every fact concerning the work of the Red Cross is available to everybody.

"We now wish to go a step further and give a detailed account of our stewardship, as well as advise with Red Cross workers and supporters throughout the country as to Red Cross methods and policies. We have felt that this could be best done by appearing face to face before audiences and representative citizens, telling the Red Cross story, answering questions, and ourselves gaining a more complete knowledge of public sentiment.

"We are exceedingly anxious that the people at large should be fully informed as to the methods and policies adopted in handling the great fund with which the Red Cross War Council has been intrusted, and also that all policies and activities of the Red Cross should be in accord with a fully informed public sentiment.

"The purpose of this trip is not to solicit subscriptions or take collections but to give the American people the latest advice as to conditions in France, Russia, Italy, Rumania, and Serbia. Our reports indicate that the American people have an opportunity to lend a helping hand and to carry a practical message of cheer to suffering humanity such as no philanthropic undertaking in the history of the world has ever had before."

The Rev. Robert Davis of Englewood, N. J., who went to France in May with the Red Cross Commission, and who has recently returned to the United States, will accompany Mr. Davison and Mr. Gibson on their Western tour.

As part of the American Red Cross program for aid to Serbia, which has been undertaken in co-operation with the Serbian Government, the Red Cross has just shipped 5,000 bags of flour for Serbians in Austrian prison camps. This is the first shipment of a series of food purchases which the Red Cross, in co-operation with the Serbian Government, is making in this country for relief of prisoners. The Serbian Minister has deposited $500,000 to the credit of the Red Cross for the purchase of these foodstuffs.

The Allies must provide living necessities for their soldiers who are captured, as the Central Powers are not providing prisoners of war with sufficient food to keep them in good health. By arrangement with Germany and Austria, prisoners are permitted to receive extra rations and clothing from their home Governments. Lack of supplies in Europe has forced Serbia to buy in the United States.

Additional consignments of foodstuffs and clothing for Serbian prisoners are now being assembled and will be shipped by the American Red Cross. The shipments go to the Serbian Consul at Marseilles, and thence through the Serbian section of the Bureau de Secours at Berne, Switzerland, to prison camps in Austria.

The American Red Cross Commission in Serbia is headed by Cordenio Arnold Severance of St. Paul. The ravages of war there are said to have been even worse than in Belgium and Rumania, and many Serbian refugees have been entirely dependent upon America for relief. Next to Belgium and France, Serbia has been the chief centre of American relief work abroad.

FAVORS NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Merchants' Association Votes for Single Federal Control.

The Merchants' Association has cast its vote in favor of the four proposals contained in the railroad referendum which the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is taking among its members for the purpose of ascertaining the business sentiment of the country concerning them. The proposals are:

"That provision be made for Federal regulation of the issuance of railroad securities.

"That Congress pass a general railroad incorporation law under which all railroad carriers subject to the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission may organize.

"That if Congress passes a railroad incorporation law, all railroad carriers subject to the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission, both those now existing and those hereafter to be created, be required to organize under this law.

"In view of the fact that conflict has arisen with respect to the jurisdiction of the commission over intrastate rates, even though such rates affect interstate commerce, the committee (of the Merchants' Association) recommends that the commission be given authority by statute to regulate rates when they affect interstate commerce."

TO DISCUSS PRICE CONTROL.

Merchants' Association Will Take Up Question of War Profits.

The Committee on Commercial Law of the Merchants' Association will meet at 2 o'clock on Wednesday in the assembly room of the association for the purpose of discussing Federal control of prices. All business men are invited to be present and assist the association in deciding what action it shall take on the seven proposals formulated by a special committee of the National Chamber of Commerce, which is committed to the principle that there should not be a profit interest in war.

This position was created by the vote of more than five hundred commercial and trade organizations. A report on the vote said that "business men generally adhere to the principle that war should not be a source of profits, either in dealing with the Government or in dealing with the public." It has been suggested that any delay on the part of the Federal Government in regulating prices of commodities may create a situation which will lead State Legislatures next Winter to think it necessary to deal with prices. It is thought that this would cause a diversity of provisions where uniformity is necessary.

MEDICI ARCHIVES TO BE DISPERSED

Sale of World-Famous Collection Announced for London in February.

UNKNOWN MSS. OF LORENZO

Long Letters of the Magnificent Guarded for Centuries by Collateral Branch of His Family.

A hitherto unknown collection of the letters of the mightiest potentate of the Italian Renaissance—art collector, banker, merchant, promoter, and statesman—will be dispersed by Christie, Manson, and Woods, in London, on Feb. 4, 1918, and the three successive days. But this "lot," which embraces the personal correspondence of Lorenzo the Magnificent, forms only a part of the famous Medici archives, which present a record of seven centuries of the history of that great Florentine family—the descendants of a poor but ambitious physician.

The archives, as is well known to collectors, have been inherited by the Marchese Cosimo de' Medici and his brother, the Marchese Averado de' Medici, and, owing to the great mass of material to be gone through, the classification and cataloguing have taken over five years to do.

But the Lorenzo letters themselves, which form only a part of the whole, consisting of autographed letters, records, and documents extending from 1084 to 1770, had for centuries been guarded by a collateral line—the Medici della Castellina.

These, the gem of this great historical collection, are far from being occasional notes on petty subjects or household directions or accounts. Many are long letters, some running to four or five foolscap pages, addressed to Pietro Alamanni, when Ambassador in Milan, from May to December, 1489, and in Rome, from January, 1491, to March, 1492.

They revealed how the great Florentine gauged a score of critical situations, in finance and statecraft, particularly when, in 1480, he risked everything to save Florence from Naples, the Prussia of his day, and thwarted the machinations of an all-absorbing confederation of Italian States. The cataloguing has been in the hands of Royale Tyler, the expert but little known historical writer and archivist. In his introduction to the catalogue "raisonné" Mr. Tyler deals with the members of the family represented by the manuscripts and supplements the biographies by five genealogical tables of the various branches.

The earliest document is a deed gift from one Pietro di Petronio, April 2, 1084, of a fourth part of his estate to the Church of St. Barnabas, Gamungno.

Aside from the Lorenzo group, the most famous writers are Charles VIII. of France, Cardinal Richelieu, members of the Sforza family, Lorenzino de' Medici, the murderer of Alessandro, Duke of Florence; several Grand Dukes of Tuscany, and the famous Bianca Cappello. The archives also include nearly eighty lots of ledgers, account books, and memoranda of members of the Medici family as bankers and merchants. These show the Florentine wages, taxes, prices of land and stock of the day; the prices of watches, jewelry, silver, and gold ware, and of precious stones. One "lot" alone consists of a volume of about 1,340 pages quarto of papers relative to the industrial and commercial activities of the younger branch of the family and their business connections from 1426 to 1711.

Nearly all the letters of Lorenzo the Magnificent are addressed to Pietro Alamanni, Florentine Ambassador at Milan, and afterwards at Rome and Naples, and of Alamanni himself a number of copies or minutes of letters to Lorenzo, and of others to the Otto di Pratica of Florence. The earliest of Lorenzo's letters to Alamanni is dated Florence, May 2, 1489, and of this there is a duplicate word for word, which indicates that the two letters were probably sent to Alamanni at Milan by different couriers, so that if misfortune overtook one the other might arrive, a precaution which Lorenzo frequently took.

This letter, as the others do, deals with the complicated political matters of the time in which the King of Naples and the Pope were chiefly mixed up. In one instance Lorenzo sent a letter to Alamanni to be read out to Lodovico Il Moro, and inclosed at the same time certain secret instructions on another half-sheet, partly in cipher. From this latter we get an early use of the phrase, "making himself cheap," for Lorenzo believes that Lodovico will of his own accord give himself away cheap—"credo da sè medesimo farà in modo che farà di sè assai buono merchato"—sometimes.

The Magnificent perpetuates a homely simile, as, when referring to his adversaries having made a great mess of their affairs, he compares it to his having once tried to cook a cabbage and forgot the salt. In another he admits that it is easier to propound difficulties than to solve them; and in yet another he complains that he has written letters all day long, and feels tired—"Io ho scripto tutto dì et sono stracho." On Jan. 15, 1490, Lorenzo writes that he is glad Alamanni consents to stay some weeks in Rome, as it is well that he should know Rome and Rome him; he will see that men are much the same there as in other courts—"Io so che fu gia qualche tempo da giovane che sapavate intratenere li o lii donne ad uno medesimo tempo"—and is sure the Cardinals will give him no greater trouble.

Apropos of another letter from Lorenzo to Alamanni, and in sending him some excellent Vernaccia wine, Mr. Taylor points out that a fondness for Vernaccia wine, according to Dante, had sent others to purgatory, notably Pope Martin IV. (who also had a weakness for eels):

"Ebbe la santa Chiesa in le sue braccia;
Dal Torso fu, a purga per digiuno
L'anguille di Bolsena e la Varnaccia."

In another letter three days later he asks if the Pope liked the Vernaccia wine, in which case more shall be sent to him; and in yet a later one Lorenzo is glad to hear that the Pope is going to ask for more wine. On May 17, 1491, Lorenzo announces that he is sending two fiaschi of Casentino wine, as the Pope has urgently requested him to do. He will send more wine in a short time and will continue to send different kinds until the Pope finds one to his taste. He has no greater wish at present than to keep the Pope merry and satisfied.

During the Summer of 1491 Lorenzo's daughter, Maddalena, wife of the Pope's son, Francheschetto Cibo, gave birth to a son, and Lorenzo urged his Holiness to constitute a State for him and allow him to take his rank among the other Barons, and also to set aside a good sum of money for his family. There are frequent references in Lorenzo's letters to his son-in-law, and at length we gather that Franceschetto is being treated in a satisfactory way.

The last of Lorenzo's letters is dated March 20, 1491; he died on April 9, 1492; but the story of the march of events is continued by the numerous minutes of letters from Alamanni to Piero de Medici, and takes us up to the invasion of Italy by Charles VII. of France and the fall of Piero de Medici.

After Lorenzo the Magnificent the interest of the letters naturally lessens, and only a few of the others can be mentioned here. One of these is of outstanding importance; it is from Lorenzino di Pier Francesco de' Medici, Venice, February 5, 1536, (old style,) in which the writer attempts to justify his having, with the help of a hired assassin named Scoronconcolo, murdered Alessandro, Duke of Florence, just a month previously.

WORD FROM STEFANSSON.

Explorer Reported All Well in Letter to MacMillan.

It was announced yesterday that Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the arctic explorer, who had not been heard from for more than a year, wrote to Donald B. MacMillan, while the leader of the Crocker Land expedition was in Etah, Greenland.

Stefansson sent tidings from his camp in the Bay of Mercy, Bank's Land, to MacMillan, and the message was forwarded across the United States and to Greenland via Copenhagen. The letter was brought over the Greenland ice cap to Etah by Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, who is now in the Far North on an expedition with two companions. When MacMillan made his famous trip to Finlay Land he was only about three days distant by arctic travel from Stefansson, although both explorers were unaware of each other's proximity.

The message from Stefansson was received by MacMillan in the Spring of 1916. At that time Stefansson was evidently in good spirits, and all was well with his expedition. This news is of interest, following the announcement made yesterday by Bishop Stringer at Dawson, who had just returned from a five months' trip up the Arctic Coast as far as Cape Bathurst, and reported no tidings of Stefansson. It is the belief of explorers in New York that Stefansson has reached Winter Harbor, Melville Island, and is in camp there.

D. B. MacMillan of the Crocker Land expedition said that Captain Joseph E. Bernier, who has just returned from the arctic on his ship the Guide, left a large cache at Winter Harbor several years ago. This cache is well stocked with provisions, enough to last for a year or more, if Stefansson is fortunate enough to establish a camp on Melville Island. On a former voyage to the arctic Captain Bernier established a number of these caches, or life-saving stations, in the polar regions.

PLAN MANY WAR MEETINGS.

Security League Will Open Campaign in Several States.

The National Security League announced yesterday its week's plan for educating the public in the aims of the Government in the war by sending patriotic speakers throughout the country. The campaign will be begun in Massachusetts, and a "Woman's War Service Meeting" will be held in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, Jr., formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland, will preside.

James M. Beck will open the campaign in Massachusetts at a meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston, on Tuesday. "Loyalty Week" campaigns will also be begun in New Jersey, Connecticut, Maryland, and Ohio, and the league expects to have meetings in at least twenty-five additional States within a few weeks. State Councils of Defense have been organized in Maryland and Connecticut to enroll speakers to tour the State, talking on patriotism and the aims of the nation. In Vermont a State convention was called, and speakers organized a State unit, with committees in every county and town, to organize smaller societies.

DELAY STRIKE ACTION.

Longshoremen's Leader Goes to Washington for a Conference.

T. V. O'Connor, President of the International Longshoremen's Association, left last night for Washington to confer with R. B. Stevens, Vice Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, over the threat of the marine workers in New York Harbor to strike on Nov. 1 unless wages are increased. Mr. O'Connor was accompanied by Charles Sheraton of the Tidewater Boatmen's Union, James Moran of the Consolidated Marine Engineers' Association, and William A. Maher of the Masters and Pilots' Association.

Mr. O'Connor said that at a council meeting held in the afternoon delegates from the various unions discussed labor conditions in the harbor. No action, he said, would be taken by the men until after his return from Washington.

The New York Boat Owners' Association will hold a conference this afternoon over the demands of their employes. There is a general feeling among the towboat owners and the leaders of the marine workers' organizations that the dispute will be settled amicably by arbitration.

JEWISH CONGRESS OFF INDEFINITELY

Call Will Not Be Issued Until Negotiations for Peace Are Under Way.

DUTY TO SUPPORT NATION

Committee Decides Nothing Should Be Done to Impair Unification of Country During War.

Taking the stand that nothing should be done to hold back the unification of the country during the war, the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Congress, at a meeting in the Metropolitan Building yesterday afternoon, decided by a vote of 73 to 31 to refrain from calling the Jewish Congress until peace negotiations were actually under way.

Those who favored the indefinite postponement of the congress, among whom were Henry Morgenthau, Rabbi Samuel Schulman, Judge Julian W. Mack, and Louis Marshall, declared that as patriotic Americans, all Jews had but one duty, to stand by the Government. All concurred in the view that as Americans, the questions that affect the country as a whole only ought to be considered, and that the interests of groups of individuals, large or small, should be relegated to the background during the war.

The meeting was called to fix the exact date for the congress, which it was planned would strive for full rights for Jews in all lands. It had been previously announced that Nov. 18 was the date for the congress to open at Washington, but because of war conditions and the preoccupation of persons interested in the congress with war work, it was thought best to postpone the meeting. The Administrative Committee met last week in an effort to set a definite date, but was unable to do so, and the matter was referred to a meeting of the Executive Committee.

The discussion by Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, was typical of the attitude taken by those who thought that the present was no time for any other idea in the minds of the American people except the vigorous and active prosecution of the war.

"The time to have the congress is when we know that peace negotiations are at hand," said Mr. Morgenthau. "It would be unwise to take the chance of embarrassing the Administration by holding the congress now. At the present time all Jews in this country are good, plain Americans, and their feeling and regard for America is uppermost in their minds."

Rabbi Samuel Schulman said that as an American he did not wish to have any impression go forth that the Jews are segregating themselves from the larger American life in the present crisis in order to discuss special Jewish interests.

"What we should do above all is to concentrate our thoughts on winning this war for America, and certainly America winning it will mean a great help to us in procuring the rights of Jews in all lands," he said.

"From the point of view of the Jews themselves it is undesirable to hold the congress now, because we cannot tell what can be asked for the Jews. That will all depend on the outcome of the war. From the point of view of the power and effectiveness of the congress, it is undesirable to hold it now, because in the call for the congress it distinctly states that the gathering shall await the decision of what the Jews in other lands concerned really ask. Therefore, how can we hold the congress now, for how do we know what the Jews in Russia, Poland, Galicia, and the other countries affected really want?"

Rabbi Schulman argued that, if the congress were held soon, it would be legislating for the rights of Jews in various countries without really having information on which to base any conclusions.

"America's victory in the war, we can safely say, will mean a great and friendly help for procuring the rights of Jews all over the world," continued Rabbi Schulman, "and I consider it the duty of every American who loves his country to follow the counsel of those who intimate that it would be best if the congress were postponed."

Plans for Miss Ficker's Wedding.

Miss Adrienne Marie Ficker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand J. Ficker, whose marriage to Albert Louis Reid will take place on Oct. 24 in the Church of the Holy Trinity, will have as her attendants Mrs. Edward J. Flanagan, the Misses Margaret Wand, Gertrude Blake, and Marie Reid. Her two nieces, the little Misses Helen and Ann Little, are to be the flower girls. The reception and breakfast will be held at the Belleclaire Hotel.

Howden-Swan.

Henry Fuller Howden of Savannah, Ga., and Miss Elisabeth Floyd Swan, daughter of Commodore William L. Swan and Mrs. Swan of Oyster Bay, were married on Saturday at the country home of the bride by the Rev. Harry S. Dunning of Oyster Bay and the Rev. Winfield S. Stites of Wilkes-Barre, Penn. The bride was the fifth to wear the rose point veil draping her coiffure and costume. She was attended by the bridegroom's sister, Miss Mary Fuller Howden, and her brother, William L. Swan, Jr., was the best man. John Stanley Crandell, John McKinley White, Benjamin Swan Young, and Henry Lee Norris were the ushers. Mr. Howden and his bride will live in Baltimore.

Rothstein-Lamport.

Leonard L. Rothstein and Miss Mildred Lamport, daughter of Nathan Lamport of 2 West Eighty-eighth Street, were married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Savoy. The bride had but one attendant, her sister, Miss Esther Lamport. Mr. Rothstein was attended by Benjamin Rothstein, Alexander Lamport, Nathan Cohen, Philip Dworsky, and Daniel Cohen as best man and ushers.

MUNITIONS SHIP AFIRE PUTS BACK TO PORT

Crew, First in Panic for Fear of Explosion, Work Bravely And Save Vessel.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Oct. 14.—A large British steamer, loaded with Admiralty stores, principally munitions and six thousand barrels of oil in bulk, was towed back into port tonight with fire in her engine room compartments under control after a twenty-four-hour battle to keep the ship from exploding.

The fire was discovered yesterday evening when the ship was thirty miles out of this port and off a Government station. Blue flames were seen coming from the engine room compartments. In these was stored the oil in every available reserve water tank.

Captain —— ordered the lifeboats swung out, and wireless calls for help brought several Government responses and two tugs. The crew in a temporary panic rushed into the boats, but was ordered back by the naval gunners, who were called into service.

Captain —— told them to be real Britons, and called on his firemen to go below and draw the fires. They made their way through the gases which were pouring off the burning oil, and, with the aid of the ship's pumps, which flooded the engine room, the ship's fires were soon out. Meanwhile the pilot had put the ship into a creek, where the winds were not so dangerous.

Fire was still burning in several of the tanks tonight, but it was said to be well under control and away from other combustibles. The cargo is valued at over $2,000,000, and only the quick action of the pumps is thought to have prevented an explosion. The ship is practically new.

An investigation has been started by Admiralty and United States officials to ascertain the cause.

CROZIER PROMISES REPLY.

General Will Answer Roosevelt as to Alleged Lack of Rifles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Major Gen. William Crozier, Chief of the Ordnance Department of the Army, said tonight, in answer to an inquiry, that he had read Colonel Roosevelt's criticism of him for failure to supply rifles for the United States troops now in service, and that he had no statement to make now, but would make one later.

William P. Dewey.

William P. Dewey, who had been a practicing lawyer in this city for more than twenty years, and recently associated with the firm of Holmes, Rogers & Carpenter, 20 Broad Street, died suddenly on Saturday night at his home, 245 West Fifty-first Street, in his fifty-third year. Death was due to overwork in the formation of an exporting and trading company, upon which Mr. Dewey had been working for more than a year. He was born at Lancaster, Wis., the son of the Surveyor General of the Dakotas before Statehood. He was a nephew of ex-Governor Dewey of Wisconsin and a cousin of the late Admiral George Dewey. Mr. Dewey was graduated from the collegiate and law departments of the University of Michigan. He is survied by his wife, who was Miss Anna Lavigne.

Dr. Charles Caspari, Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 14.—Dr. Charles Caspari, Jr., 67 years old, Commissioner of Food and Drugs in the State Department of Health and dean of the pharmaceutical profession in the United States, died suddenly yesterday at his home here. He was the author of a work which came to be known among pharmacists throughout this country and Europe as "Caspari's Treatise," which passed through many editions.

Frederick Henry Sykes.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 14.—Frederick Henry Sykes, educator, died suddenly at his home in this city today. In 1913 he became President of the Connecticut College for Women at New London, but resigned this year after a disagreement with the Board of Trustees.

He had been a teacher in Ontario and on the staffs of the University of Toronto and Western University, London, Ontario. He was also Professor of English Literature and director of extension teaching at Teachers College, Columbia. was born in 1863 at Queensville, Ontario, and was graduated from the University of Toronto in 1886.

Obituary Notes.

GERSON BIEBER, a retired clothing manufacturer, died on Saturday at his home, 116 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 78 years.

KENNETH MELVILLE BRAND of 620 Benedict Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I., died on Saturday in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica. He was employed as an auditor in a Wall Street brokerage house.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE BROMMELL, wife of A. H. Brommell, President of the Munson Steamship Company, died on Saturday in the South Side Hospital, Babylon, L. I. She was 54 years old.

HARRY P. MacDONALD, 49 years old, a linotype operator on The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and a member of Typographical Union No. 6, died on Saturday at his home in East Thirty-fourth Street, Flatbush.

Mrs. MARY EDITH HEDRICK, widow of Major Thomas Harvey Hedrick, who was an attorney of Bedford, Iowa, died yesterday at the home of her son, Hugh R. Hedrick, at New Rochelle, N. Y., in her seventy-sixth year.

Mrs. ANNA JONES, widow of John Paul Jones, pioneer lumber merchant, is dead at her home, 21 Washington Square, North.

JOB SWAN, expert marksman and a crack pigeon shot, died on Saturday at his home on Morris Turnpike, near Summit, N. J.

WALLACE POTTER WILLETT, sugar broker and statistician, died Saturday at his home, 91 North Arlington Avenue, East Orange, N. J., in his eighty-second year.

JAMES E. POPE, a retired iron broker, died Saturday at his home, 73 Prospect Street, East Orange, N. J.

EMMETT L. DAWSON, formerly a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, died on Saturday in Memphis, Tenn.

Dr. WILLIAM A. WHITE, 60 years old, a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners, died yesterday at his home in Phelps, N. Y., near Rochester.

FRANK VAN KLEECK, a well known Poughkeepsie merchant, died suddenly in that city last night. He was 60 years old and is survived by a widow and two children.

HIS LIFE THREATENED, REV. DR. EATON SAYS

Tells Congregation Anonymous Letters from Germans Are in Hands of Government.

The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, told his congregation yesterday morning that his life had been threatened almost daily since the war started in August, 1914. He said that some of the threats came to him in anonymous letters, but that some of them were signed by men with "precious Hohenzollern names." After the service he said these letters had been turned over to the postal authorities.

The pastor told his congregation that one of the letters said that the writer would quit hell, if he found after his arrival that Dr. Eaton was there. The pastor said his reply to this letter was: "So far as I am concerned, you may go to hell."

The services were marked by the presence of a band of Scotch pipers, three squads of Boy Scouts, the unfurling of a flag which had a star for each member of the Eaton Bible Class who joined the colors, the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," an address by Colonel George H. Williams of the British Recruiting Mission, and the decoration of the church with the flags of the Allies. Dr. Eaton said that he had invited Mayor Mitchel to speak but that a sore throat kept him from being present. He said the City was "Blessed of God" to have such a Mayor. Speaking of "foreign assassins in our midst," he said it was time that "every man, woman and child get out and send them back to the caves of hell."

Dr. William Spurgeon of London, speaking at the Reformed Church of Harlem last night, said that the Armenian massacres by the Turks were inspired by the Kaiser and the German war party. He said nearly 1,500,000 Armenians were slain or left to die of starvation or exposure.

"I charge the Kaiser and the German war party," said Dr. Spurgeon, "with the murder of one and a half million Armenians. If the Kaiser had even raised a finger he could have stopped the cruelties."

In bidding good-bye to soldiers last night, Dr. Malcolm James MacLeod, at the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, said:

"Keep close to God and the bullets won't touch you. The war has brought to light a great deal of chance talk. Much is believed to be due to destiny. Fatalism is a dangerous doctrine and has a tendency to recklessness."

THREATENED DR. HILLIS.

He Tells of Black Hand Letter in Speech at Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, came to Chicago today to make an address. He announced that just before he left New York he received a Black Hand letter, threatening to blow his head off when he appeared on the platform here, but added that it worried him not in the slightest degree.

German atrocities were described by Dr. Hillis, and the determination of the United Kingdom to see the war through was set forth by T. P. O'Connor, Member of Parliament, at a Liberty Loan rally sponsored by the National Security League as the fourth of a cycle of patriotic mass meetings.

Both speakers have visited the devastated portions of Belgium and Northern France, and pictured the scenes they had witnessed, while Dr. Hillis quoted portions of affidavits obtained by allied agents in proof of his assertions that the crimes were the direct outcome of Germany's prearranged plan for making war.

PREACHER LAUDS I. W. W.'S.

Rev. Mr. Strong, Congregationalist, Likens Them to Early Christians.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 14.—Members of the I. W. W. were compared to the early Christians and otherwise extolled and ministers of the Congregational Church were enjoined to lend succor to them by the Rev. Sydney Strong of Seattle in an address to the National Council of Congregational Churches here today.

Mr. Strong told of his intimate acquaintance with a large number of I. W. W.'s, of visiting their members in prisons and generally of an admiration they commanded in him.

"Their leaders are men of beatific countenance," he said. "They believe in beautiful philosophy or nonresistance and are bounden to a cause they think is right. They are idealists, and they have a remarkable solidarity of purpose. They hold to a principle of 'fold your arms,' a remarkable policy of nonresistance. Their internationalism and interracialism is according to the most lauded standards. Their organization is open to all alike."

Distribution of wealth in this country was deplored by the speaker. In forty American cities, he said, 2 per cent. of the people controlled 60 per cent. of the wealth.

CHURCH HONORS SOLDIERS.

Intercession Chapel Tablet Tells Names of Its 120 Men in Service.

A tablet with the names of 120 men enlisted in the army from the congregation of the Chapel of the Intercession was placed in the chancel of the chapel, at Broadway and 155th Street, yesterday at patriotic services conducted by the Rev. Milo H. Gates. Only two of the men were drafted; 118 had enlisted before the enactment of the selective draft law or did not come within the draft age.

Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity, with which the Chapel of the Intercession is connected, spoke at a service last night for those who have relatives at the front or in training camps. He praised the record of the congregation, and said that of the ten chapels in Trinity Parish it had sent the largest quota to the defense of the country.

"It is right that America is in the war," said Dr. Manning, "and the 120 men who have gone from this parish are fighting for right, justice, Christianity, and human rights. Those left at home should also do their part by 'keeping the home fires burning'; they should aid by buying Liberty bonds; they must see that men who stand for the principles for which we are fighting are kept in public office."

The speaker warned also against a false peace, and said the war must be ended only with the crushing of Prussian militarism.

CAPTAIN ROWLEY MARRIES.

New Yorker's Bride the Eldest Daughter of Viscount Molesworth.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—An Anglo-American wedding was celebrated in London this morning while the bridegroom was on a day's leave from the front, where he is serving with the British Royal Artillery. The bridegroom was Captain Charles Rowley, son of J. R. Capel Rowley of New York City, and the bride was the Hon. Irene Evelyn Beatrice, eldest daughter of the ninth Viscount Molesworth.

Canon Gamble performed the ceremony at the Church of St. John the Evangelist. The bride's father gave her away. The best man was Lieut. Col. Luhrs of the Northumberland Fusiliers. The bridegroom's grandmother and numerous relatives of the bride attended.

Captain Rowley was born in Illinois. His mother was an English girl whom his father married in Canada.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

JACOBS.—Oct. 7, Flower Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Jacobs, a daughter.
LENT.—Oct. 7, 391 West St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Lent, a son.
LEVY.—Oct. 8, 3,569 Broadway, to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Levy, a son.
MALLAY.—To David R. Mallay and Elizabeth F. Mallay, 40 West 96th St., a daughter, Oct. 13.
MANHEIMER.—Oct. 9, Conroy Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Manheimer, a son.
ROEHLER.—Oct. 11, Willis Sanitarium, to Mr. and Mrs. C. Roehler, a daughter.
SACHS.—Oct. 9, 43 West 128th St., to Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Sachs, a son.
SHERMAN.—Oct. 12, 98 Haven Av., to Mr. and Mrs. D. Sherman, a son.

For Adoption.

WANTED. — Infant of good birth who, through parents' death or other cause, needs a mother's love and careful training, will be received into home of conscientious couple; remuneration to insure upbringing as member of cultured family; highest possible references given; confidential. T 116 Times.

Engaged.

AARON—PHILLIPS.—Gertrude Phillips to Montague Aaron.
ALTMAN — ROSENZWEIG.—Estelle Rosenzweig to William H. Altman.
APPLEBAUM—COPLAND.—Lillie Copland to Max J. Applebaum.
COWEN—WITT.—Beatrice Witt to Laurence L. Cowen.
GOODMAN—MAGNUS.—Bella Magnus to Solomon Goodman.
GROSSMAN—BUTT.—Helen C. Butt to Abraham M. Grossman.
GROSSMAN — HEYDERMAN.—Bertha Heyderman to Henry H. Grossman.
LEVY—MANDLE.—Ethel D. Mandle to Harry Levy.
MEYERS—ZILVER.—Hilda D. Zilver to Harry Meyers.
MICHAELIS — SEELIG. — Blanche Seelig to Dr. Harry Michaelis.
PIEKIN—RUNKEL.—Josephine Runkel to Sam Piekin.
PROPPER—HESSE.—Elsie Hesse to Alexander Propper.
ROSENZWEIG—LEWIS.—Charlotte Lewis to Ernest Rosenzweig.
STERN—WELLINS.—Fanny Wellins to Sam Stern.

Married.

FRANK—HANAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Hanan announce the marriage of their daughter, Elsie, to Mr. Leon Frank of the United States Army, son of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Frank, 645 West End Av., on Oct. 14.
FREEMAN—ADRIANCE.—On Oct. 13, at Edenwood, New Canaan, Conn., by the Rev. Harris Ely Adriance, Janet Erskine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Adriance, to Lieutenant Rowland Godfrey Freeman, Jr.
HOWDEN—SWAN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, "Woodside Farm," Oyster Bay, N. Y., on Saturday, Oct. 13, by Rev. H. S. Dunning of Oyster Bay and Rev. W. Scott Stites of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., Elizabeth Floyd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Swan, to Henry Fuller Howden.

DAVID—WOOLF.—Oct. 11, Catherine R. Woolf to Herbert J. David.
THOMSON—SPEEDEN.—Oct. 10, Elizabeth C. Speeden to George W. Thomson.

Brooklyn.

BROMBERGER — HIRSCH.—Oct. 7, Elsie Hirsch to Max A. Bromberger.

Died.

BAUMGARTEN.—On Sunday, Oct. 14, at her residence, 318 East 69th St., Wilhelmina Baumgarten, widow of Edward Baumgarten. Funeral private.
BERNARD.—Florence Adams, wife of Charles Bernard, Jr., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Adams, at her residence, 771 West End Av., Sunday evening, Oct. 14. Notice of funeral hereafter.
BIEBER.—On Saturday, Oct. 13, 1917, Gerson, beloved brother of William Bieber, in his 79th year. The deceased was a member of Brooklyn Federation of Charities; also Samuel Lodge, I. O. B. B., No. 29. Funeral from his late residence, 116 Vernon Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 10 A. M. Interment at Union Fields Cemetery.
BRADLEY.—On Oct. 13, 1917, Mary E. Bradley, (nee Harrold,) beloved wife of Charles Bradley. Funeral from her late residence, 543 Bedford Road, Pleasantville, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1917. Carriages will meet funeral at the Grand Central Station at 10:15 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at Holy Cross Church, West 42d St., between 8th and 9th Avs.
CARMAN.—On Sunday, Oct. 14, 1917, Nelson G. Carman, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 54 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 2 P. M.
CONNOR.—Theresa, beloved wife of Michael Connor, on Saturday, Oct. 13, at 80 Morningside Av. Funeral from St. Thomas's Church Tuesday at 10 A. M. Interment private.
DADE.—At White Plains, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1917, Dorothy Louise, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Edward Dade, in her 24th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 225 South Lexington Av., on Monday, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family. Newburg papers please copy.
DAWSON.—Bernard J., Oct. 14, 1917, beloved husband of Elizabeth Neil. Funeral private, from the residence of Mrs. William O'Neil, Tuesday, Oct. 16. Interment Woodlawn.
DEWEY.—Oct. 13, suddenly, at his residence, 245 West 51st St., New York City, William P. Dewey, beloved husband of Anna Lavigne. Funeral private.
DU PONT.—Gerald Fitz-Gerald, son of Margaret and Maurice du Pont. Funeral services will be held at the chapel of the Newman School, Hackensack, N. J., on Monday morning, Oct. 15, at 10:45. Interment St. Joseph's Cemetery, Hackensack.
FREEBURN.—On Oct. 13, 1917, at Van Sicklen, Coney Island, Brooklyn, N. Y., Major John Charles Freeburn, age 82 years, late of the British Army. Funeral at St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 5th St., near Neptune Av., Coney Island, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 11 A. M. Interment Greenwood. London (England) papers please copy.
GOLDMARK.—On Saturday, Oct. 13, Ruth Ingersoll, beloved wife of Charles J. Goldmark. Funeral from her late residence, Tuckahoe Road, Scarsdale, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 15, at 1:30 P. M. Harlem Division train leaves at 12:30 P. M. Interment private.
GRANT.—On Oct. 13, 1917, Bryan Grant, in his 84th year. Funeral services at the residence of his son, Mr. Herbert A. Grant, 246 Roseville Av., Newark, N. J., Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Evergreens Cemetery, Brooklyn.
HEDRICK.—At New Rochelle, on Oct. 14, Mary Edith, widow of the late Major Thomas H. Hedrick. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," (Campbell Building,) 1,970 Broadway, Tuesday afternoon, 3 P. M. Interment private.
HELMUTH.—On Saturday, Oct. 13, 1917, George Louis F. Helmuth, in his 76th year, beloved father of John, Louis, and Bertha. Funeral services on Monday morning, Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock, at the chapel, 10 East 22d St.
HENDERSON.—On Saturday, Oct. 13, 1917, passed away at her home, 235 West 75th St., Mary E. Henderson, widow of the late Archibald Henderson. Funeral services from her late home Monday, Oct. 15, at 2 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.
HEWETT.—Suddenly, on Friday, Oct. 12, 1917, James D. Hewett, M. D. Funeral service at St. Andrew's Church, 5th Av. and 127th St., on Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 11 o'clock.
HOLMES.—At St. Luke's Hospital, on Sunday, Oct. 14, 1917, Sarah Jane, mother of Frederick A. Holmes, aged 69 years. Notice of funeral later.
JAMES.—Suddenly, on Oct. 13, at the German Hospital, New York City, Pauline D. James, wife of John F. James. Funeral from her late residence, 549 1st St., Brooklyn, Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 2 P. M. Interment private.
KERN.—Isaac, beloved husband of Josie Kern and brother of Henry Kern. Funeral private.
KRANS.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Oct. 13, Charlotte Sheafe Krans, widow of the late Rev. Edward H. Krans, in her 79th year. Funeral at St. Matthew's Church, 28 West 84th St., New York City, 11 o'clock Monday. Boston and Portsmouth papers please copy.
LA BADIE.—Oct. 13, 1917, Florence, in her 24th year, beloved daughter of Joseph E. and Amanda Victor La Badie. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," (Campbell Building,) 1,970 Broadway, on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock. Interment private. Montreal, Can.; San Francisco, Cal.; New Orleans and all other out of town papers please copy.
LAFSEY.—John, suddenly, Oct. 14, 1917. Funeral service at his late residence, 1,150 55th St., Brooklyn, 8:30 P. M. 16th. Interment, Mass.
LIPSKY.—Pearl J., mother of Mrs. Rebecca Wenger, David, Ella, and Louis Lipsky, Sunday morning, Oct. 14, 1917, 23 East 109th St.
LYON.—On Friday morning, Oct. 12, 1917, at her home in Caldwell, N. J., after a lingering illness, Caroline Hannah Crane, wife of Edward C. Lyon, in her 65th year. Funeral services at her late residence Monday at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, N. J.
McCAFFREY.—On Oct. 14, Philip McCaffrey. Funeral from his late residence, 186 East 104th St., on Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Cecilia's Church, where a mass of requiem will be offered. Interment Calvary.
McNELL.—On Oct. 12, 1917, at his residence, 106 West 75th St., Thomas R. McNell. Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Monday, Oct. 15, at 2 P. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery. California papers please copy.
MEYER.—At his residence, Charlottesville, Va., on Oct. 12, 1917, Edwin O. Meyer, son of the late Henry Meyer, in the 63d year of his age. Funeral at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., near Broadway, Tuesday morning, Oct. 16, at 10 o'clock.
MICHEL.—On Sunday, Oct. 14, Anna Michel, in her 72d year, dear wife of Isaac Michel, beloved mother of Edward, Max, Carrie Lichtenstein, Lillie Nathan, and of the late Jennie Friedlander and Joseph Michel. Funeral Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M., from Sam Rothschild's chapel, 208 Lenox Av. Chicago papers please copy.
MILBANK.—On Friday, Oct. 12, 1917, at Rochester, Minn., Margaret Schulze, beloved wife of Jeremiah Milbank. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Schulze, St. Paul, Minn. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City. Please omit flowers.
MORRIS.—At Huntington, L. I., Oct. 14, 1917, Charlotte A. Brown, wife of the late John Henry Morris, in her 87th year. Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Alexander P. W. Kinnan, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1917, at 11 A. M. Carriages will meet train leaving on Long Island Railroad from Pennsylvania Terminal at 9 A. M. Interment private.
NOEL.—Auguste, suddenly, on Friday, Oct. 12, in his 61st year; son of the late Auguste Noel and Emilie Raberg. Funeral services at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 127 West 23d St., on Monday, Oct. 15, at 9:30 A. M.
POPE.—At his home, 73 Prospect St., East Orange, N. J., Oct. 13, 1917, James E. Pope. Services private.
POWELL.—At Mount Vernon, Oct. 14, Albert B. Powell, aged 72. Services at his late residence, 114 W. Sidney Av. Tuesday, 2:30.
QUACKENBUSH.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., Georgie Baldwin, widow of Slingerland Quackenbush and daughter of the late Francis Theodore and Julia Hayt Baldwin. Funeral services at her residence, 26 Bay View Av., New Rochelle, on Monday, Oct. 15, at 4 P. M. Interment at Cedar Hill, Newburgh, N. Y., on Tuesday. Kindly omit flowers.
REED.—At her late residence, 314 Stuyvesant Av., Lyndhurst, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 13, Mary Jane Reed, (nee Irwin,) widow of Rev. James A. Reed, D. D. Funeral services at the Rev. James A. Reed, D. D., Memorial Church, Lyndhurst, N. J., Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 11 A. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery. Automobiles will be in waiting at Lyndhurst Depot, (D., L. & W. R. R.,) on arrival of 10:39 A. M. train from Hoboken.
SALOMON.—Morris C., Oct. 13, beloved husband of Augusta, father of Hilda, Leonore, Walter, and Sylvia. Funeral Monday, 10 A. M., from his late residence, 1,878 7th Av.
SCHNOOR.—Charles A., on Oct. 13, at Buffalo, N. Y., nephew of D. Schnoor.
SCOVIL.—Oct. 10, at Meadowlands, Gagetown, New Brunswick, Canada, Samuel John Scovil, eldest son of the late Samuel James and Mary Eliza Scovil, in the 62d year of his age. Funeral services Monday, Oct. 15, at 3 P. M., in Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I.
SCULLIN.—Oct. 13, 1917, Elizabeth V., at her late residence, 901 Ogden Av., (161st St.) Funeral Tuesday, 10 o'clock. Solemn requiem mass Sacred Heart Church, Highbridge, 10:30.
SERVICES—"THE FUNERAL CHURCH," B'way, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's.) Botta, L., shipment, Italy, Tuesday. Little, Catherine, burial Monday.
SHEPHERD.—On First day, Tenth month, 14th, 1917, Caleb W. Shepherd, beloved husband of Sarah Willets Shepherd. Funeral at his late residence, Florence Court, 47 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, on Fourth day, Tenth month, 17th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.
SIMENDINGER.—On Sunday, Oct. 14, 1917, at his residence, 268 West 84th St., Alphonse Joseph Simendinger, beloved husband of Marie Catherine Simendinger, in the 67th year of his age. Funeral private.
TANNOR.—At New Canaan, Conn., on Oct. 13, 1917, John Tannor, beloved husband of Annie F. Tannor. Services will be held at his house in New Canaan on Tuesday, Oct. 16, on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Terminal at 10:03 A. M. Interment private. Norfolk and Petersburg (Va.) papers please copy.
WHEELER.—At Augusta, Me., on Saturday, Oct. 13, 1917, Addie Mayer, beloved wife of Thomas S. Wheeler. Services at her late residence, 1,023 Park Av., Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 16, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.
WILDMAN.—On Oct. 14, Ellen Dellicker, wife of Alfred N. Wildman, at Danbury, Conn., aged 70 years.
WILLETT.—At East Orange, N. J., Oct. 13, 1917, Wallace Potter Willett, in his 82d year. Funeral services at his late home, 91 North Arlington Av., Monday, Oct. 15, at 3:30 P. M., on arrival of D., L. & W. train leaving Hoboken at 2:51 P. M. Interment at Ipswich, Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 17, 2 P. M.
WILLIAMS.—Charles Morgan, son of Kate Evans Williams, in Cleveland, Ohio, Sunday, Oct. 14. Funeral private.
WOODSON.—Emmet L. Woodson, formerly with New York Cotton Exchange, Oct. 13, 1917, at his daughter's (Mrs. Edwin Ross Washburn) residence, 942 South Willett Av., Memphis, Tenn.

ALONZO.—Mary, 156 East 27th St., Oct. 12. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
AUER.—Augustus M., 69 King St., Oct. 13. Funeral notice later.
BALIS.—Elizabeth, 141 East 26th St., Oct. 12. Funeral today, 2 P. M.
BOLAND.—Christopher P., 336 West 51st St., Oct. 12. Funeral today.
CASHIN.—John, 335 East 28th St., Oct. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
DALEY.—James A., 216 West 88th St., Oct. 12. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
DUFFY.—John F., 440 West 58th St., Oct. 12. Funeral today.
FARRELL.—Thomas F., 122 Charlton St., Oct. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
FARREN.—Sister Elizabeth, Sacred Heart Convent, Oct. 13.
GOLDE.—Fredericka, 621 West 135th St., Oct. 12.
GREGORY.—Collette E., 1,620 University Av., Bronx, Oct. 12. Funeral private.
GRIM.—Henry, 833 Elton Av., Bronx, Oct. 13. Funeral notice later.
GRIMSHAW.—Francis, Flower Hospital, Oct. 13. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.
HALEY.—Martin, 114 Bradhurst Av., Oct. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

Died.

HOF.—August, 335 East 166th St., Oct. 13, aged 81. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
JELLIFF.—Louisa J., Home for Incurables, Oct. 13. Funeral tomorrow, private.
JOY.—Catherine, 432 East 137th St., Oct. 13. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
KEATING.—Michael, 157 West 68th St., Oct. 13. Funeral notice later.
KUESTNER.—Elizabeth, 2,472 Elm Place, Bronx, Oct. 13. Funeral private.
LUCEY.—Mary, Oct. 12. Funeral 608 Courtlandt Av., Bronx, today, 2 P. M.
MANN.—Ellen, 265 Avenue B, Oct. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
MEYERS.—Margaret E., 57 West 84th St., Oct. 13. Funeral private.
NORRIS.—Mary, 80 Laight St., Oct. 12. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.
POWER.—James, 1,987 7th Av., Oct. 12. Funeral today, 10 A. M.
RYAN.—John, 406 West 39th St., Oct. 13. Funeral notice later.
SCHLATTER.—Katherine, 2,163 Washington Av., Bronx, Oct. 13, aged 65. Funeral service today.
SCHLOMANN.—Elizabeth, 1,604 Avenue A, Oct. 12. Funeral tomorrow, 11:30 P. M.
SCHULZ.—Therese, 320 East 73d St., Oct. 12.
SELIGMAN.—Betchen, 2,119 Hughes Av., Bronx, Oct. 13. Funeral today, 1 P. M.
WOODS.—Thomas F., 137 West 90th St., Oct. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

Brooklyn.

CORR.—Patrick, Oct. 12, aged 79. Funeral 191 Macon St.
CUSHING.—Mary F., 587 Carlton Av., Oct. 13. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.
DILLON.—Margaret, 129 Carlton Av., Oct. 13, aged 68. Funeral today, 9 A. M.
FEELEY.—Honora C., 365 Degraw St., Oct. 12, aged 64. Funeral today.
FRANK.—Pauline, 402 Bainbridge St., Oct. 12.
McDONALD.—Peter T., 544 Throop Av., Oct. 13. Funeral tomorow, 9 A. M.
McGIVNEY.—Arthur, St. Anthony's Hospital, Oct. 13. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.
NAST.—Catherine, 862 92d St., Oct. 12, aged 61. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
PORTER.—Samuel R., 273 Halsey St., Oct. 13. Funeral service today.
TONNESEN.—Martin, 647 East 15th St., Oct. 13. Funeral notice later.

Long Island.

BRAND.—Kenneth M., Woodhaven, Oct. 13, aged 25. Funeral service today.
HICKS.—Walter, Roslyn, Oct. 13, aged 72. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.
TRUMPFELLER.—John A., Jamaica, Oct. 12, aged 70.

In Memoriam.

REISER.—Herman. In cherished and loving memory of Herman Reiser, who passed away, Oct. 15, 1914. A devoted husband and father.
SHIPMAN.—An anniversary requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the Hon. Andrew J. Shipman will be celebrated on Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at the Ruthenian Greek Catholic Church of St. George, 23 East 7th St., New York City.

ALBERT.—Marion A., in memory of; died Oct. 16, 1915.
COAN.—Nelson W., unveiling monument, Mount Hope Cemetery, Oct. 21, 2:30 P. M.
COHN.—Taibe B., unveiling monument, Machpelah Cemetery, Oct. 21, 3 P. M.
CREMIN.—Dr. P. W., mass St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, Oct. 17, 9 A. M.
FRAUF.—John L., in memory of; died Oct. 15, 1914.
HEIDE.—Mrs. Henry, mass Blessed Sacrament Church, Oct. 19, 9 A. M.
KING.—Charles J., in memory of; died Oct. 17, 1914.
KROTOSKY.—Moses, unveiling monument, Acacia Cemetery, Oct. 21, 2:30 P. M.
LEVY.—Jeannette, in memory of; died Oct. 16, 1913.
LEVY.—Lena, unveiling monument, Maimonides Cemetery, Oct. 21, 3:30 P. M.
MAHER.—Kathryn F., in memory of; died Oct. 18, 1916.
MARKS. — Morris, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Oct. 21, 3 P. M.
MEYER. — Sidney, unveiling monument, Mount Zion Cemetery, Oct. 21, 2:30 P. M.
SILVERMAN.—Sarah, unveiling monument, Machpelah Cemetery, Oct. 21, 2:30 P. M.
VORZIMER.—Abraham, unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Oct. 21, 2:30 P. M.
WACHTER.—Morris, unveiling monument, Mount Carmel Cemetery, Oct. 21, 2:30 P. M.
WEIL.—Leon, unveiling monument, Mount Neboh Cemetery, Oct. 21, 3 P. M.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL

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Dark Mahogany Putties, $7 to $9
Genuine Cordovan Putties, $15

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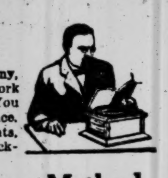
All work up to the well-known high standard of
The Knickerbocker Press

FRENCH



Everyone interested in Army, Navy and Red Cross work should understand French. You can begin to speak at once. Learn during spare moments, in home or camp, easily, quickly. Also other languages.

Language Phone Method
And Rosenthal's Practical Linguistry.
A system of disc records that fit all phonographs. Simple, inexpensive and convenient. You hear the living voice of a French professor pronounce the language, over and over, until you master it.
F. M. C. French Military Conversation and Military Language Phone Method.
A short course for those in war service.
Call for free demonstration or write for booklet
THE LANGUAGE PHONE METHOD,
907 Putnam Bldg., 2 West 45th St., near 5th Ave.

Is Your Son Successful at School?
From October, 1916, to June, 1917, a boy of 16 made the following record:

Plane Geometry	88	Chemistry	93
English I	60	Algebra I	74
English II	60	Algebra II	74
French II	60	Cicero	63
Pysiography	78	Physics	81

Advanced-Latin Composition...... 63
Other excellent records shown on request.
The Clark School for Concentration
Boarding and Day Pupils, Boys & Girls. Write for Book. 'Phone 744 Columbus.
OFFICE AT
Boys' School, 72d St. & West End Ave.
Girls' School, 75th St. & West End Ave.

BERKELEY-IRVING SCHOOL
A PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS
309 to 315 West 83rd Street
"From Primary to College"
All grades. Individual instruction. Manual training. Every room light. *New gymnasium building, with large roof playground and swimming pool. Outing classes and sports in the afternoon.*
Illustrated Catalogue
L. D. RAY, Headmaster. Tel. Schuyler 4836.

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING
241 West 75th St. Phone Col. 8894.
Founded 1906. Positively one at a time with teacher, teaches pupil HOW TO STUDY, and to acquire INDEPENDENCE OF THOUGHT. Percentage of subjects passed in June examinations was nearly double that of other schools. Study supervision. Two years' work in one.
"A School with an Atmosphere of Work."

The Comstock School for Girls
52 East 72d St.
Primary, intermediate and high school courses. Special courses for high school graduates—music, secretarial and domestic science. Elective courses in French, college English, history, and history of art.
MISS MABEL L. FOSTER, Principal.
Rhinelander 9477.

Collegiate School For Boys
Is a College Preparatory School with strong Primary and Junior Grades. Modern school building. Large Gymnasium. Military Drill and Supervised Athletics. Afternoon outing classes.
241-43 W. 77th St., New York
Founded 1638 *279th year begins Sept. 25th*
Catalogue
A. F. Warren, Headmaster

THE CARPENTER SCHOOL
310-312 West End Av. Col. 4390. Begins Oct. 1. Day and Boarding school, accommodating 72 Boys under immediate and personal supervision of H. Manning Carpenter. Hours, 9 to 5. Outdoor exercise, 1:30 to 4 daily, all winter. 18th year. Masters only.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secretarial and Stenotype Departments.
Eastman-Gaines Day o[illegible]ons. Call or write for Catalogue.
123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

FILING — Instruction in day and evening classes. Positions secured.
New York School of Filing
Singer Building.
New York.

BARNARD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
423 W. 148 ST REOPENS SEPT. 26
386 FT WASH. AVE REOPENS SEPT. 24

THE WEST SCHOOL
242 WEST 76TH ST.
Elementary and College Preparation.
12TH YEAR OPENS OCT. 1ST.
Individual and class instruction. Diploma admits to leading colleges.

KOHUT SCHOOL for BOYS
Boarding and Day Pupils.
Riverdale-on-Hudson. Tel. 367 Kingsbridge.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL
51 East 61st Street
Now open, beginning immediately
Primary Department, October 1st.

ELOCUTION DANCING. Children, Adults. Guest Studio, 143 West 42d. opp. Knickerbocker Hotel.

LEGAL NOTICES.

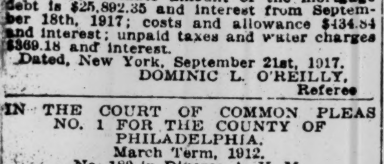
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, plaintiff, against Fanny Kerner and others, defendants. County Clerk's Index No. 23,828—Year 1917. R. & E. J. O'Gorman, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 51 Chambers Street, Manhattan, New York City.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 19th day of September, 1917, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of October, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, by Henry Brady, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and described as follows:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, situated on the southerly side of Fourth Street between the Bowery and Second Avenue in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York, being known and designated as lot No. 42 on a certain map entitled, "Map of property belonging to the Estate of Mangle Minthorne," dated January 20, 1829, made by Edward Doughty, City Surveyor, and filed in the Office of the Register of the County of New York as Map No. 46, and bounded Northerly in front by the Southerly side of Fourth Street; Westerly by Lot No. 41 on said map; Southerly in the rear by lot No. 28 on said map; Easterly by lot No. 43 on said map, containing in width in front and rear twenty-five feet and in length on each side ninety-six feet two and one-half inches. Said premises being now known by the street number 56 East Fourth Street.

Being the same premises which were conveyed by Abraham Teichman and Sara, his wife, to Silver Realty Company by deed dated March 31, 1909, and recorded April 2, 1909, in the Office of the Register of the County of New York in Section 2, Liber 191 of Conveyances at page 113.

East Fourth Street.



The approximate amount of the mortgage debt is $25,892.35 and interest from September 18th, 1917; costs and allowance $434.84 and interest; unpaid taxes and water charges $369.18 and interest.
Dated, New York, September 21st, 1917.
DOMINIC L. O'REILLY, Referee.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS NO. 1 FOR THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
March Term, 1912.
No. 189 in Divorce A. V. M.
SADIE SOSINSKY vs. MORRIS SOSINSKY.

To Morris Sosinsky, late of New York City, N. Y., Respondent:
You will please take notice that I have been appointed Master by the Court in the above case, in which your wife has brought suit against you for absolute divorce on the ground of desertion without reasonable cause, in or about the month of December, 1908, and that I will hold a meeting for the purpose of taking testimony in said case at my office, 836 Commercial Trust Building, 16 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Thursday, November 15, 1917, at 3 o'clock P. M., when and where you may attend with witnesses if you so desire.
EDWIN F. GLENN, Master.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

HENRY BRADY, Sheriff's Auctioneer, sells this day, Monday, October 15th, 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at 56 Pine Street, Room 805, office furniture, consisting of roll-top desks, flat desks, arm chairs, revolving chairs, tables, etc.
ALFRED E. SMITH, Sheriff.
THOMAS F. WINTERS, Deputy Sheriff.

WAR LIFE INSURANCE UP TO THE AGE OF 65

Sample of Contract Carrying Risks on Soldiers and Sailors Made Public.

COVERS ALL THE SERVICES

Payments on Disability or Death—Rate for $5,000 Policy at Age of 25, $3.30 a Month.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The conditions under which the contracts for the insurance of soldiers and sailors engaged in the war will be issued, in accordance with the War Insurance act, were explained in an official announcement issued by the Treasury Department tonight.

The contract of insurance, a specimen of which was made public by William C. De Lancy, Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department, which will administer the new law, will be largely dependent for its success upon funds which bond sales of the second Liberty Loan are expected to furnish. The new law, under which the contract has been prepared is applicable to the entire naval and military establishment of the United States, including the army, navy, marine corps, coast guard, naval reserves, National Guard volunteers, nurses, and any other branches serving with the army and navy. Provision is made for family allowances, for reeducation of wounded and crippled, for compensation, without cost, in case of death or injury and for the additional protection of insurance at very small cost.

Terms of Specimen Contract.

The specimen contract made public is based on the age of 25 years, and is for $5,000. The premium for such a contract will be $3.30 a month. The insurance will be payable in installments of $28.75 a month in cease of death or total disability. The public is cautioned to differentiate between the premiums and the installments, in which the insurance is payable.

The table given for a $5,000 policy begins with a monthly premium of $3.15 at the age of 15 years, 16 years, and 17 years; increases to $3.20 per month for the ages of 18, 19, and 20, to $3.25 per month for the ages of 21, 22, and 23; to $3.30 per month for the ages of 24 and 25, to $3.35 per month for the ages of 26 and 27, to $3.40 for the age of 28, to $3.45 per month for the ages of 29 and 30, to $3.50 for the age 31, with progressive increases for ages above those given. The minimum amount of insurance is $1,000, and the maximum is $10,000.

The insurance issued for any of the following aggregate amounts upon any one life will be converted into monthly installments of $5.75 a month for $1,000, $8.63 a month for $1,500, $11.50 a month for $2,000, $14.38 a month for $2,500, $17.25 a month for $3,000, $20.13 a month for $3,500, $23 a month for $4,000, $25.88 a month for $4,500, $28.75 a month for $5,000, $31.63 a month for $5,500, $34.50 a month for $6,000, $37.38 a month for $6,500, $40.25 a month for $7,000, $43.13 a month for $7,500, $46 a month for $8,000, $48.88 a month for $8,500, $51.75 a month for $9,000, $54.63 a month for $9,500, and $57.50 a month for $10,000.

These installments will be payable during the total or permanent disability of the insured, or if death occur without such disability, for 240 months, or if death occur following such disability for a sufficient number of months to make 240 in all, including months of disability already paid for. The insurance will be issued at monthly rates for the age nearest the birthday of the insured when the insurance goes into effect, increasing annually on the anniversary of the policy to the rate for an age one year higher.

Rates for a $10,000 Policy.

The monthly rates for each age from 15 to 65 for a $10,000 policy will be: 15, 16, and 17 years, $6.30; 18, 19, and 20 years, $6.40; 21, 22, and 23 years, $6.50; 24 and 25 years, $6.60; 26 and 27 years, $6.70; 28 years, $6.80; 29 and 30 years, $6.90; 31 years, $7; 32 years, $7.10; 33 years, $7.20; 34 years, $7.30; 35 years, $7.40; 36 years, $7.50; 37 years, $7.60; 38 years, $7.70; 39 years, $7.90; 40 years, $8.10; 41 years, $8.20; 42 years, $8.40; 43 years, $8.70; 44 years, $8.90; 45 years, $9.20; 46 years, $9.50; 47 years, $9.90; 48 years, $10.30; 49 years, $10.80; 50 years, $11.40; 55 years, $15.50; 56 years, $16.40; 57 years, $17.60; 58 years, $19; 59 years, $20.50; 60 years, $22.10; 61 years, $24; 62 years, $26; 63 years, $28.20; 64 years, $30.70, and 65 years, $33.50.

For a policy of $1,000 the rates range from 63 cents a month for a soldier of 15 to $3.35 a month for a person of 65 years; for a policy of $1,500 the monthly payments range from 95 cents at 15 to $5.03 at 65; for a policy of $2,000 the monthly payments range from $1.26 at 15 to $6.70 at 65, and the payments rise in steady progression until the maximum monthly payment of $33.50 is required from a person of 65 years on a $10,000 policy.

The insurance may be continued at these increasing term rates during the war and for not longer than five years after the war, and may be continued thereafter without medical examination if the policy be converted into a form selected before the expiration of such five years by the insured from the forms of insurance which will be provided by the bureau, provided that premiums are paid therefor at net rates computed by the bureau according to the American experience table of mortality, and interest at 3½ per cent. per annum.

ASK HEARING OF BISHOP.

Dr. Carstensen's Friends to Present Petitions in His Behalf.

Bishop David Greer was asked yesterday in a letter sent by a committee of residents of Riverdale and Kingsbridge to appoint a time when he would be at home to the committee, who expressed the desire to wait on him with petitions signed by about four hundred persons requesting his intervention in behalf of Dr. G. A. Carstensen, rector of Christ Church, Riverdale, who resigned after fifteen years of service. Dr. Carstensen's resignation was the climax of his differences with the vestrymen which began after he permitted some negro children from a nearby orphan asylum to occupy places in the church at the Sunday morning service.

The committee was appointed at a meeting of the Kingsbridge and Riverdale branches of the Home Defense League held at the Kingsbridge Police Station. It was said at the meeting that the residents of Riverdale and Kingsbridge of all denominations were keenly interested in urging Bishop Greer to keep Dr. Carstensen in the neighborhood of his activities for so many years. Among the members of the committee are J. Arundell, A. C. Schwab, the Rev. Father Michael Murray, the Rev. Father Edward F. Holden, and the Rev. Dr. Campbell.

E. P. Ketchum Sues for Divorce.

Everett P. Ketchum, New York lawyer, has filed suit in the Supreme Court for a divorce from Mrs. Jennie Kelly Ketchum. The plaintiff was sued in this county several years ago for a separation by Mrs. Ada Brown Ketchum, in which action Ketchum testified that he had been attentive to Mrs. Jennie Kelly, a divorcee, before his marriage. His wife divorced him later in Connecticut and he married Mrs. Kelly. They lived together about six months and separated eight months ago.

Window Cleaners Will Strike Today

The window cleaners of this city, according to handbills circulated yesterday, will go on strike today. They will meet early this morning at the Union Headquarters at 431 East Sixth Street to receive final instructions from their leaders. The demands made by the Window Cleaners' Protective Union upon the employers include an increase of $6 a week, making $24 the weekly pay, and the shortening of the weekly work by a half day.

DRIVE ON HYPHEN BEGINS.

Foreign Born to be Taught Just What America Means.

Efforts will be adopted this week by the Vigilantes and the "Children of the Crucible," which is Colonel Roosevelt's picturesque term for the Melting Pot, to line up men of all extractions for unhyphenated Americanism. Hundreds of citizens, who were either born in foreign countries or whose parents were born abroad, have signified their intention of doing all in their power to teach foreign-born citizens just what America means.

"All Americans of other race origin must act toward the countries from which their ancestors severally sprang as Washington and his associates, in their day, acted; otherwise they are traitors to America," the appeal of the two organizations reads. "This applies especially to all Americans of German blood who directly or indirectly in any manner support Germany as against the United States and the Allies of the United States. It applies no less specifically to all American citizens of Irish blood who are led into following the same course, not by their love of Germany, but by their hatred of England. One motive is as inexcusable as the other, and in each case the action is treasonable to the United States."

Colonel Roosevelt has received many letters from citizens of all political faiths and various former allegiances who insist that the Government must be upheld against all foreign and domestic foes and that the Government be spurred to speedier and more effective action against anything pro-German.

In supporting Colonel Roosevelt's plea for Americanism, Jesse Isidor Straus of R. H. Macy & Co. writes:

"Whether we agree or disagree in all your activities and pronouncements, there should be no difference of opinion as to the propriety or wisdom at this time of indorsing and acclaiming the sentiments contained in 'The Children of the Crucible.' You have, with rare insight into our most vital need, done more than any other man in the nation to awaken a conscience, both personal and national. Your vigorous statement of Americanism, of loyalty, and of patriotism has my support, without reservation or qualification."

Curtus C. Bushnell, Professor of Classics of Syracuse University, wrote: "I want to learn to whom I can report some of our anti-American citizens and what I can do with my pen for America."

60-HOUR COURSE FOR ALIENS

Merchants' Association Takes Up Americanization Work.

A plan for "Americanizing aliens," to make them familiar with the language and customs of the country, has been adopted by the Merchants' Association, which has appointed a committee to take charge of the work. Among the members of the committee are Michael Friedsam, President of Altman & Company; Sam A. Lewisohn, of Adolph Lewisohn & Sons; Frank Presbrey, of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, and Paul Starrett, of the George A. Fuller Company, who is Chairman.

This program lays stress on the importance of instituting an extensive educational campaign on behalf of the 500,000 immigrants in this city who are unable to understand or to speak the English language. More than 300,000 of these, it is said, are unable to read or write, even in their own language. Many of them are manual workers who are unable to attend night school, and these, the committee believes, should have a chance of learning the language of this country.

The committee has submitted recommendations which in brief say that, both as a war measure and a measure of public policy, a campaign should be started to teach the aliens in the city to speak, read and write English; that the problem cannot be solved by the present school system, and that it has been found that sixty hours of instruction will enable an illiterate person to read, write and speak 600 English words in common use.

ENTERTAIN AT PLATTSBURG.

"Hitchy-Koo" Company and a Lecturer Are Heard by Students.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 14.—The "Hitchy-Koo" company, now playing at Raymond Hitchcock's Forty-fourth Street Theatre, New York, appeared at the camp theatre here tonight before an audience of 3,300 students and officers. The members of the company got a great ovation, and were entertained both before and after the performance. The company was brought here at the expense of the camp in four Pullman sleepers, and two baggage cars held the scenery.

The trench warfare training will start this morning and continue during the week, and the students will spend two or three nights in the trenches.

The members of the Fourteenth New York Company were entertained at a dinner at the Y. M. C. A. building in the city last night.

At the camp theatre this morning Leo E. Miller, who was a member of the Roosevelt expedition to South America, and who is a student in the Fifteenth Company, delivered a stereopticon lecture of his experiences.

The Rev. Raymond C. Knox, chaplain of Columbia University, preached at the camp Y. M. C. A. building this morning.

Cape May Aviation Station Opens.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Oct. 14.—The navy airplane station and aviation school here will be opened tomorrow, when the department takes possession of the place for which the present Congress appropriated $150,000. Today seventy-five students arrived to begin their instructions, and four airplanes arrived also in charge of airmen. The forty buildings and hangars are nearly completed. The station occupies ten city blocks on the southern edge of Cape May Harbor.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.—Dealings discontinued.

	Dec.		Jan.		May.	
CORN.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Oct. 8	1.20⅛	1.18¾	1.15⅝	1.15⅛	1.16	1.15⅛
Oct. 9	1.19⅝	1.17⅞	1.15	1.13¾	1.15⅝	1.13½
Oct. 10	1.18	1.13¾	1.13	1.09½	1.14	1.08¾
Oct. 11	1.15⅛	1.12½	1.09⅝	1.08⅛	1.10¼	1.07¼
Oct. 12	Holiday					
Oct. 13	1.14	1.11¾	1.08⅝	1.07¾	1.09½	1.08
W'k's rge	1.20⅛	1.11¾	1.15⅝	1.07¾	1.16	1.07¼

	Dec.		May.	
OATS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Oct. 8	59⅝	58⅞	61⅝	60⅞
Oct. 9	59¼	58¾	61¼	60⅝
Oct. 10	59	57½	60¾	59
Oct. 11	58⅝	57⅝	60⅛	59
Oct. 12	Holiday			
Oct. 13	58¾	58	60	59¼
Week's range	59⅝	57½	61⅝	59

Provisions.

	Oct.		Jan.	
LARD.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Oct. 8	24.82	24.67	23.97	23.85
Oct. 9	24.30	24.07	24.00	23.15
Oct. 10	24.02	23.60	23.25	22.37
Oct. 11	23.50	22.15	22.37	20.55
Oct. 12	Holiday.			
Oct. 13	22.77	22.00	21.80	20.65
Week's range	24.82	22.00	24.00	20.55

	Oct.		Jan.	
RIBS.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Oct. 8	28.12	28.02	25.00	24.82
Oct. 9	28.12	28.00	24.97	24.00
Oct. 10	..	..	24.25	23.20
Oct. 11	27.12	27.00	23.10	21.35
Oct. 12	Holiday.			
Oct. 13	27.12	27.00	22.47	21.00
Week's range	28.12	27.00	25.00	21.00

	Oct.		Jan.	
PORK.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Oct. 8	..	..	46.95	46.55
Oct. 9	44.25	44.25	46.75	45.00
Oct. 10	43.25	42.25	45.25	43.30
Oct. 11	42.00	41.50	43.00	40.75
Oct. 12	Holiday.			
Oct. 13	41.50	41.00	41.75	40.00
Week's range	44.25	41.00	46.95	40.00

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Oct.		Dec.		Jan.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Oct. 8	27.20	26.20	26.61	25.70	26.45	25.60
Oct. 9	27.75	27.33	27.10	26.58	26.98	26.36
Oct. 10	27.80	26.75	26.79	25.80	26.65	25.52
Oct. 11	27.25	26.50	26.70	25.95	26.48	25.60
Oct. 12	Holiday.					
Oct. 13	Holiday.					
W'k's re.	27.80	26.20	27.10	25.70	26.98	25.52

	Mar.		May.		July.	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Oct. 8	26.52	25.75	26.61	25.86	26.50	25.92
Oct. 9	27.03	26.40	27.14	26.50	27.20	26.55
Oct. 10	26.63	25.49	26.75	25.54	26.18	26.08
Oct. 11	26.40	25.50	25.80	25.80	26.04	25.60
Oct. 12	Holiday.					
Oct. 13	Holiday.					
W'k's re.	27.08	25.49	27.14	25.54	27.20	25.60

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

AMERICAN 0816 in Burgundy, Pekin, and mahogany; also 0359, 15002, or similar qualities in Burgundy only. Ritter Bros., 4,376 Greeley.

APPAREL.—Cash; surplus stock; better grade suits, coats, dresses. National. Franklin 2412.

APPAREL.—Ladies', children's; highest cash prices paid for jobs. Gruber, Canal 8670.

ART EMBROIDERY manufacturer wants a good line for live selling force on straight commission; excellent showroom facilities. Address P. B., 219 Times Downtown.

BEAVER.—Open for Raritan 1273 in all shades for cash. Farr. 2449.

BROADCLOTH.—Will exchange brown or green F. & H. or botany for navy. Farragut 4340.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., brown, taupe, and beetroot. B. Lasker, 122 West 26th.

BURELLA.—Buckley & Cohen's 372, all colors. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d.

CHAMBRAY.—Will buy for cash any quantity steel gray, 32 in.; good quality. M 73 Times.

CHEVIOTS, Rose Lymansville preferred; also serge 6301, rose, Copen and green; Salt's white chinchilla. Hanauer & Arnstein, 136 Madison Av.

CHINCHILLAS. — Salt's white chinchillas. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d. Farragut 596.

COATS AND SUITS.—Manufacturer's samples or odd lots, for spot cash. Call mornings, Room 1218, 2 West 33d.

COATNGS.—Extra heavy weight coatings, plain or fancy, also khaki cloakings. Gramercy 7184.

COATS AND SUITS, also sol satin, R 9-R 12 Peerless, and 50 pieces S 250 plush. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATINGS.—Anything in overcoat cloth for spot cash. Lyman, 4,620 Madison Square. 404 4th Av.

COATS.—Boston jobber paying cash for children's and juniors' coats. 54 West 21st St.

COATS.—Jobs, all regular, up to $10; must be good value. Plager, 48 West 27th St.

COATS.—Junior and flapper coats; immediate delivery. J. Hirschl, 72 Madison Av.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on snappy coats. 3d floor, 39 West 19th St.

COATS.—Buying jobs of fur-trimmed coats. Call Chelsea 9955.

COATS.—Open for jobs in coats. Third floor, 39 West 19th St.

COATS.—Open to buy for cash 500 coats. Farragut 2045.

EDGINGS.—Open for quantity black bead edgings at price. Phone Chelsea 9126.

FLANNELS.—Open for a quantity; must be 36-inch. Phone Chelsea 5964.

FURS.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, open for furs and job fur coats; will look Monday morning, 9 o'clock. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av.

FURS.—Fur manufacturer with kit coney to make quantity of collars. Rudinger & Oppenheim, 821 Broadway, New York.

FURS.—Open for quantities of Kit Coney sets; will pay cash. Louis L. Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th.

FURS.—Will buy quantity celene, kid, and dyed coney collars and sets. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d.

FUR.—Contractors wanted, experienced on mole and Hudson seal. Rosenberg, 151 West 23d.

FUR contractors wanted; experienced on mole and Hudson seal. Rosenberg, 151 West 23d.

FUR COLLARS.—Will pay cash for 500 kit coney. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

FURS.—Kit Coney collars; will pay cash. A. Leff, 127 West 25th St.

GALATEA.—White, 27 in. or 36 in. Manchester or equivalent; must be below market price; cash. J. L. Fraites, phone Worth 248.

JAP SILK.—Manufacturers and dealers, attention! Open for Jap silk remnants, all colors, 3 inches up. Phone Madison Square 329.

KERSEYS, &c.—Will buy for cash any quantity kerseys, broadcloths, chinchillas, velours, mixtures; submit samples or quotations by mail only. R. S., Room 615, Vanderbilt Concourse Building.

KERSEYS.—Taupe, Burgundy, and all colors; also velours. Stuyvesant 3240.

KERSEYS. — Cash for quantities Holmes XXXX and 81. Chelsea 9867.

KIT-CONEY COLLARS.—Want 3,000; also Burgundy, Copen kersey. Merit, 22 W. 27th.

LININGS.—Open for cheap quilted linings, all colors; also white corduroy, narrow wale, at low prices. Greeley 6172.

MELTON. — Kessel's or similar ¾ heavyweight melton; brown, navy, green. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d. Farragut 596.

MERCHANDISE, laces, trimmings; any quantity. Isaac, 21 East 14th St. Stuyvesant 2153.

PEAU DE CYGNE.—Dark brown; can use tender goods, also brick color. T 114 Times.

PLUSHES.—Blumthals 1410F. Rashwind & Soloff, 2-0 Fifth Av.; Mad. Sq. 1504.

POM POM.—American 0816, all shades, spot cash. Jacob Chapman & Bros., Madison Square 2947.

POM POM and kersey.—American 0816, all colors; 15020, taupe and black. Farragut 2616.

POM POM, all colors; pay spot cash. Streiser & Goldstein, 127 West 25th.

POM POM.—Reindeer taupe and green; will pay cash. Phone Chel. 7834.

POM POM.—American woolen, in all colors. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d.

POM POM.—Pekin and amethyst. S. Miller & Son, 127 West 26th.

POM-POM.—Pekin and Burgundy for spot cash. Farragut 3394.

PONGEE COTTON.—Light blue and pink; small or big quantities. T 113 Times.

POPLIN.—8158 Amoskeag at price for spot cash; large quantity. J. Blumenthal & Bro., 14-18 West 24th St. 4380 Gramercy.

RARITAN.—1273 or similar cloth. M. Feynman Co., 19 West 21st.

SATINS.—Will pay cash for Sol & Erlanger Blumgart satin at a price. Telephone Madison Square 1540.

SERGE.—Will buy plum and wine 7301 M. F. L. or 6301, or will exchange for black, brown, green, and navy. Phone Mr. Branch, Spring 9630.

SILKS.—Striped tafettas, also velveteens, 36 in.; any quantity; spot cash. Room 1,106, 44 East 23d St.

SILKS.—Open to buy all kinds up to 80c per yard. 1231 Madison Square.

SILVERTON.—Will pay cash for Holden-Leonard's silverton in reindeer, pekin, plum, burgundy, brown. Chelsea 2570.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at wash skirts all day Monday and Tuesday. Albert Skirt, 110 West 26th St.

STOCKS.—Cash paid for entire stocks; no stock too big; will go anywhere to purchase. Aaron's Million-dollar Combination, 742 6th Av. Tel. 4765 Vanderbilt.

VELOUR.—Open for Shaw's Shetland velour, Oxford green, brown, also pom pom, all colors. Greenberg, Grammercy 6518.

VELOURS.—0359 or lightweights, burgundy and taupe, for cash. Charles Wersda, 117 West 31st.

VELOURS.—Will buy burgundy and taupe, reasonable price. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2368.

VELOURS.—American, 11050, 544, 13046, 0359, all colors, for cash. Madison Square 1540.

VELOURS.—Wilson 618, all colors; also Brightwood 4883, for cash. Stuyvesant 3240.

VELOURS.—Open for 7575, shade 604 and 761, for cash. Kirshman Bros., 36 West 25th.

VELOURS, 13009, 544, 15020, 13046, 15002; pom pom, all colors. Madison Square 3121.

VELOURS.—Wyandotte velours or kersey in all colors. Cohen & Edelman, 35 W. 31st.

VELOUR.—0359 taupe; also silvertone in all colors. Weinstein Bros., 30 West 21st St.

VELOUR SHETLAND.—Shaw's 4800 in brown. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d.

VELOURS, any mill; lightweight amethyst or Burgundy. Masur, 131 West 35th.

VELOURS.—Open for burgundy and taupe, all weights. Farragut 6264.

VELOURS.—Open for K 544, 11050, all shades. Chelsea 9724.

VELOURS.—Open for burgundy and taupe. Farragut 256.

WOOLENS.—An opportunity to sell your surplus woolens of all kinds; send us samples, quantities, and lowest prices for quick action. William Cerf & Co., 317 South Market St., Chicago, Ill.

WOOLENS.—Mixtures, overcoatings, checks, velours, plaids, mackinaws, &c. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 17-21 West 3d St.

WOOL JERSEY.—Open to buy wool jersey, unsuitable for dresses, in taupe, navy, and sand. Schwartzreich-Goodman, 114 West 26th.

Offerings to Buyers

BLANKET CLOTH.—Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St. Farragut 602.

BOLIVIA.—F. & H., all colors. Madison Square 4160.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 8.15; black, navy, and brown, $2.15 net; F. & H. 7575, all colors except black and navy; velveteens, 27, 31, 44 inch, black, navy, brown, green and taupe. Murray Hill 2442.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315 and F. & H. Botany, Bahnsen, and Reidel velours; all selling shades. Call Greeley 6630.

BROADCLOTH, T. & H. and botany; black, green, brown, and navy. Telephone 242 Madison Square.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, Burgundy, brown, green. Frank & Frank, 141 West 28th St. Farragut 602.

BROADCLOTH.—All colors; will exchange Pekin velours for Burgundy. Farragut 266.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., seven pieces; all shades; $2.12½ net cash. Farragut 9327.

BROADCLOTH. — Plum, taupe, beetroot, brown, green. Madison Square 4160.

BROADCLOTH and velours; F. & H.; all colors. Madison Square 8475.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., all shades. Farragut 2477.

BURELLA.—American 0310 taupe, brown, green, claret, plum, and navy; opening price. Chelsea 7834.

BURELLAS, American 0310 taupe, navy, brown, green; 58 pieces in all; opening price. Chelsea 9865.

CHARMEUSE.—Navy to close out, below market price. Farragut 3990.

CHINCHILLA.—White, quantity at a price. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d.

COATS.—High-grade flappers 10 to 16 years; youngest 5 to 9 years; tots 1 to 4 years; velours broadcloth, velvets, plushes; immediate shipment. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d St.

COATS.—2,500 guaranteed seal plush coats, fur trimmed, $11.50, $13.75, $14.75 up, for today's delivery. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Velours, broadcloths, latest styles, rock-bottom prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS.—Broadcloths, velours, 48 inches long, fur trimmed, $11.50. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; new styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Silk plush, 48 long; guaranteed lining; $10. Metropolitan, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Thousands infants', children's cloth and plush; close out. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS. — Stouts, chicken coats; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COMBS.—Horn, celluloid, rubber; also 25 cases common pins; immediate delivery. Henry Isaacs, 114 East 16th. Stuyvesant 4945.

CORDUROY.—Boyd 3150, wide wale; colors and white to close. Canal 9446.

COTTON PIECE GOODS for sale. L. Druckerman Co., Ozone Park, L. I. Phone 2600 Richmond Hill.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Three threads; immediate delivery; 90 cents. Ideal Silk Mills, 104 5th Av. Chelsea 8785.

CREPE METEOR.—Quantity 40-inch, assorted colors, $1.50 regular. Madison Square 4180.

CREPE METEOR.—Eagle's 851, crepe de chine 684, all colors. Farr. 3647.

DRESSES. — Young women's, misses', and juniors' serges and silks, new styles, finely tailored, for immediate delivery; popular prices; also evening frocks. 115 West 29th. Farragut 379.

DRESSES.—Save money by buying direct from contractor; Botany serge dresses, $7.50 to $11.50; visit our show room and be convinced. H. Wolfenson, 39 East 20th.

DRESSES.—Serges, $3.75 up; silks, best value and assortment; to close out, reasonable price. Greater New York Silk Co., 44 East 23d St.

DRESSES.—Large stock of silk and serge dresses, to close out at a sacrifice; assorted styles and colors. Regent Dress Co., 41 West 17th St.

DRESSES.—Serge, satin, and wool jersey, from $8.50 up; immediate delivery. Annetta Waist and Dress Co., 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job, 200 serges, 200 silks, also wool jersey, for immediate delivery. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—100 serge and silk dresses to close out at a sacrifice price. Goldstein & Schneider, 144 West 18th St.

DRESSES.—To close out about 300 satins and serges at a reasonable price. B. Herman, 146 West 28th St.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, serges, dancing dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner, 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—Jobs satin, taffeta, and serge at low prices. Pan-American Dress Co., 12-14 West 21st.

DRESSES.—100, French serge; latest styles, close out. Chauser, 45 W. 27th.

DUVET DE LAINE, F. & H., for sale; 9 green, 7 brown, 3 beetroots, $2.15 net; velour, botany, 3 beetroot, 2 plum, 1 green, $2.15 net. Madison Square 4440.

FURS.—25 dozen Hudson seal trimming, 1 inch, $7; 2 inch, $14; 3 inch, $21 per dozen; also 500 yards China wolfdog trimming, very best quality, $3.75. Shulhof, 120 W. 32d St.

FURS.—Have $80,000 worth of stock of all kinds; will close out at a sacrifice. 220 6th Av. Chelsea 7975.

FUR.—Closing out misses' and children's fur hats. Rosenberg, 151 West 23d.

KERAMI, $8; 6301 serge, green and brown; Read and Andrew silver tones; 24 and 27 inch twill-back velveteens; 09057 and 0310 Burella. Farragut 9220.

KERAMI.—Blumenthal's mole, $8. Republic Novelty Works, 230 5th Av. Madison Square 1504.

KERAMI for sale, reasonable. Alfred, 8102 Madison Square.

KERAMI.—Sidney Blumenthal Kerami at $8. Chelsea 9864.

KERAMI. — Blumenthal's original, $8 net. Chelsea 1956.

LINEN.—Irish, French finish, 45 inches. Copenhagen, 50 pieces. Farragut 3990.

McKENNEYS.—0304, brown, 15 pieces; opening price. Farragut 3394.

NAINSOOKS.—Plain white, 30 and 36 inch widths; complete ranges, different finishes, attractive put up; prices reasonable. Chapman, 357 4th Av. Phone 9800 Madison Square.

NECKWEAR.—Odd lots, 25 cents, 50 cents, $1; close out; attractive price. Gumport, 708 Broadway.

NECKWEAR.—Ladies' neckwear; 60 dozen; job lot; high class. James, 101 5th Av.

PEAU DE CYGNES, all colors, below market price; also piece dyed satins. T 112 Times.

PLUSHES.—Peerless, H. & H. esquimette, Dobson's; also Pearson's mercerized; all colors; astrahkans, heavy oxfords, cheap. Farragut 9810.

PLUSHES, 864, Dobson, $3.10; 1164, $3.35; Peco, $3.45; esquimette, $3.65. Igstaedter, 3284 Stuyvesant.

PLUSH, Peco, Esquimette plush, Pearson striped plush, Moore's plaids. Gramercy 7184.

PLUSHES.—Peco, esquimette, guaranteed sealette, Dobson's plush. Mad. Sq. 3121.

PLUSHES.—Phila. and Peerless plushes in quantities; prices right. Chelsea 9836.

POPLIN.—Silk mixed, heavyweight, 40 inch; also 4-thread crepes, all colors; remnants in lawns, India linen, handkerchiefs, and petticoats. Kelly, 7895 Madison Square.

POPLIN.—503 taupe and brown, serge 54274 in plum, for sale. M. Kramer, 1,237 Broadway. Madison Square 9656.

RAINCOATS.—Will sell entire stock at interesting prices. M. H. Bob, 133 West 21st St.; Chelsea 6465.

SATINS.—Eagles quality No. 321, flesh and taupe, below market price. T. Posner & Bro., 114 West 27th St.

SATINS and Meteors.—Large dress house has very good quality to sell. H. D., 281 Times Downtown.

SATINS.—34-in. De Luxe, $0.87½. Katims & Levy, 373 4th Av.

SCARFS and capes, made of plush and moleskin, fur effects; we are headquarters. Michael Bros., 115 West 29th.

SERGES.—French, storm serges, all wool, cotton warp, 36-inch, 50-inch, and 54-inch; also chiffon Panama. Gramercy 2991-2.

SERGES.—Spot delivery 7120, W. F. X. 3850, 54289, 1464, 9058, 54274, 10708; phone for prices. Chelsea 9868.

SERGES.—50 pieces Juilliard 54289, navies and brown, $1.47½ net cash. Madison Square 4175.

SERGES.—25 pieces of W. F. X. Pacific serge at $1.40 net cash. Madison Square 7715.

SERGES.—We sell C. S. G. L. Pacific cotton-warp serge at a price. Madison Square 1231.

SERGE.—54221, 100 pieces of navy at $1.47½. David Esterson, 49 East 21st St.

Offerings to Buyers

SERGES.—Have for sale 20 pieces navy 13192, botany. Tel. 3080 Tremont.

SERGES.—French storm and mannish, at special offerings. 4475 Gramercy.

SILKS. — All kinds; immediate delivery; exceptional values. M. Marks Co., successors to Marks Senner, 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILVERTONE, green, and oxford; Holden, Leonard, Chase's 1106 Brown 4 in.; Chase's 508 gray; Blumenthal's 3766; silver, chinchilla, Hydol Surette, all in 3-inch strips. Madison Square 6675.

SKIRTS.—$2.25 and up; dresses, $3.75 and up in serges and silks. The Lauretta Skirt Co., 450 Fourth Av.

SKIRTS.—Job 300 cloth skirts to close out. F. A. Miller, 40 West 27th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, 0, 00, 000; lowest quotations; imported finish. Snap Fastener Sales Co., 1,328 Broadway; Greeley 2682.

SUITS.—F. & H. broadcloth suits for immediate delivery; all shades; $13.75 and up. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th.

SWEATERS.—Men's, women's; large stock; immediate delivery; prices low. Milbury, 543 Broadway.

SWEATERS.—Ladies', misses', boys', juvenile odd lot. Peerless, 1 East 28th St.

THIBET, black, 55c.; brown, 65c. Igstaedter. 3284 Stuyvesant.

VELOURS.—Wyandots, brown and navy Kelly Rasters in green and brown, Campbell's style 1188, all colors sol satin, Blumenthal's 3-inch mole. Farragut 4213.

VELOURS, 11050, 15020, 0359, 13045; Buckley & Cohen style 140; Stevens 6094, F. & H. 8208. Madison Square 3121.

VELOURS.—American 0359, 11050, 13046, 544, brown pom-pom; immediate delivery. Stuyvesant 3335.

VELOUR DU NORD.—Salts; immediate delivery; 33 inches. Phone 3313 Madison Square.

VELOUR DE NORD.—Salts; also Rochester's pepper and salt goods. Franklin 1775.

VELOURS, 11050, K 544, 0359, 15024, 15023; also trench cloth. Gramercy 2091-2.

VELOURS.—K 544, 1050 and 15020; all shades for sale; Stuyvesant 1624.

VELOUR, Buckley-Cohen lightweight, $1.95. Igstaedter. 3284 Stuyvesant.

VELOURS.—F. & H., all colors. Madison Square 4160.

VELVETEEN and Narrow Wale Corduroy, 36 inches wide, all colors; immediate delivery. B. C. Miller & Bros., 95 Bleecker St. Spring 3287.

VELVETEEN.—Imported, all widths, all colors, Worrall dye, immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-3446.

VELVETEENS. — All colors prices and widths; immediate delivery. Saltzman, Stahl & Berman, 29 East 22d St.

VELVETEENS.—Run of the mill, in plain and twill backs; assortment of all colors. Madison Square 9760.

VELVETEEN.—Quantities in all colors of 21-inch velveteen reasonable. Chelsea 9864.

WAISTS.—Good style Georgette waists, sell out. 15 West 20th, sixth floor.

WOOLENS.—Serges; U. S. serge 235, 838; Cleveland worsted 7598, 3678 Lorraine; 4x kerseys, 13052, 5050; pile fabrics, plushes and trimmings of all kinds. Irko Woolen Co., 48 West 21st St.; Chelsea 9899.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN. — Splendid opportunity for an experienced salesman for macaroni boxes; Italian preferred; salary and commission. Z 333 Times Annex.

SALESMAN wanted by ladies' coat house for New York City and surroundings; salary and commission. Benjamin Shapiro, 27 West 20th St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced ladies' dresses, better kind; city trade; salary or commission. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th.

SALESMAN to call military camps. Apply Monday morning, after 10, Room 1212, Times Building. Commission basis.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the Matter of VILLA ROSA, INC., Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells, Monday, October 15th, 1917, at 2 P. M., at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, New York, at the premises of the bankrupt thereof, the property of the above named bankrupt, consisting of wines, liquors, mineral waters, dry groceries, bar and bar room fixtures, glassware, silverware, cooking utensils, ranges, tables, table linen, chairs, beds and bedroom furniture, rugs, electric fans, crockery, household furniture, lease of premises and good will of the business of Villa Rosa, Inc., and all other paraphernalia used in connection with the business of the said bankrupt. Inspection of the property to be sold can be had between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. on the 12th day of October, 1917.
WALTER L. BRYANT, Receiver.
HENRY B. SINGER, Attorney for Receiver, No. 55 Liberty Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of REA L. LENOWITZ, trading as LENOWITZ CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Oct. 15, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 20 West 22nd St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Infants' Coats, Piece Goods, Trimmings, Linings, Machinery, Desk, Safe, Fixtures, etc.
HARRY OSTERMAN, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS HOFFMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Oct. 15, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 11 E. 8th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Woolens, Furs, Safe, Fixtures, &c. JOS. KRINSKY, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 320 Broadway, New York.
Above sale adjourned until Monday, Oct. 22, 1917, at same time and place.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISRAEL POSCHIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Oct. 22, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 39 East Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Men's Suits, Overcoats, Vests, Trousers, Woolens, Piece Goods, Cutting Tables, Machinery, Typewriter, Safe, Fixtures, etc. MORRIS ISRAEL, Receiver.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Adjournment of sale of the real and personal property of JOSEPH and HARRY PERLMUTTER, Bankrupts.—By order of Referee Elmer W. Demarest.
The sale of the real and personal property of Joseph Perlmutter and Harry Perlmutter, individually and as copartners, doing business under the name of "PERLMUTTERS" and "THE QUALITY SHOP," bankrupts, has been adjourned from October 17th, 1917, until Wednesday, October 24th, A. D. 1917, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises known and designated as No. 175-179 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Application for the confirmation of said sale will be made on October 29th, 1917, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon before Referee Elmer W. Demarest at the Bankruptcy Court Room in the Post Office Building of Jersey City, N. J.
ROBERT S. HUDSPETH, Trustee, 75 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, N. J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25116.—In Bankruptcy.—ANTHONY BROWNE, Bankrupt.
Anthony Browne was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 9th, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on October 26th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Notice is hereby given that on June 5, 1917, The Hoboken Ferry Company and The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company filed their petition praying limitation of their liability as Owner and Charterer respectively of the ferryboat "Scandinavia," for any loss, damage, or injury arising on or about February 20, 1917, from a collision between the ferryboat "Scandinavia" and the steamship "Joaquin Mumbru," in consequence of which persons are alleged to have sustained damage. That petitioners have stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said ferryboat "Scandinavia" and pending freight as appraised, viz.: $96,975, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at his office, Room 349, P. O. Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 19th day of November, 1917, at 10:30 A. M.; and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
Dated, New York, August 10, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
A. J. McMAHON, Proctor for Petitioners.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill Co.; Miss G. A. Harding, waists; 37 West 26th.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; S. M. Herrman, millinery; 41 Union Square; Gregorian.
ALTOONA, Penn.—W. F. Gable & Co.; F. M. Dearstyn, clothing; 230 5th Av.; Breslin.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; L. F. Hardy, notions, toilet goods; 1,140 B'way; Longacre.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurnishing goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—J. M. Zamoiski Co.; J. M. Zamoiski, bronzes, electric toys, novelties; York.
BOSTON—J. Reiner, children's, juniors' coats; 54 W. 21st.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; J. J. Cronin, gloves, umbrellas, dress goods, silks; 404 4th Av.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Kerrison D. G. Co.; E. H. Poulnot, ready-to-wear, notions, rugs; 220 5th Av.; Imperial.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss A. Gill, Miss C. Krohn, millinery; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Order Co.; M. C. Goldman, silk, cotton waists, silk, cloth, wash dresses; 368 6th Av.
CHICAGO—Rothchild & Co.; Miss L. A. Griffin, waists; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—The Fair; C. W. Knoepfel, sporting goods; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—The Fair; I. G. Rice, jobs coats; C. W. Knoepfel, sweaters; 225 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—C. Gilsey Mdg. Co.; C. Bernstein, women's coats, suits, dresses, waists; second floor, 1,199 Broadway.
CINCINNATI — McAlpin Co.; L. Liberman, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th; Latham.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mr. Herschel, juniors' flapper coats; M. Kaplan, furs, jobs, fur coats; 72 Madison Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa—N. L. Goldstone; I. Guttman, notions, furn. goods; Latham.
EASTON, Penn.—Ross Millinery Co.; G. Gross, flowers, fancies; 621 Broadway.
FINDLAY, Ohio—Bon Ton; C. D. Levy, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th; Latham.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; H. Asheim, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.; Aberdeen.
HAZELTON, Penn.—P. Deisroth's Sons; A. Deisroth, coats, suits, furs; J. S. Mackie, notions, gloves, ribbons, ladies' neckwear; 404 4th Av.; Gregorian.
INDIANAPOLIS — W. H. Block Co.; Miss Jacobs, muslin underwear; Miss Hanauer, coats, suits; 1,261 Broadway.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; Mr. Jacobs, coats; 72 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY—Kline Cloak & Suit Co.; Mrs. Mitchell, coats, suits; Miss Raphael, waists; Miss Robertson, underwear; 404 4th Av.
KANSAS CITY—Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Co.; F. L. Woosley, men's, boys' clothing; G. F. Shepard, knit underwear, ribbons, art goods; 25 Madison Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; W. Silverman, women's, misses', children's apparel, plush coats; 23 East 26th.
KANSAS CITY—Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co.; W. E. Kidwell, prints; 72 Leonard.
LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; A. J. Kollins, women's, misses' suits; 1,182 Broadway.
LOUISVILLE—Kaufman-Strauss Co.; J. A. Dorsey, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 220 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Mrs. F. H. Keune, muslin underwear; 1,170 Broadway.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A. Rice, jobs, ready-to-wear suits, dresses, waists; 303 5th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; Mrs. R. Sherwood, cloaks, waists, ready-made garments; Miss M. Cronan, millinery; 19 E. 26th.
NEW ORLEANS—Marks-Isaacs Co.; A. J. Kaufman, ladies' garments; 1,150 B'way; Somerset.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche Co.; Zander, clothing; 116 West 32d.
PHILADELPHIA — N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss E. Esterly, waists; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Ross Millinery Co.; Harry Gross, women's hats; 621 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Smit-Lewis Co.; Mr. Smit, coats; 1,133 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—J. B. Haines & Sons Co.; H. Greenfield, notions; McAlpin.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Miss Robinson, misses' dresses, coats; 404 4th Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—Coronet Mfg. Co.; M. Miaman, cotton piece goods; Aberdeen.
PROVIDENCE — C. Misch; C. E. Cohen, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.
RICHMOND, Va.—Bloomberg Millinery Co.; H. L. Bloomberg, millinery; Collingwood.
SALT LAKE CITY—Ottenheimer Co.; C. Ottenheimer, clothing, furn. goods; 396 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO—Emporium; G. B. McDonough, dress goods, silks; 470 4th Av.; Breslin.
SCHENECTADY—J. H. Hagerdorn, furn. goods; Breslin.
ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; J. R. Hopkins, linens, white goods; 353 4th Av.; Longacre.
ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. Dry Goods Co.; F. L. Wolfort, Spring shirtwaists, washable dresses, skirts; 874 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss E. Borck, millinery; 116 West 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Tootle-Campbell D. G. Co.; A. B. Hestwood, domestics; 60 Worth.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; J. Oberdorfer, furs, trimmings; 37 West 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; E. S. Super, knit underwear; 395 B'way.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; Miss M. Rochte, infants', children's wear; F. E. Steinmetz, embroideries, laces, neckwear, handkerchiefs, ribbons; 116 W. 32d.
TRENTON, N. J.—Ross Millinery Co.; Henry Gross, millinery; 621 Broadway.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Franken Bros.; H. Franken, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
WILMINGTON, Del.—R. Tonkis Sons Co.; C. Topkis, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Co.; A. W. Hawes, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.; Breslin.
WORCESTER, Mass. — S. Elias, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

When nonplussed for explanations that explained severe declines in the stock market brokers have been known to say, whimsically, that there appeared to be more sellers than buyers. Manifestly, there were many more sellers last week than buyers; sellers who owned shares that they dared not, or could not, hold any longer, as well as those who sold in the expectation of being able to acquire their stock back at much lower prices when the time for deliveries came. Such an outpouring of investment securities as has been seen in recent weeks has seldom been equalled. Reading the ticker one might be excused for deciding that some vast economic change has been worked in the affairs of this country which made securities of old-established corporations—of railroads staggering under a record-breaking volume of tonnage, of manufacturing corporations unwilling to accept new orders because of the sold-up condition of their plants, and of mines unable to meet current demands for fuel—no longer desirable either as investments or for speculative possibilities. Brokerage houses have reported the execution of selling orders for institutions which have carried stocks and bonds for years. These offerings have fallen upon a market almost deserted by a public whose interest in price movements is notoriously fickle, but which usually responds to a break that brings stocks down to bargain levels. The conclusion is natural that the public does not regard securities even at this level as bargains.

Although both of the two general classes of securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange, rails and industrials, have fallen in value in about the same proportion, they have been subjected to influences of widely different nature. Yet the effect has been the same; an indicated lessening of the margin of profits in which the stockholder has an interest. The railroads have been growing more embarrassed month by month by their inability to accomplish the impossible in the way of holding down costs in their industry when higher prices for the same articles, including labor, have been paid and carried on to the consumer in every other industry. Until the Government undertook to fix prices in a few basic lines manufacturers, steamship owners, and agriculturists did not allow themselves to be cramped by successive demands for higher wages or increased costs of materials. They paid the bills as agents for the consumer, knowing that they could not only get their higher costs into selling prices but an added margin for themselves. The railroads have their rates, down to the amount that they can charge for excess baggage or for shunting a freight car on to a siding, fixed on a basis that the Interstate Commerce Commission regards as about as changeable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Caught between the two millstones of rising costs and permanently low rates the stockholders has been squeezing himself out. In the meantime, the amount debited against the railroads for additions which they should have made to meet the growth of population and business and have not been able to make because no banker would attempt to sell anything but short-term notes in these times, has been steadily increasing. The situation has become so bad that it is almost certainly going to become better, because the case before the commission will soon be self-arguing.

One of the favorite topics for a difference of opinion in the financial district has been the effect of the depression in securities on the new Liberty Loan offering. The loan has dragged lamentably; that is a fact frankly admitted by the Secretary of the Treasury. Furthermore, it is a well-known fact that an investor who sees his capital as represented by red and blue certificates marked off a few dollars every day is not keenly interested in opportunities to make new investments. That is about as far as the case for the theory that the decline in the market explains the slowness of subscriptions for the loan can be carried. If every investor who has been disturbed by the fall in prices on the Stock Exchange were eliminated as a possible buyer of his Government's war bonds, there would still remain an investing power which should offer to take up five billions of dollars' worth of 4 per cent. bonds. As a matter of fact, where the depression has been felt most keenly, that is to say, in the City of New York, the efforts of the salesmen have been productive of much better results than has been the case in the Western States where men rarely talk about market movements. A more plausible explanation of the fact that with half of the allotted time gone only a fifth of the allotted bonds have been sold lies in the proved fact that the new war taxes have made such serious inroads upon many persons' expectations of income that they have considered themselves unable to buy bonds, whereas, of course, they should have set about ways of economizing to provide the new tax money and bought bonds for the incentive that such an honorable debt would give them toward new standards of thrift. And a still better explanation lies in the complacent lethargy in which so many Americans have persisted in remaining, despite every effort to stir them up to a realization of their own stake in the great contest being waged "over there." At the eleventh hour they will shake off this indifference and buy bonds. They did in the first loan, and there is every reason to expect that they can be awakened in time to subscribe to the second. Unfortunately, they will wait so long that the moral effect of a great oversubscription gained early in the campaign will be lost. Even with sons drawn from every little community by the training camps, there still exists in a large part of the country a comfortable feeling that the war will be ended without any suffering on the part of the United States less kind than that which results from added tax burdens.

Peace may become a fact before the new army becomes an important part of the forces making slow but certain work of Prussian militarism, but the consideration should not take one's mind from his immediate duty to act as he would if he felt sure that the struggle was still young. Evidence is accumulating that Germany is beginning to crumble. No better augury for the future of the Allies could be asked than the multiplied signs of discontent within the Central Empires. Admiral von Capelle is gone; Chancellor Michaelis is in disfavor; the Reichstag is torn by dissension. Even a sporadic outbreak of mutiny has far-reaching significance when it occurs in a navy so thoroughly subject to discipline as the Kaiser's. The despairing prediction repeated by von Tirpitz that England must finally yield to the submarines ends with admission that "We are now at the fateful hour of our existence. Germany cannot maintain her position as a world power unless her position is founded on might."

LONDON MARKET IMPROVES.

Military Successes Help Stocks, Which Close Strong.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Stocks showed an improving tone throughout the week and closed strong, influenced by continued military successes and the revolt in the German Navy. The demand for investment securities is increasing, the most prominent feature being the steady appreciation of the 5 per cent. war loan, which rose to 95 2-16, although small realizations at the close caused a reaction to 95.

Consols were very firm over 56, other high-grade issues participating well. The demand for British railway stocks was revived, and there was a moderate rally in Grand Trunk, which was not quite maintained to the end.

The speculative groups were more active, the chief demand recently having concentrated on popular oil shares. Anglo-Egyptian B and Trinidad leaseholds were principally favored, although Burtahs were also animated. British American Tobacco was strengthened by the announcement of the sale of 1,000,000 Imperial Tobacco of Canada shares instead of their distribution among shareholders as originally intended.

Cuban Ports made a good response to the announcement of the settlement terms. Bondholders are to receive the equivalent of their present security in Cuban Government 5 per cent. bonds, secured by 50 per cent. of the port dues. The assets of the company are to be transferred to the shareholders.

The weekly Treasury statement disclosed sales of the new war bond in the first five days amounting to £6,154,000, the figure not including applications through joint-stock banks. Treasury bills were reduced by £8,874,000. There was an active demand for money, and up to 4½ per cent. was paid for call loans. The tone of the discount market was firmer and there was less inquiry for short-dated Treasury bills.

PARIS MARKET STEADIER.

American Coppers Close Higher—Rentes Weaker.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The Bourse presented few interesting features last week beyond the sharp fall in Paris Omnibus shares after their recent rise. This was owing to the strike of employes, but the best part of the loss was regained Friday after the company undertook to examine into the claims.

The markets have been uncertain, with certain new favorites spurting several points, as was instanced by the Salmson Aeroplane Motors, which gained an additiontl 180 francs on the week, while sugars, Hotchkiss, and other speculative war pets lost considerable ground. Colliery shares are on the upward trend. Mexicans remain firm and the Russian group recovered sharply on Thursday on news of the formation of the new Coalition Cabinet, but this section of the market remains unstable and obviously dangerous. Shipping and shipbuilding values regained most of the ground lost during the week before, despite the decision of the Government to extend the taxation on freights, the State having appointed several members of shipping companies to the advisory board. The Transatlantique, issuing 140,000 ordinary shares of 150 francs at 235, reserved for old shareholders a proportion of two shares of old against one of the new issue.

The war loan remains steady, but rentes were again weaker. American coppers closed higher after their recent fall. There was further spasmodic week-end profit-taking, but the general tone of the market was sound at the close.

Saturday sessions of the Bourse have been resumed, but are highly unpopular, especially as the banks close at noon.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 13, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	3,173,351	146,519,713
Same period a year ago	5,724,631	152,817,491

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks.	72.81	68.40	89.30	68.40
Same period a year ago.	94.91	91.45	97.39	80.91

Sales.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
800	AJAX RUBBER	60	55	57	− 2
800	Alaska Gold Mines	4	3⅝	4	+ ¼
1,600	Alaska Juneau	2¾	2½	2¾	..
4,100	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	22½	19	20	− 2⅝
1,000	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf.	77¾	75	75½	− 2¼
1,200	Am. Agricul. Chem.	85	81	81	− 4
5,200	Am. Beet Sugar	83	74	*75	− 5
26,100	Am. Can	44¼	39½	40¾	− 3½
700	Am. Can pf.	100	98¼	98¼	− 1⅞
4,800	Am. Car & Fdy.	69½	65	65	− 4
250	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	109	108	108	+ ⅛
1,500	Am. Cotton Oil	31½	30	30½	− 2¼
100	Am. Express	90	90	90	− 3
1,200	Am. Hide & Leather	12	10¼	11	− ½
3,000	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	54⅝	49½	51	− 2¾
100	Am. Ice	11¾	11¾	11¾	− ¼
100	Am. Ice pf.	46	46	46	− 1
5,200	Am. International	49¼	46	47	− 2⅝
6,300	Am. Linseed	24⅝	22⅛	23	− 2⅛
800	Am. Linseed pf.	58	56⅝	57	− 2¾
9,200	Am. Locomotive	57¼	53½	54½	− 5½
100	Am. Locomotive pf.	100	100	100	+ ¼
1,600	Am. Malting	16	13	13½	− 2⅞
3,000	Am. Malting 1st pf.	67	63	64	− 2¾
82,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	94⅞	87¾	89⅞	− 4⅜
700	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	107⅛	105	105	− 2½
200	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. A	97	96	96	− ½
500	Am. Snuff	110	109	109	− 1
200	Am. Snuff pf., new	99	99	99	− ½
3,100	Am. Steel Foundries	63½	60¼	61⅛	− 2½
4,300	Am. Sugar Refining	107¼	104⅝	105⅞	− 2
12,400	Am. Sumatra Tobacco	57¾	54	55½	− 2
30	Am. Tel. & Cable	58	58	58	..
8,600	Am. Tel. & Tel.	115⅛	114	115	− ¼
100	Am. T. & T. sub. rcts. 3d pd.	88½	88½	88½	..
8,900	Am. Tobacco	188	184	187¼	− 1¾
300	Am. Tobacco pf., new	99	98⅜	98⅜	− 1⅝
5,000	Am. Woolen	44¾	41¼	42¼	− 2½
300	Am. Woolen pf.	94	93¼	93¼	− ⅞
3,100	Am. Zinc, L. & S.	17½	15	15¼	− 1¾
900	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf.	52⅛	51	51	− 3
52,100	Anaconda Copper	70	65	66¼	− 3⅝
400	Associated Oil	59¾	57⅞	57⅞	− 2⅝
6,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	95¾	93	93⅞	− 2¼
610	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	93½	92⅝	92⅝	− ⅜
10,200	Atl., Gulf & W. I.	103	97½	99½	− 2
400	Atl., Gulf & W. I. pf.	60⅛	60	60	− 1
23,880	BALDWIN LOCO.	62	53½	54⅝	− 6⅝
200	Baldwin Loco. pf.	97½	97	97	− 1⅝
18,400	Baltimore & Ohio	60¼	54½	55⅝	− 4⅛
910	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	66	62	62	− 4⅛
1,100	Barrett Co.	98½	94½	95	− 4
100	Barrett Co. pf.	100	100	100	− 3¼
1,500	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅜
1,800	Bethlehem Steel	82½	77½	78	− 8
178,700	Beth. S., Class B. t. c.	87⅝	75	76½	− 9⅝
17,060	Beth. S. pf., sub.rcs.f.p.	97¾	94¼	94¾	..
2,200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	58⅝	56	57⅜	− ⅞
600	Brooklyn Union Gas	95	93	93	− 5
100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry. Sec.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
50	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	72	72	72	..
400	Burns Brothers	98⅛	95	96⅛	− 4⅝
8,400	Butte & Superior	23⅛	20¼	20¼	− 2½
2,500	CALIFORNIA PACK.	38½	37	37½	− ¼
2,000	California Petroleum	16	13⅝	14	− 1½
450	California Petroleum pf	41¼	39½	39½	− 2
900	Calumet & Arizona	74	67	67	− 7¼
28,700	Canadian Pacific	151½	146½	148½	− 1½
200	Case (J. I.) Co.	80⅛	80	80	..
400	Central Foundry	29¾	28	28	− 1
42,800	Central Leather Co.	84⅜	73¼	*75¾	− 4⅛
300	Central Leather Co. pf.	103¾	103	103	− 1
140	Central R. R. of N. J.	240	240	240	−53½
5,700	Cerro de Pasco	32½	31¼	31½	− 1½
2,400	Chandler Motor	73½	72	73½	..
6,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	54⅜	52⅛	53¾	− 1¼
350	Chicago Great Western	9⅜	9	9	..
750	Chicago Great West. pf	26½	24⅞	24⅞	− 1⅛
39,800	Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	51⅞	46½	47	− 4
4,100	Chicago, M. & St. P. pf	95	88½	89¼	− 5⅛
3,750	Chicago & Northwest.	102½	98½	100	− 3
200	Chicago, R. I. & Pac., u. r. c.	31	31	31	..
15,925	Chicago, R. I. & P. t. c.	26⅝	22¾	23⅜	− 2½
4,800	Chicago, R. I. & P. 7 p. c. pf. t. c.	62⅝	58¾	58¾	− 3½
6,800	Chicago, R. I. & P. 6 p. c. pf. t. c.	52¼	49⅝	50	− 2
11,500	Chile Copper	17¼	15¾	16⅛	− 1
17,900	Chino Copper	49⅞	43	44½	− 5
100	Clev., Cin., Chi. & St.L.	32	32	32	− 2
200	Cluett-Peabody	64	62	62	− 1½
7,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	41	37⅝	*38½	− 3¼
1,000	Colorado Southern	24	22½	24	+ 1
16,900	Columbia Gas & Elec.	38⅝	32¼	34½	− 3⅝
100	Computing Tab Record.	35	35	35	..
7,310	Consolidated Gas	100¾	92	92⅝	− 6⅝
400	Consol. Interstate Cal. Mining	12	12	12	..
400	Continental Can	97	90	94	− 3
300	Continental Insurance	46¼	46	46	− 1¼
43,650	Corn Products Ref.	31⅜	26⅞	28⅛	− 2½
2,200	Corn Products Ref. pf.	92	89⅝	89⅝	− 2⅜
109,800	Crucible Steel	72¼	63	66⅛	− 3⅛
900	Crucible Steel pf.	94	91⅛	92	− 1¼
16,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	30	26¾	27	− 2⅛
2,700	Cuba Cane Sugar pf.	81	80	80	− 1
1,100	Cuba-American Sugar	142	140	140	− 1½
100	Cuban-American S. pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	− 3¾
600	DEERE & CO. pf.	100	99½	99½	− ½
4,100	Delaware & Hudson	99	96⅞	98	− 1
800	Denver & Rio G. pf.	14½	14	14	− 1
50,800	Distillers' Securities	37	31⅛	33¾	− 2½
3,700	Dome Mines	8¼	7¾	8	..
100	Duluth, S. S. & Atl.	3½	3½	3½	− ⅝
200	Duluth, S. S. & Atl. pf.	6	5¼	5¼	− ⅞
100	ELEC. STORAGE BAT.	53	53	53	− 1½
100	Elk Horn Coal	25	25	25	− 3½
20,900	Erie	20¾	18⅝	19	− 1⅝
2,700	Erie 1st pf.	29¾	28	28	− 3¼
1,300	Erie 2d pf.	21½	20⅞	21¼	− 1¼
450	FED. MIN. & SMELT.	40	38⅛	39	− 1
1,900	GASTON, W. & W.	36	33⅛	33¼	− 3¼
100	General Chemical	198	198	198	− 7
100	General Cigar	36½	36½	36½	− 1⅜
8,300	General Electric	140	134⅞	137	− 2½
59,800	General Motors	100	93½	96⅝	+ ⅞
1,410	General Motors pf.	78¼	77	77	− 1
2,200	Goodrich (B F.) Co.	43¼	41⅛	42	− 1¼
100	Goodrich pf.	100	100	100	− ½
2,200	Granby Consol.	78	74	76	− 2
5,000	Great Northern pf.	103	99⅞	101⅞	− ⅛
13,400	Great Northern cfs. for ore properties	32¼	29	29½	− 2⅝
1,500	Greene-Cananea Cop.	41	36	39	− 2
1,800	Gulf States Steel	95	90	90¼	− 3¾
100	Gulf States Steel pf.	102	102	102	− 3
1,300	HASKELL & BARKER	34¼	31	32	− 8
100	Homestake Mining	102¼	102¼	102¼	..
1,900	ILLINOIS CENTRAL	100⅝	98½	99½	− ⅝
50,900	Inspiration Copper	51½	44	*44⅝	− 8⅝
5,100	Interboro. Consolidated	8½	7⅜	8	− ½
3,300	Interboro. Consol. pf.	51½	48½	49	− 3
200	Internat. Agricul.	12½	12	12	..
200	Internat. Agricul. pf.	41	41	41	− ½
2,500	Internat. Harv., N. J.	108½	105	105½	− 3½
100	Internat. Harv., N.J. pf	110	110	110	− 2
100	Internat. Harv. Corp.	66	66	66	− 2
100	Internat. Harv. C. pf.	103	103	103	− ¼
20,100	Internat. Mer. Mar.	27½	24⅞	25¼	− 1¼
36,500	Internat. Mer. Mar. pf.	86½	82	84¼	− ⅝
22,100	Internat. Nickel	32	30	30¼	− 1⅜
300	Internat. Nickel pf.	98	97⅞	98	..
11,400	Internat. Paper	26	22	22⅝	− 3⅞
3,000	Internat. Paper pf. sta.	56	52½	52⅞	− 4½
100	Internat. Salt	60	60	60	..
100	JEWEL TEA	40	40	40	− 2
1,200	KAN. CITY SOUTH.	17¾	17	17	− 1¼
100	Kan. City South. pf.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ 1⅝
2,300	Kelly Springfield Tire.	42	40¾	42	..
76,000	Kennecott Copper	38⅛	32⅞	34	− 4¼
10,650	LACK. STEEL	80	75¾	78	− 3½
200	Laclede Gas	95	95	95	− 2
200	Lake Erie & Western	12	12	12	− ½
200	Lake Erie & West. pf.	24¾	24	24	− 2
800	Lee Rubber & Tire	17⅛	16½	16⅝	− 1
5,000	Lehigh Valley	60	57	58	− 2
200	Liggett & Myers	186	185	185	− 5
1,200	Liggett & Myers pf.	103⅞	102⅞	102⅞	− ⅝
300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	15	14	15	..
150	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	102	102	102	− 5
1,400	Louisville & Nashville	120½	116⅝	117	− 2⅛
100	MANHATTAN EL.	107½	107½	107½	..
2,700	Maxwell Motors	34	32	33½	+ ⅞
1,600	Maxwell Motors 1st pf.	66	64¾	66	+ 1½
900	Maxwell Motors 2d pf.	19½	19	19¼	− ⅝
200	May Dept. Stores	50	49⅞	50	..
26,500	Mexican Petroleum	94	86¼	89	− 3½
200	Mexican Petroleum pf.	91¼	91	91	..
12,800	Miami Copper	33⅛	30	30⅝	− 2⅞
1	Michigan Central	100	100	100	..
87,500	Midvale Steel	48¾	42¾	44¾	− 3¾
1,900	Minn. & St. L., new	12	11	11	− 2½
100	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	96	96	96	− 2⅞
600	Mo., Kansas & Texas	4¾	4½	4½	..
500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	9	8½	8½	− ¾
21,600	Mo. Pacific t. c.	29¼	27¼	28⅜	− ½
2,000	Mo. Pacific pf. t. c.	52½	49¼	49½	− 1
900	Montana Power	72½	69¾	70⅛	− 4⅝
100	NASH., CHAT. & ST.L.	120	120	120	− 3½
1,400	Nat. Acme	32	30¼	30¼	− 1¾
200	Nat. Biscuit Co.	100¼	100	100	− 2
100	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	114	114	114	− 2
350	Nat. Cloak & Suit pf.	103	103	103	..
8,500	Nat. Conduit & Cable	25⅝	20¼	22½	− 2¼
10,000	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	43⅞	39½	41	− 3
1,700	Nat. Lead	50	47¾	48	− ½
200	Nat. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ¾
9,700	Nevada Con. Copper	19⅞	17⅜	18	− 2
700	New Orleans, Tex. & M.	20¼	19½	19½	− 2½
700	N. Y. Air Brake	119¼	117	117	− 1½
19,100	N. Y. Central	75¼	70½	*72	− 2¼
100	N. Y. Dock	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
16,300	N. Y., N. H. & H.	30¾	27	27¾	− 2½
1,400	N. Y., Ontario & West.	20½	20	20½	+ ½
100	Norfolk Southern	21¼	21¼	21¼	− ½
2,700	Norfolk & Western	108½	104	106	− 2⅝
910	North American	50	47	49	− 1
12,600	Northern Pacific	99	95¼	*97¼	− ⅞
200	Nova Scotia Steel & C.	89⅜	86	86	− 9⅜
91,400	OHIO CITIES GAS	43	31⅞	38⅛	− 4⅜
700	Ohio Fuel Supply	46⅝	44⅝	44⅝	− 2⅜
800	Ontario Mining	5¼	5	5	− ⅜
1,600	Owens Bottle Machine	82	79⅞	80	− 3½
2,200	PACIFIC MAIL	25⅜	24½	24½	− 1½
200	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	21½	21¼	21½	− ¼
100	Pan Am. Pet. & T. pf.	93	93	93	..
19,500	Pennsylvania Railroad	52	50	50⅝	− 1⅝
13,900	People's Gas, Chicago	62½	44	47	−16
1,200	Pere Marquette	16⅞	16	16⅞	+ ⅜
100	Pet'bone, Mulliken & Co.	25	25	25	+ 5
2,800	Philadelphia Co.	33⅛	30½	30½	− 2½
100	Pierce-Arrow pf.	95	95	95	..
3,900	Pitts. Coal	49½	44¾	47½	− 2½
400	Pitts. Coal pf.	85⅞	83½	*83½	− 1¼
5,900	Pitts. & West Va.	27¼	24⅛	25½	− 1½
1,100	Pitts. & West Vt. pf.	59¾	58	58½	− 2
200	Pond Creek Coal & C.	20	18¾	18¾	− 3¾
1,400	Pressed Steel Car	58⅛	58	55	− 4¾
300	Pressed Steel Car pf.	100½	99	99¼	− ¾
100	Public Service, N. J.	113	113	113	− 1
1,500	Pullman Co.	136	134½	136	− 1
200	QUICKSILVER pf.	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅜
2,800	RY. STEEL SPRING	44	40	41	− 2½
26,150	Ray Con. Copper	24⅜	21⅞	22½	− 1⅝
49,500	Reading	82½	75⅛	76⅝	− 5⅜
32,600	Republic Iron & Steel	80⅝	74½	76⅞	− 2¾
900	Republic Iron & S. pf.	99⅞	99	99⅝	− ¼
9,220	Royal Dutch t. r.	70	66¾	67¼	− ¼
4,600	ST. L.-SAN FRAN.	16	15½	16	+ ¼
300	St. L.-San Francisco pf	31	30	30	..
100	St. L. Southwestern	28	28	28	− 1
100	St. L. Southwestern pf.	41	41	41	− 2¾
700	Savage Arms	65	60	60½	− 9½
800	Saxon Motor	12½	12	12	..
2,700	Seaboard Air Line	11	10	11	..
2,100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	25	20½	20½	− 3½
5,500	Sears, Roebuck & Co.	155	146½	152	− 1½
3,200	Shattuck-Arizona	22½	20⅜	21	− 1½
10,800	Sinclair Oil & Ref.	34¾	30¾	32¾	− 1¼
2,900	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I.	42	37¾	39	− 3
12,400	Southern Pacific	91⅜	88¾	89½	− 2
343	South Porto Rico Sugar	155	150	150	− 1½
31,500	Southern Ry.	28	26½	27¼	− ½
3,300	Southern Ry. pf.	61¾	60	61	− ¾
10	Standard Milling	92	92	92	..
20,800	Studebaker Co.	45	39⅛	42¾	− ¾
4,400	Superior Steel	43	36	36	− 6½
5,800	TENN. COP. & CHEM.	14½	12½	13½	− 1½
26,900	Texas Co.	152	136	142	− 7½
550	Texas Co., sub. rcs., f.p.	148	131½	131½	−18½
100	Texas & Pacific	15	15	15	..
700	Third Avenue	21	20½	21	− ⅛
41,100	Tobacco Products	65	56	56	− 9
100	Tobacco Products pf.	97	97	97	− 1
1,100	Transue & Williams	41	39¼	*39½	− ¼
200	Twin City Rap. Tran	77¾	76	76	− 1¾
700	UNDERWOOD TYPE.	99⅛	95	95	− 5
150	Underwood Type. pf.	113¾	113¾	113¾	− ¼
1,500	Union Bag & P., new	70¼	65	66	− 5
29,500	Union Pacific	128¼	122	123¾	− 3½
300	Union Pacific pf.	77¾	77⅜	77½	..
2,600	United Alloy Steel	42½	40	*40	− 1
45,000	United Cigar Stores	107⅝	93⅛	94	−13¾
400	United Drug	68	67⅞	68	− 2
100	United Drug 1st pf.	50	50	50	− ½
200	United Drug 2d pf.	78	75	75	− 6
2,025	United Fruit	125⅝	121⅜	124	− 1½
400	United Paperboard	22⅛	22	22	..
1,200	United Rys. Invest.	8⅞	7½	8	− ¼
600	United Rys. Invest. pf.	18	16	16	− 2½
1,200	U S. Cast I. P. & F.	15½	13½	14	− 2¼
100	U. S. Express	16½	16½	16½	− ⅜
17,700	U. S. Industrial Alcohol	136	125¼	126¾	− 7¼
50	U. S. Industrial Alc. pf.	97	97	97	..
7,000	U. S. Rubber	58⅜	57¼	57⅞	+ ⅝
3,050	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	102½	101½	102	− ¼
3,500	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & M.	56⅞	52	54	− 3
200	U. S. Smelt., R. & M.pf	48	48	48	− 1⅝
891,300	U. S. Steel	108¼	101⅛	102⅞	− 4⅝
5,717	U. S. Steel pf.	116	113⅜	113⅜	− 2
67,400	Utah Copper	89	81⅝	84¾	− 4
800	Utah Securities	15½	15⅛	15⅛	− 1⅞
800	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	35	32	32	− 3
100	Va.-Caro. Chemical pf.	98	98	98	− 3
1,000	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	57	55	56¾	− 2⅝
900	WABASH	10	9½	9½	− ½
7,400	Wabash pf., A.	47	44	*44	− 1⅜
2,300	Wabash pf., B.	24¼	23	23	− 1¼
100	Wells Fargo Express	88¾	88¾	88¾	− 4½
2,000	Western Maryland	17⅛	15½	16⅜	− 1⅜
600	Western Md. 2d pf.	28⅞	27	28⅜	+ ⅜
1,000	Western Union Tel.	87	85⅛	85⅛	− ⅜
13,200	Westinghouse E. & M.	44⅞	40	41⅞	− 2⅝
1,700	Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅛	10¾	11⅛	− ⅞
300	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ¾
1,370	White Motors	41⅞	39¾	40	− 2
5,000	Wilson & Co.	60	55	57	− 4
100	Wilson & Co. pf.	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	− 1
25,600	Willys-Overland	25¼	23⅜	24⅜	− ½
100	Willys-Overland pf.	87¼	87¼	87¼	− 2⅝
1,100	Wisconsin Central	43⅜	40⅝	41⅞	− 2¼
1,000	Woolworth (F. W.) Co.	117	116	117	+ ½
200	Woolworth pf.	120¼	120⅛	120⅛	− ⅜
100	Worthington Pump	33	33	33	+ 1⅜
100	Worthington P. pf., B.	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ 5⅜

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The First—a Treaty

The first was a treaty. By ruthlessly overruling all that it definitely stated, a certain Emperor brought Death, Insanity, Famine, Terror and Atrocities unspeakable into the world.

The Second—a Drawing

The second is a drawing—a simple cartoon—so direct in its message that it burns itself into the memory and won't come out. It depicts a little boy, with a red-dripping gash over his forehead, staggering under the cruel lashing of a huge Prussian officer. This cartoon was made by Louis Raemaekers, a Dutchman and neutral, and is one of many he made, for he was in Belgium and drew what he saw!

You have never seen anything so horrible as he saw, for we don't thrash little boys here because they happen to speak a different language. Although we have never seen these things, yet we—you and I—are going to help stop them, and the third scrap of paper is the means we are going to adopt to do it.

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CENTRAL REJECTS WEST SIDE OFFER

Flatly Declines to Accept New Proposals for Rental of Lands Required.

HINT OF A COURT FIGHT

Company, Resisting Compulsory Settlement, May Assail Law's Constitutionality.

The New York Central Railroad Company, through Ira A. Place, its Vice President, yesterday rejected the "tentative proposals" of the Joint Conference Committee of the Board of Estimate and the Public Service Commission for changing the rail facilities on the west side. The "proposals" were made public by the Joint Committee on Oct. 6, and were the result of negotiations undertaken after the Board of Estimate had failed to solve the long-standing "West Side Improvement" controversy, and the Legislature had delegated authority over the project to the Joint Committee. The most important recommendations of the "proposals" were that the railroad should pay rent for the lands required by it, instead of taking title in fee simple, as was proposed in a tentative agreement reached by the railroad and the representatives of the Board of Estimate in June; that the rights and leaseholds acquired by the railroad be subject to termination without legal proceeding after twenty-five years, and that the changes, subject to these conditions, be carried out largely along the lines proposed in the agreement with the Board of Estimate Committee last June.

Mr. Place's reply to these suggestions was summed up in this concluding sentence of a long statement issued by him yesterday:

"The power resides nowhere to compel the company to accept these proposals or proposals of a like character."

In another part of the statement Mr. Place said: "The railroad company cannot and will not, at any time or under any circumstances or conditions which can be proposed by anyone under this statute (the Ottinger-Ellenbogen amendment to the laws of 1911) make or enter into any contract."

Notwithstanding the unqualified rejection of the proposals, it was announced last night by James W. Adams, Secretary of the Joint Conference Committee, that public hearings on its proposals would begin in the room of the Board of Estimate at 10:30 o'clock on Thursday morning. Mr. Adams said that he had invited Vice President Place and G. A. Harwood, the chief engineer of the New York Central, to attend and that, although he had not received a reply, he and the other members of the committee expected them to be present.

"Under the provisions of the Ottinger-Ellenbogen law an agreement must be reached, if at all, by Dec. 1," said Mr. Adams. "No agreement having been reached by that time, the Public Service Commission is given exclusive jurisdiction and can proceed to effect a settlement by compulsion."

The New York Central having decided to reject the proposals of the Joint Committee, and to resist a settlement by compulsion will, it was learned last night, probably assail the constitutionality of the Ottinger-Ellenbogen law in the courts.

Central's Attitude Explained.

Mr. Place began his statement yesterday by explaining that, with one exception, he had not attended any of the sessions of the Joint Conference Committee, and that he desired to correct the impression conveyed at the time the proposals were made public "that an agreement had been reached." The railroad company had been convinced from the outset, he said, that no settlement could be reached under the Ottinger-Ellenbogen enactment, and so informed Governor Whitman while the measure was pending in the Legislature.

"The amending statute took effect on June 2, 1917," his statement read in part. "It became a law on the eve of the consummation of a proposed agreement, which had been reached after long and thorough discussion and public hearings, which by its terms was peculiarly favorable to the city and which had received the practically unanimous approval of the press, of most civic and all business organizations which had taken an interest in the matter. Specifically, it (the amending statute) limited the time within which an agreement might be reached to Dec. 1, 1917, a total of 181 days. No agreement being reached on that date, the Public Service Commission is directed to make a general plan, to be carried into effect through compulsory provisions. On Oct. 6, when these tentative proposals were given out, 126 of those days had passed. There now remain about 45 days before Dec. 1. The plans and profiles which were under consideration at the time the law was amended, and which were the basis of the 1916 agreement, were those which were submitted to the railroad company by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment itself.

"Any modification of those plans, looking to an agreement, must be made and submitted by the same body. Under the statute they must then be on public exhibition at least thirty days before any action is taken. The possibility of this being done may be left to the imagination."

Mr. Place called attention to the fact that the proposals of the joint committee were not accompanied by any new maps, profiles, prices, estimates or figures of any kind, and that all of the changes suggested in the physical plan had heretofore been proposed by various interests, as well as the New York Central, and had been rejected "as either unwise or impracticable." Then Mr. Place took up in detail the chief features of the plan of the joint committee and the objections to them.

"While these proposals do not contain definite information, they do contain some astounding propositions," he said. "Among them are these:

"1. The area of lands and interests in lands which would be required for the physical plan as here proposed would not vary materially, if at all, from that required under the plan of 1916. It is proposed that the company pay rent for these lands and others to be acquired by the city. The city is to acquire the fee of the entire roadway from Seventy-second Street to the north line of Fort Washington Park. This the company is to convey by warranty deed, presumably free and clear, to the city in perpetuity. It is then to accept a leasehold right to use these identical lands; such right is not to be mortgaged, except as specified, and is to be subject to absolute termination at the end of twenty-five years.

"Does any one suppose that this right of way is not covered by existing railroad mortgages, or that this land, now being an essential part of the railroad, could by any possibility be released from those mortgages unless or until it could be shown that they were no longer needed for railroad purposes; in other words, that the trustees of the holders of bonds secured by these mortgages—savings banks, trust companies, all sorts of institutions and individuals—could surrender an integral portion of their security? It is safe to say they would not, if they could. For such of the property, covered by these mortgages, as it was proposed to convey to the city under the agreement of 1916 we were in a position to obtain releases, for the reason that title to other property in fee required to carry out the plan was to be substituted.

"2. It is proposed that the city pay for the lands so acquired and also the cost of construction of strictly municipal improvements. But how; in cash? No, but out of rentals which in some manner are to become due to the city. The real estate which the company was to convey or surrender to the city under the 1916 agreement was appraised by the Special Committee of Appraisal of the Real Estate Board of New York at $8,948,984; that which was to be granted by the city to the company was appraised by the same committee at $12,811,209, leaving a balance in favor of the city of $3,862,225.

"The value of the roadway which it is now proposed shall be conveyed to the city in fee on the basis of assessed valuation with consequence of damages would much more than wipe out this balance. What is there left as a source of rent to accrue to the city to meet these obligations? It makes no difference whether it is on a rental basis or a fee basis. If in an exchange of real estate the values are equal, there is neither a cash balance on a fee basis nor a rental balance on a rental basis.

"3. But the most astounding proposition of all is that this joint committee, two of whom are Public Service Commissioners, having assumed duties and obligations to both the public and public service corporations, and especially charged with respect to adequate railroad facilities, actually proposes that all the rights and leaseholds granted to the railroad company shall be 'subject to complete termination by the city after twenty-five years without legal proceedings.' This, under the terms of the proposal, would include the entire right of the railroad company to operate on Manhattan Island, an absolute right which it now has without limitation as to time, and which has been so established by the decisions of all the courts of the State having jurisdiction.

"In other words, it is proposed that any future city administration may have the right to destroy the most important terminal on Manhattan Island, serving millions of people, the most important cities in New York State and in the Central Western States, and served by thousands of miles of railroad. Of what use are these railroads without terminals? And this is to be done without any provision or consideration for investment in freight stations, yards, and terminals, making them useless for the purposes for which they were constructed, and thereby depriving not only the railroad company but the shippers and the business interests of Manhattan Island of all these necessary facilities.

"Not only this, but every warehouse, every industrial building of any kind, erected on the west side of Manhattan Island, and located with special reference to the use of these facilities and depending on private track connections, would be seriously damaged or utterly destroyed apparently without any recourse whatsoever.

"The situation here has nothing to do with the question of public policy under which it is argued that municipalities should reserve or have the right to take over the entire property of a public service corporation, all of which is located within the jurisdiction of the municipality. To argue that any one municipality, (and, if one, why not all?) should have the right, and that it would be in the public interest, to acquire an integral and necessary portion of the property of a public service corporation, and being a great, important and necessary means of interstate commerce, extending through many jurisdictions, municipal and State, is arrant nonsense.

"Legislative authority is necessary for the solution of this problem. Such legislation has been sought by the company. The act of 1911 was drawn upon the same lines as the act authorizing the Grand Central Terminal improvements. Both acts gave to the city and the railroad company both authority and discretion. Every one admits that great benefit has resulted to the city and to the public by reason of the electrification of the passenger lines of the company throughout the city and the construction of the Grand Central Terminal, the restoration and improvement of streets and of this portion of the city generally.

"It has been and is the desire of the company to achieve similar beneficial results with respect to its freight lines and terminals on the west side. It will do so if permitted. Not only the authority which resides in the Legislature, but the power which it may within lawful limits exercise, is fully recognized. The possibility also is recognized that such power may be so exercised as to result in changes which will not be in the best interests of either the railroad company or the city. The power resides nowhere to compel the company to accept these proposals or proposals of a like character."

Public Service Commissioner Charles S. Hervey is Chairman of the Joint Committee that made the proposals. The other members are Borough President Marks of Manhattan, Borough President Connolly of Queens, Borough President Van Name of Richmond, and Public Service Commissioner Whitney. William L. Ransom is its counsel and Mr. Adams its secretary.

Ransom Defends New Proposals.

Judge William L. Ransom, chief counsel to the Public Service Commission, who drew and urged the passage of the Ottinger-Ellenbogen law, in discussing Mr. Place's statement last night, said:

"The Ottinger law placed the Board of Estimate and the commission, for the first time, in position to proceed to determine what the solution of the whole West Side problem ought to be, in justice to the public, the railroad company, the commercial betterment of the port, and the maintenance of fundamentals of the declared policy of the State.

"Hitherto the Board of Estimate had to proceed by negotiation to see what concessions to the public the company could be cajoled into making. Now the public authorities are in position to ascertain what the adjustment ought to be and then proceed to bring it about, through agreement with the railroad company if possible, but through use of the regulatory powers of the State if need be.

"The Joint Committee has worked out a comprehensive plan, in pursuance of new and adequate powers granted by the last Legislature. Before it adopts and proceeds with that plan it desires suggestion, comment, and criticism from the public, the railroad company, and any other sources. The committee will perfect its plan, and endeavor to make it comprehensive and fair to all concerned.

"If the railroad company has anything to say in criticism, through the newspapers or upon the hearings, such suggestions will be carefully considered. I take it that the committee hopes for a speedy solution through the co-operative action of the company.

"But the new plan is not based necessarily on the assumption that the company will accept it as drafted or with such modification as the hearings may make advisable. The new plan is drawn on the sound basis of public rights and the powers now vested by law, and if an agreement is not reached with the company by Dec. 1, the duty of the commission is mandatory. That duty will be to take the statute as passed by the Legislature and the plan as drawn under the statute and proceed to put the plan into effect.

"Some of the features which Mr. Place most criticises so far as real estate title and rights are concerned are the result of the most careful and thoroughgoing examination that has ever been made as to the company's status on the west side, and the results of that examination may play an important part in the later developments."

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED OCT. 13, 1917.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	$18,070,000	$761,077,450
Same period last year	20,061,500	843,579,550

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	80.03	79.70	86.39	79.70
Same period a year ago	88.08	87.92	88.08	86.19

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
AM. AG. C. deb. 5s	94	93	93	5
Am. Ag. Chem. cv. 5s	100½	100	100½	7
Am. Dock & I. 5s	100	100	100	1
Am. H. & L. 6s	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	2
Am. Sm. & R. 1st 5s	91	89¾	89¾	61½
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	86	85½	85½	14
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	1
Am. T. & T. col.tr.5s	97	96⅛	96⅜	66½
Am. Thread 4s	97	97	97	5
Am. Writ. Paper 5s	84⅛	83½	84	26
Armour & Co. 4½s	89⅞	89⅛	89⅝	17
A.,T. & S. F. gen. 4s	86⅛	86	86	54
A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s,1955	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	4
A.,T. & S.F.cv.4s,1960	94	94	94	3
A.,T. & S.F.adj.4s,sta	79⅛	79	79⅛	3
A.,T. & S.F.tr.S. L.4s	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	2
A. & C. A. L.1st 5s,B	97½	96½	96½	8
At. C. L. 1st 4s	80½	80½	80½	11
BALDWIN LOCO. 5s	101	100⅝	101	3
Balt. & O. p. l. 3½s	90⅝	90½	90½	10
Balt. & O. gold 4s	81¼	80½	81¼	13
Balt. & O. ref. 5s	90⅝	90¼	90¼	4
Balt. & O. conv. 4½s	82¾	82⅛	82⅛	25
B.&O.,P.L.E.&W.V.4s	79	78⅞	78⅞	5
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	100	100	100	4
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	90	90	90	2
Braden Copper 6s	93	93	93	26
B. R. T. cv. & ref. 4s	67	67	67	1
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	8
B'klyn Union Gas 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	1
CAL. GAS & EL. 5s	94⅞	94	94	13
Canada So. cons. 5s	98	98	98	1
Central Leather 5s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	6
Central Pacific 4s	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	13
Central Pac. gtd. 3½s	89	89	89	2
Central Pacific, Thro S. L. 4s	76	76	76	1
Cerro de Pasco cv. 6s	108	104½	105	42
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	77	76⅞	76⅞	18
Ches. & O. conv. 5s	82	80½	81	75
Ches. & O. con. 5s	101½	101	101	8
Ches. & O. conv. 4½s	75⅝	74⅞	75	28
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	94⅞	94⅛	94⅝	82
C., B. & Q. jt.4s, reg.	94	94	94	1
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	85¼	84⅞	84⅞	9
C.,B. & Q., Ill.Div. 4s	86⅛	86	86	5
C., B. & Q., Neb.ex.4s	92½	92	92	4
Chi. Gt. West. 4s	62½	62	62	19
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '34	79¼	79¼	79¼	1
C., M. & St.P.ref.4½s	73¼	72	73¼	22
C., M. & St. P.cv.4½s	80	80	80	28
C., M. & St. P. cv. 5s	89½	85	85	15
C., M. & St. P. 4s, '25	82½	82½	82½	3
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
C. & N. W. gen. 3½s	76	76	76	2
C. & N. W., St. L., P. & N. W. 5s	98	98	98	1
Chi. Rys. 5s	88½	88½	88½	2
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	3
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	67½	66⅞	67	46
Chi., St. L. & P. 5s	100½	100½	100½	3
Chi. Union Sta. 4½s	92½	92½	92½	1
Chi. & W. I. con. 4s	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	10
Chile Copper 7s	110	107	107	10
Chile C. 6s, rcs. pf. p.	85	83	83	104
Cin., Leb. & N. 4s	84½	84½	84½	1
Clev., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	64	64	64	3
Col. Industrial 5s	76	75½	75½	10
Col. & So. ref. 4½s	78	77	77	4
Columb. Gas & El. 5s	75½	75½	75½	2
Con. Gas cv. 6s	104	101½	102	84½
Cuban-Am. S. c. tr.6s	100¼	100	100	15
Cumberland Tel. 5s	96	96	96	3
DEL. & HUD. cv. 5s	92½	92½	92½	1
D. & Rio G. con. 4s	68½	68½	68½	5
D. & R.G. 1st & ref.5s	55	54	54	7
Distillers Sec. 5s	75⅝	73	74	31
ERIE GEN. 4s	54	52⅞	52⅞	24
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. B	48	46⅛	46⅛	33
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. D	57½	55	55	15
Evans. & T.H. con.6s	97	97	97	2
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st 4s	56½	56½	56½	1
GAL., H. & S. A., M. & P. 1st ext. 5s	100	100	100	9
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	100⅝	99⅞	99⅞	20
Granby cv. 6s, Ser. A.	100	100	100	10
Gr. Bay & W. deb. B.	10	9½	9½	34
HUD. & MAN. ref. 5s	55	54¼	55	8
Hun. & Man. adj. 5s	14	14	14	2
ILL. CENT. 4s, 1953	75	75	75	1
Ill. Cent. & C., S. L. & N. O. 5s	94⅞	94½	94½	2
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	80½	80¼	80¼	15
Ill. Steel 4½s	84½	84	84	4
Indiana Steel 6s	100	99⅞	99⅞	11
Int.-Met. 4½s	58½	58½	58½	8
Int. Rap. Tran. 5s	86⅛	85	85	58
Int. & Gt. North. 5s	95	95	95	4
Int. Agri. 5s	73	73	73	1
Int. M. M. s. f. 6s	89½	88	88	99
Int. Paper conv. 5s	99	99	99	2
Int. Paper 6s	100	100	100	15
Iowa Central 1st 5s	86	86	86	5
K. C., FT. S. & M. 4s	69	69	69	1
Kan. City So. 5s	80½	80½	80½	1
Kan. City Term. 4s	80	80	80	10
LACK. STEEL 5s,'50	93½	93½	93½	1
Lack. Steel 5s, '23	99	99	99	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	5
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	89⅜	88⅜	88⅜	15
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	7
Lex. & East. 1st 5s	97½	97½	97½	3
Liggett & Myers 5s	96	95⅜	95⅜	2
Lorillard 7s	116⅛	113¼	113¼	5
L. & N., unif. 4s	89	88⅞	89	9
L. & N., St. L. div.6s	102½	102½	102½	3
MAN. cons.4s,tax ex.	81	81	81	1
Mex. Pet. cv.6s,Ser.C	105¼	105	105	19
Midvale Steel 5s	90	89½	90	5
M.&St. L. 1st &ref. 4s	46	46	46	1
M.,&St.P.&S.S.M.c.4s	88	88	88	1
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	62½	62	62½	12
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s	37	37	37	2
Mo., K. & T. 2d 4s, trust receipts	37	37	37	2
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	50¼	50¼	50¼	10
Mo. Pacific con. 6s	100½	100½	100½	3
Mo.Pac.1st & ref.5s,'65	88	88	88	1
Mo. Pac. gen. 4s	56⅜	55⅜	56½	392½
Montana Power 5s	91½	91	91½	11
N., C. & ST. L.con.5s	102	102	102	1
Nat. Starch deb. 5s	91	91	91	5
Nat. Tube 5s	99⅝	99½	99½	6
N. O., T. & M. inc. 5s	40	40	40	1
N. Y. Air Br. cv. 6s	101¾	101⅝	101⅝	8
N. Y. Cent. deb. 6s	97⅝	97¼	97¼	183
N. Y. Cent. gen. 3½s	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	6
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	82	81	81	31
N. Y. C. ref. 4½s	89¾	89¼	89¾	12
N.Y.C., L. S. col. 3½s	66½	66¼	66½	2
N.Y.G.,E.L.,H.& P.5s	98⅞	98	98	8
N.Y.,L. & W. const.5s	99½	99½	99½	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 4s, 1956	58	58	58	2
N.Y.,N.H.& H. cv 6s	86½	83	85½	10
N.Y.,N.H.&H. cv.3½s	52	52	52	1
N.Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	67¾	67½	67½	6
N. Y. Rys. ref. 4s	51½	51⅜	51⅜	6
N. Y. Rys. adj. 5s	23	22¼	22¼	13
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	92½	92½	92½	91
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	43	43	43	4
Norf. & W. con. 4s	86½	86	86	20
N. & W.,New Riv. 5s	84½	84½	84½	3
Northern Pacific 3s	60⅞	60⅜	60⅜	19
Nor. Pac. Term. 6s	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	2
North. St. Power 5s	89	88½	88½	11
OR. R.R. & N. con.4s	86	86	86	3
Ore. S. Line con. 5s	100	100	100	1
Ore. Sh. Line ref. 4s	87	87	87	2
PAC. GAS & EL. 5s	83¼	82½	82½	11
Pac. Tel. & Tel. 5s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	4
Penn. gtd. 4½s	99	99	99	3
Penn. 4s, 1948	92	92	92	1
Penn. con. 4½s	101	100½	100⅝	11
Penn. gen. 4½s	93	92½	92½	75
Peo. & East. Inc. 4s	12¾	12½	12½	2
Pere Marq. 1st 5s	83	82½	82½	14
Pere Marq. 1st 4s	66	65½	65½	24
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Series I	92¼	92¼	92¼	2
Public Service 5s	85⅞	85	85	2
Ry. Stl. Spr., Inter.-Oc. 5s	98¼	98	98¼	20
Reading gen. 4s	89½	89¼	89¼	7
Reading gen. 4s. reg.	88½	88½	88½	1
Rep. I. & S. 5s, '40	97¼	97¼	97¼	11
St. J. & G. I. 1st 4s	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	1
St. L., I. M. & S. gen. 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	4
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	71¼	71¼	71¼	1
St. L. & S. F. Ry. gen. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	4
St. L. & S. F. pr. lien 4s, Series A	59	58½	58⅝	101
St. L. & S. F. pr. lien 5s, Series B	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	1
St. L. & S. F. adj. 6s	61¼	60⅛	60⅛	35
St. L. & S. F. inc. 6s	46½	45	45	30
St. L. S. W. 1st 4s	67	66⅛	67	11
St. L. S. W. con. 4s	61¼	60⅛	60⅛	8
St. P., M. & M. 4½s	95	95	95	1
St.P.,M.&M.,M.C. 5s	99½	99½	99½	1
San A. & A. P. 4s	61	61	61	3
Seab. Air L. adj. 5s	47	46¼	47	76
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	80	80	80	1
Sinc. O. & R. s. f. 7s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	1
S., O. & R.7s, with w.	100	99	99	4
So. Bell Tel. 5s	94½	94½	94½	2
So. Pac. conv. 5s	96½	95	95⅝	52½
So. Pac. col. 4s	76	75⅞	75⅞	6
So. Pac. conv. 4s	81½	81¼	81⅝	89
So. Pac. ref. 4s	84⅝	84¼	84¼	16
So. Ry. 5s	94½	94	94	13
So. Ry. gen. 4s	63	61⅝	62	62
TENN. COP. cv. 6s	91	91	91	6
Texas Co. deb. 6s	101¼	100¼	100¼	26
Tex. & Pac. 2d inc. 5s	60	60	60	10
Third Av. ref 4s	64	64	64	1
Third Av. adj. 5s	36	35⅝	36	6½
Tol. & O. C. 1st 5s	90½	90½	90½	3
UNION PAC. 1st 4s	90½	89½	90¼	16
Union Pac. cv. 4s	87½	87½	87½	2
Union Pac. ref. 4s	82	81¼	81¼	8
U. Rys. of St. L. 4s	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	1
U. S. Rty. & Imp. 5s	51	51	51	3
U. S. Rubber 6s	102¼	101⅝	102¼	27
U. S. Rubber ref. 4s	81¾	81	81¼	216½
U. S. Smelt. cv. 6s	102	101⅞	102	8
U. S. Steel 5s	101	100	100¼	189
VA.-CAR. CH. deb. 6s	99¼	98	98	17
Va. Ry. 1st 5s	92	92	92	1
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	85	85	85	6
WABASH 1st 5s	98⅞	98½	98½	10
Western Electric 5s	97⅝	97	97⅝	7
Western Pacific 5s	83	82½	83	16
W. U. T. col. tr. 5s	91	91	91	1
West Shore 4s	80½	80	80½	5
Wilson & Co. 6s	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	10

Total sales ... $3,570,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 3s, reg.	99½	99½	99½	5
U. S. 4s, reg.	105½	105½	105½	8
U. S. 4s, coupon	105⅛	105½	105½	8
U. S. Liberty 3½s	99.82	99.52	99.82	11,829
Am. For. Sec. 5s	95⅝	95	95	40
Anglo-French 5s	92¼	91⅞	91⅞	695¼
Argentine Gov. 5s	80¼	80¼	80¼	1
City of Bordeaux 6s	90⅞	90⅛	90⅞	21
City of Lyons 6s	90⅝	90⅛	90⅛	21
City of Marseilles 6s	91	90⅝	90⅝	17
City of Paris 6s	91	90	90	94½
City of Tokio 5s	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	1
Dom. of Can. 5s, '21	95½	95	95	15
Dom. of Can. 5s, '26	95	94⅝	95	20
Dom. of Can. 5s, '31	95⅛	94⅝	95	38
French Govt. 5½s	96⅛	96	96	286
Japanese 4½s	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	7
Japanese 4½s, 2d Ser.	88⅛	88	88⅛	13
Jap.4½s,2d Ser.Ger.st.	78	77⅞	78	15
Panama 2s, '36, reg.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	15
Panama 2s, '38, reg.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	15
Rep. of Cuba 5s, '14	97	96⅞	97	5
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5s	98	97⅝	97⅞	262
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1918	99⅝	99½	99⅝	217
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919	95	94⅞	95	90
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1919, new	98⅝	98⅛	98⅝	304
U. K. of G. B. & I. 5½s, 1921	93⅝	92⅞	93¼	377

Total sales ... $14,456,000

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
3½s, Nov., 1954	83	83	83	1
4s, 1957	94½	94½	94½	2
4s, 1959	94½	94	94	3
4¼s, 1960	98½	98	98	9
4¼s, 1964	99	99	99	4
4½s, May, 1957	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	1
4½s, 1965	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	20
4½s, 1963	102	101⅝	102	4

Total sales ... $44,000

Grand total ... $18,070,000

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

Trading by Days

	Industrials.	Oils.	Mining.	Bonds.
Monday	19,445	138,030	219,430	$37,000
Tuesday	37,730	173,189	203,897	22,500
Wednesday	45,845	160,975	238,370	154,000
Thursday	28,773	107,895	204,840	82,600
Friday	Holiday			
Saturday	Holiday			
Total	131,793	580,089	866,537	$296,100

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
11,600	*Aetna Explo.	5⅛	3⅝	4¼	— ⅝
1,900	*Air Reduc..t.	91	82	82	— 8
800	*Am. Wr. P.	2⅛	2	2	— 1
100	B.-Am.Tob. or.	16	16	16	— 1
600	B.-Am.Tob. or. bearer	16¼	16	16	..
1,800	*C., Lt. & P.	2¾	2⅝	2¾	..
475	Carwen Steel.	10	9	10	+ ⅛
400	Char. I. Co.pf.	6	5¾	5¾	..
2,000	Chev. M. C., w. i.	79¾	75	78	— 2
2,088	*City Ser.,old.	224	218	222½	— ½
670	*Con. Mot. pf.	80½	79½	79½	— 1
4,050	Curtiss Airpl.	38	35	35	— 2¼
40	Holly Sugar.	52¼	45	45	— 5
700	Inter. Rub.	11½	11	11½	— ½
26,700	*Int. Tube Ch.	3⅞	2½	3½	..
2,600	*Lake Tor. Bt.	5¼	4	4	— 1¼
500	*Man. Transit	[illegible]	½	[illegible]	..
100	*N. Y. S'bldg.	33	33	33	—
175	N. Y. Transp.	13¼	12¾	12¾	— 2¼
2,200	N. A. P. & P.	3½	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
1,300	*Poca.-L.Coal.	4¼	4	4¼	..
2,480	*Pruden. Pic.	7½	7	7¼	..
7,500	Smith Mot. T.	1½	1¼	1⅜	..
500	St.L.R.M.& P.	35	35	35	+ 1
850	*Stl. All. Crp.	7½	7⅜	7½	..
600	*Sub. Boat.	16⅝	15	15¼	— ½
1,000	Triangle Film	1⅛	1	1	..
7,700	*Unit. Motors.	23¼	20	21¼	— 2
500	*U.S. Aircraft	4¼	3⅞	4⅛	— ⅝
2,465	*U.S. L. & H.	1½	1¼	1⅜	..
2,200	U.S. S.S. Co.	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
200	*United Zinc.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
600	World Film.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
41,500	*Wr.-M. A. C.	10⅝	8	8⅝	— 1¾
200	*Wr.-Mar. pf.	50	48	48	— 2
	STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES				
1,500	Anglo-Am. Oil	18	17½	17½	— 1
140	Ohio Oil	383	303	303	— 48
14	So. Penn Oil	585	582	582	+ 2
200	S. Oil of N. J.	570	475	490	— 42
425	S. Oil of N. Y.	250	223	230	— 27
63	Vacuum Oil	351	350	350	— 2
	OTHER OIL STOCKS				
7,050	*Allen Oil	[illegible]	⅝	⅝	— [illegible]
7,500	*Bar. O. & G.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
3,710	*B. O. & Gas.	10⅝	10½	10½	..
74,700	*Bos.-Wyo. O.	42	35	36	— 5
12,050	*Cosden Oil	9	8⅝	8½	— ¼
300	*Cosden Oil pf.	4	4	4	..
6,800	*Crosby Pet.	34	28	34	+ 1
15,750	C. P. & Ref.	1⅝	1[illegible]	1⅝	..
5,500	*Elk B. Pet.	8⅝	7⅝	8½	— ½
5,500	*Elk. O. & G.	⅝	½	[illegible]	..
800	*Esm. Oil Co.	1	⅞	[illegible]	— ½
5,700	*Federal Oil.	4	3⅝	3½	— ½
18,700	*Friar Oil	½	⅜	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
13,200	*Glenrock Oil.	16⅝	15½	16	+ ¼
2,600	*Inter. Pet.	13¼	12½	12½	— ⅞
33,300	*K. U. C. Oil.	1⅛	1	1[illegible]	— [illegible]
14,200	Kenova Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	¼	— [illegible]
1,900	Kentucky Pet.	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
5,100	*Lost City Oil.	[illegible]	⅜	⅜	— [illegible]
9,000	Merritt O. C.	32	28¼	29⅛	— 2⅝
31,000	Met. Pet.	1[illegible]	⅞	1[illegible]	— [illegible]
23,000	*Midwest Oil	138	120	128	— 17
1,600	*Midw. Oil pf.	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
4,450	*Midwest Ref.	147	131	131	— 14
1,000	*N. Y.-O. Oil.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
26,000	*N. W. Oil	89	79	82	— 6
25,700	*Okla. Oil	8½	7	7	— ½
500	Okla. Oil pf.	34	32	32	— 7
11,200	O. P. & Ref.	8¼	7½	7½	— ¾
5,500	Omar O. & G.	19	18	18	— 1
5,700	Osage-H. Oil.	8½	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅝
3,940	*Penn. K. Oil	5⅞	5½	5½	— ¼
10,150	P. O. O. & G.	12¼	12⅛	12¼	..
2,500	*R. R. O. & G.	64	63	64	— 1
23,600	*Rice Oil	¼	⅛	[illegible]	— [illegible]
1,350	*Sap. O. & R.	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	— ¼
150	Savoy Oil	8	8	8	— 1¼
19,700	*Seq. O. & G.	¾	½	⅝	— ⅛
48,000	*Som. Oil	41	34	41	..
2,600	*Tux. S. Oil.	1	⅞	1	..
2,000	*United Pet.	46	45	45	— 5
2,000	*Un. W. Oil.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— ⅛
3,314	*Vic. Oil, new.	5½	5	5	— ½
2,800	*West S. Pet.	¾	⅝	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
2,200	*W. U. O.,new	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
66,200	*Wyo. W. Oil.	33	20	32	+ 12
	MINING STOCKS				
6,600	Acme C. H.M.	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
3,900	Alas-Br. C.M.	⅝	[illegible]	⅝	..
900	†Alaska St. C.	25	25	25	..
13,000	†Atlanta	9	7½	8	— 1
49,000	Big Ledge C.	2⅜	1⅝	1⅞	— ⅞
500	Bingham M.	11¼	11	11	— ⅞
4,500	*†Booth	6	5	6	+ 1
24,000	†Bost. Mon.	62	56	58	— 3
17,180	*Bradshaw C.	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ [illegible]
9,500	*†Brant. M.	57	55	57	— 2
7,400	Butte C. Z.	9½	7⅞	9¼	+ 1½
8,100	Butte-Det.	½	⅜	½	+ [illegible]
1,500	Butte-N. Y.	1	⅝	[illegible]	+ [illegible]
12,400	*†Cal. Mining	66	63	63	— 2
48,650	*Cal.& Jerome	2[illegible]	1½	1¾	— ⅝
2,200	Can. Copper.	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	— [illegible]
28,100	†Cashboy	6½	5	5½	— 1
16,800	*Coco R. M.	1½	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	+ ⅛
12,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	2	1[illegible]	1[illegible]	— ⅛
7,500	Cons. C. M.	8⅜	7	7½	— ⅞
3,800	*Cons. Home.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
6,700	Cres. Gold.	5⅝	5	5⅛	— ½
24,367	*Emma Cop.	¾	[illegible]	⅝	— ⅛
17,900	*†Fortuna Con.	44	40	43	..
8,300	†Goldf. Cons.	36	34	34	— 3
6,300	*†Goldf. Mer.	4½	3½	3½	— 1½
1,500	*†Great Bend.	8	7	7	..
2,800	*Gt. Verde E. Cop.	1⅛	1	1⅛	..
4,100	*Greenm. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
14,016	Hecla Min.	7⅛	5⅝	6	— ⅝
7,000	*†Int. Mines.	10	6	10	— 3
2,800	Iron Blossom.	⅞	[illegible]	¾	— [illegible]
86,000	*Jer. Verde	1½	1[illegible]	1¼	— ⅛
28,170	*Jer. Pr. Cop.	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
7,350	*†Jim Butler.	86	82	83	— 1
500	Josevig-Kennecott	[illegible]	⅛	[illegible]	..
7,700	†Jumbo Ext.	17½	16	16	— 1
1,800	Kerr Lake.	5¼	5	5⅛	— 1
3,300	*†Kewanas	8	7	8	— ½
800	La Rose Cons.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
1,800	La. Cons.	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
2,300	Magma Cop.	45¾	40	42	— 3
4,200	*Magma Chief	½	⅜	½	..
2,200	*†Magmatic C.	20	20	20	+ 1
8,600	Magnate Cop.	⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
7,200	*†Marsh Min.	9½	7½	7½	— 1½
3,600	Mason Valley	5⅜	4¾	5¼	— ½
2,200	†McKin.-D.	61	55	60	+ 5
500	*Milford Cop.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
32,300	*Mons. Chief.	⅛	[illegible]	⅛	..
14,500	*†Moth. Lode.	33	30	30	— 2
4,300	*Nancy H.	1	1	1	..
46,800	*†Nat. Leas.	10	6	8	— 2
27,000	†Nat. Z. & L.	39	33	34	— 3
1,500	Nicklas Min.	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
2,600	Nipissing	8¼	7⅝	7⅞	— ¼
73,800	*†Nixon Nev.	85	74	78	— 10
3,900	†Port. Con. C.	30	24	24	— 4
6,600	Red War. M.	⅞	¾	¾	..
1,600	†Richm'd Cop.	58	56	57	— 1
3,900	†Roch. Mines.	48	45	45	— 5
4,600	S. K. of Ariz.	½	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
300	Silv. K. Con.	3½	3½	3½	..
1,000	*†Silver Pick.	10	10	10	— 2
2,800	Stand. Sil.-L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— ⅛
5,500	Stewart	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
14,700	*†Success M.	17½	11	11	— 7
1,100	Sup. Cop.	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
550	*Tono. Bel.	4¼	3¾	3[illegible]	— [illegible]
3,600	Tono. Ext.	2¼	1⅞	1[illegible]	— [illegible]
150	Tonopah Min.	6	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅝
500	Tri-Bullion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— [illegible]
5,700	*†Troy-Ariz.	16	15	16	..
3,690	Un. East.	4	3½	3½	— [illegible]
900	*†U. S. Tung.	23	21	22	+ 1
2,100	*U. Verde Ex.	34¾	31½	31½	— 4¾
100	Unity Gold.	3¼	3¼	3¼	— 4
18,000	Utah Nat. M.	1¼	1	1⅛	..
12,500	*†Utica Mines	21	17	18	— 3
3,100	Verde C. C.	1	⅞	⅞	— [illegible]
200	†West End C.	65	65	65	— 3
6,550	Wh. Caps M.	1⅜	1	1	— [illegible]
1,800	†W. Caps Ex.	21	19	19	— 1
4,400	†Wilbert Cop.	26	24	24	— 1½
15,200	†Yer. Mt. C.	20	16	17	— 2½
	BONDS				
$8,000	*B. S.5s,2-y.n.	97⅞	97¾	97¾	— ⅛
300,000	*Can. G. 5s.	95⅞	93⅞	96¼	— 1½
2,000	*C. N. 6s,w. i.	99	99	99	— ¼
3,000	*Con. Cop. 6s.	180	180	180	..
23,000	*G. E. 6% n.	101¼	101	101	— ¼
11,000	*G. N.3-y.5%n.	98⅝	98¼	98¼	..
16,000	*N.Y.C.2-y.5% note	97	96⅞	97	..
31,000	*R. G. n. 5½s.	67	66	66	— 1
4,000	*Rus. G. 6½s.	77¼	77	77¼	+ 1⅛
1,000	*So.Rwy.5% n.	97½	97⅛	97⅛	+ ⅛

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the Stockholders of The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will be held in Harmonie Hall, No. 9 Elm Street, in the City of New Haven, Connecticut, on Wednesday, the 24th day of October, 1917, at 12:00 o'clock noon, for the following purposes:

1. To consider and take appropriate action upon the Statement of the affairs of The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for the year ending December 31, 1916, and all acts described therein or reported at said meeting.

2. To elect a Board of Directors to serve until the next annual meeting and until their successors shall have been elected and qualified.

3. To act upon proposed amendments to the Stockholders' by-laws as follows:

Amend Article III by changing the date for the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders from the fourth Wednesday of October in each year to the third Wednesday of April in each year, and by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "President," so that said article as amended shall read as follows:

"III. The annual meeting of this corporation at which directors shall be chosen, shall be held in the City of New Haven, Connecticut, on the third Wednesday of April in each year at 12 o'clock M., at such place as shall be fixed by the President or Directors."

Amend Articles IV, VII, and IX by striking out the words "Chairman of the Board" whenever they occur and inserting in lieu thereof the word "President" so that said articles as amended shall read as follows:

"IV. A special meeting of this corporation may be called at any time by order of the Board of Directors and shall be held in the City of New Haven at such hour and place as shall be fixed by the President or Directors."

"VII. For each annual and special meeting of the Stockholders the Board of Directors shall appoint two tellers to receive and count the votes cast thereat. In case of the failure of the Board of Directors to make such appointment, or in case of the failure or inability of either or both of the tellers to serve at such meeting, the President shall appoint another teller, or tellers, in his, or their, places."

"IX. All the meetings of this Corporation shall be presided over by the President, when he shall be present."

4. To transact any other business which may properly come before said meeting.

For the purpose of this meeting the transfer books of the Company will be closed from October 10th to October 24th, 1917, both days inclusive.

Dated at New Haven, Connecticut, this first day of October, 1917.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARTHUR E. CLARK, Secretary.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company will be held in Harmonie Hall, No. 9 Elm Street, in the City of New Haven, Connecticut, at three o'clock in the afternoon of the twenty-fourth day of October, 1917, if the Annual Meeting shall have adjourned at that hour; if not, then immediately upon the adjournment of said Annual Meeting, for the following purposes:

1. To act upon the acceptance of the amendment to the charter of this corporation contained in an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, approved May 15th, 1917, entitled: "An Act Amending the Charter of The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company," in reference to the issue of shares of preferred stock.

2. To act upon the acceptance of the amendment to the charter of this corporation contained in an Act passed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, approved May 25th, 1917, entitled: "An Act Relative to the Issue of Preferred Stock by The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company."

3. To act upon a proposition to authorize the issue of not exceeding four hundred and fifty thousand (450,000) shares of cumulative preferred stock of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, the holders of which shall be entitled to receive out of the annual net income of the Company, dividends of not exceeding seven per centum per annum.

For the purpose of this meeting the transfer books of the Company will be closed from October 10th to October 24th, 1917, both days inclusive.

Dated at New Haven, Connecticut, this first day of October, 1917.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARTHUR E. CLARK, Secretary.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the General Office of the Company in Central Station, Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 17th day of October, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon.

DAVID R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, October 4, 1917.

MUTUAL FUEL CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Mutual Fuel Corporation will be held in their offices at No. 1 Union Square, New York City, on Thursday, October 18th, 1917, at 2 P. M., for the purpose of ratifying the recent election of Board of Directors, and also to consider the future policy of the corporation.

JOHN T. BEAMISH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CROCKER-WHEELER COMPANY
Ampere, New Jersey.

The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividends for the quarter ending September 30th, 1917, of 1¾% on the preferred stock and 2% on the common stock, and have also declared an extra dividend of 1% on the common stock, all payable October 15th to the stockholders of record at the close of business October 4th, 1917.

E. LANG, Secretary.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 25 Broad St., New York, Sept. 18, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable October 15, 1917.

Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (87½ cents per share) on the COMMON stock of this Company for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1917, will be paid Oct. 31, 1917, to stockholders of record as of Oct. 5, 1917.

H. F. BAETZ, Treasurer.
New York, September 26, 1917.

REORGANIZATION of Fellsmere Farms Company

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Certificates of Deposit of Guaranty Trust Company of New York for first mortgage six per cent. gold bonds deposited under protective agreement dated July 14, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee acting under the said Agreement of July 14, 1916, has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of FELLSMERE FARMS COMPANY, and has caused a copy of said Plan and Agreement to be filed with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under said Agreement of July 14, 1916.

The transfer books for the above mentioned Certificates of Deposit will be closed at three p. m. on the 18th day of October, 1917, and will remain closed until the 2nd day of November, 1917.

The property of FELLSMERE FARMS COMPANY is about to be sold under foreclosure of a mortgage given to secure an outstanding issue of $330,000 of the above bonds, all of which have been deposited under said agreement of July 14, 1916. The Plan contemplates the purchase of the property of Fellsmere Farms Company at the foreclosure sale, and the organization of a New Company for that purpose, with a working capital of $100,000. To secure the working capital the New Company will make an issue of Five Year 7% Unsecured Gold Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually. By said Plan the registered holders of the above Certificates of Deposit are permitted to subscribe to the Notes of the New Company to the extent, and upon the terms and conditions therein specified, by subscribing therefor **on or before October 25, 1917**, and paying therefor as follows:

10% November 15, 1917
10% December 15, 1917
10% January 15, 1918
20% February 15, 1918

The balance on or after February 15, 1918, at intervals of not less than thirty days, in amounts not exceeding 20% on any one call, and in each case upon thirty days' notice, but no call shall be made on account of subscriptions after December 31, 1918.

Under the terms of the Plan each Subscriber to Notes of the New Company of the par value of $300 will receive stock of the New Company of the par value of $1,500. All payments must be made promptly at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York in the City of New York, and temporary receipts will be issued for payments pending the delivery of the permanent securities.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization and forms of Subscriptions can be had on application to the Depositary, or to the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated, October 9th, 1917.

H. E. LOWERY, Secretary, 140 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.
HAWKINS, DELAFIELD & LONGFELLOW, Counsel.

GEORGE T. ORDWAY, Chairman.
LEWIS B. FRANKLIN,
EDWARD S. BLAGDEN,
FELIX T. HUGHES,
GEORGE A. GALLIVER,
Committee.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY

To Holders of:

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY Ten-Year Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Gold Bonds;
MORGAN AND WRIGHT Five Per Cent. Gold Debentures;
CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED RUBBER COMPANY, Limited, Five Per Cent. Gold Debentures:

The United States Rubber Company hereby offers to purchase:

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY Ten-Year Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due December 1, 1918, at 102.35 and accrued interest;
MORGAN AND WRIGHT Five Per Cent. Gold Debentures, due December 1, 1918, at 101.25 and accrued interest;
CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED RUBBER COMPANY, Limited, Five Per Cent. Gold Debentures, due December 1, 1918, at 101.25 and accrued interest.

Holders of the above bonds and obligations desiring to accept such offers should present the same at the office of Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Company, 52 William Street, New York City, and upon surrender thereof, will receive payment in cash. Such bonds, with all unmatured coupons attached, and in the case of registered bonds, duly endorsed in blank for transfer, must be presented at such office before noon on any business day, except Saturdays, on or before October 27th, 1917 (the last day for subscriptions to the Second Liberty Loan), on which date this offer will expire

The above offer is on about a 3.85% interest basis for the above bonds and obligations and **is made at this time with the hope that it may facilitate subscriptions to the Second Liberty Loan.**

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY,
by SAMUEL P. COLT, President.

New York, October 8, 1917.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
INDIAN REFINING COMPANY
7% Second Mortgage Notes, Due May 1st, 1918
SINKING FUND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article V of the Second Mortgage, dated May 23rd, 1913, of the Indian Refining Company to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, that notes bearing the following serial numbers have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund, and will be paid on and after November 1st, 1917, at par plus accrued interest upon presentation at the **COUPON DEPARTMENT** of the undersigned. After November 1st, 1917, interest on the above notes will cease. Notes should have the coupon due November 1st, 1917, and subsequent attached.

One Thousand Dollar Notes.

1183	1340	1472	1584	1692	1854	1988	2175
1187	1354	1473	1586	1694	1871	1996	2177
1203	1358	1478	1594	1698	1887	2002	2178
1212	1369	1486	1600	1699	1890	2016	2181
1218	1371	1489	1604	1725	1895	2040	2186
1226	1379	1495	1610	1730	1905	2047	2195
1246	1384	1496	1612	1731	1907	2050	2201
1254	1405	1499	1618	1733	1911	2051	2205
1258	1423	1501	1619	1734	1912	2068	2207
1259	1425	1504	1620	1749	1921	2069	2211
1261	1433	1505	1627	1751	1926	2078	2212
1264	1441	1521	1630	1760	1928	2086	2213
1275	1444	1526	1639	1780	1929	2091	2214
1280	1445	1529	1644	1785	1940	2101	2216
1287	1446	1531	1650	1796	1953	2107	2217
1297	1447	1540	1657	1810	1960	2108	2223
1300	1449	1542	1661	1815	1964	2134	2224
1301	1457	1554	1667	1819	1966	2135	2231
1312	1459	1563	1675	1835	1967	2142	2242
1321	1460	1574	1680	1838	1969	2149	2245
1326	1463	1575	1683	1839	1970	2162	2253
1336	1465	1576	1684	1849	1987	2172	

Five Hundred Dollar Notes.

2364	2369	2392	2410	2426	2436	2469	2492
2367	2384	2398	2416	2435	2463	2484	2495

One Hundred Dollar Notes.

2676	2747	2777	2854	2880	2956	3021	3117
2683	2749	2793	2856	2894	2957	3030	3140
2684	2752	2798	2858	2900	2960	3038	3141
2685	2756	2820	2862	2906	2965	3045	3144
2690	2759	2824	2864	2913	2971	3054	3158
2691	2761	2828	2866	2925	2973	3056	3160
2692	2762	2837	2867	2935	2978	3066	
2694	2765	2844	2873	2936	2991	3086	
2710	2766	2845	2877	2939	2994	3088	
2721	2767	2850	2878	2940	2997	3099	
2731	2770	2853	2879	2954	3004	3100	

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
October 6, 1917.

WEST KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger to The Trust Company of America, as Trustee under the mortgage of the West Kentucky Coal Company, dated July 1st, 1905, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Thirty-nine thousand, eight hundred fifty-six and 17-100 Dollars, ($39,856.17) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest; bonds to be presented for payment on January 1st, 1918. Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon October 30th, 1917, and should be endorsed "Proposals for the Sinking Fund of the West Kentucky Coal Company." The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

Dated, New York, N. Y., October 8th, 1917.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Successor Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Cincinnati Northern Railroad Co.

Cincinnati, O., September 24, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 24th day of October, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, October 3rd, 1917, and be re-opened at 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday, October 25th, 1917.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

THE CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.

Cincinnati, O., October 11, 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 31st day of October, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Poll will continue open until 11 o'clock A. M.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Serial 6% Gold Bonds of THE INDIAN REFINING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Bankers Trust Company, as Successor Trustee under a Mortgage dated March 27, 1911, made by the Indian Refining Company to The Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, will receive until twelve o'clock noon November 5th, 1917, sealed proposals for the sale to it on November 12, 1917, of bonds secured by said Mortgage, sufficient in amount to exhaust the sum of $71,221.73 in the Sinking Fund Account, at a price not exceeding one hundred and two per centum (102%) of the principal and accrued interest of such bonds, as provided in Article V of said mortgage.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Dated at New York this 15th day of October, 1917.
By H. F. WILSON, JR., Vice President.

CARTER COAL AND IRON COMPANY
First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated the first day of October, 1898, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3 P. M. on the 26th day of October, 1917, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, at a price not exceeding 105% and accrued interest, to an amount sufficient to use the sum of $15,000. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Successor to Continental Trust Company of the City of New York, Trustee,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, October 1, 1917.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

To the Stockholders of SEAMAN WASTE WOOD CHEMICAL COMPANY, INCORPORATED:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of Seaman Waste Wood Chemical Company, Incorporated, is hereby called to be held at the office of said corporation, Room 407, 17 Battery Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 22d day of October, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that the capital stock of said corporation be increased from five hundred (500) shares of preferred stock of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100) per share and two thousand, (2,000) shares of common stock without nominal or par value to 500 shares of preferred stock of the par value of One hundred dollars ($100) per share, and twenty-two thousand (22,000) shares of common stock without nominal or par value, and amending the Certificate of Incorporation accordingly so that Article III, thereof shall read as follows:

"The number of shares of the capital stock that may be issued by the corporation is 22,500, of which 500 shares of the amount or par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each are to be preferred stock and 22,000 are to be common stock without any nominal or par value."

The said increase of capital stock and the said proposed amendment have already been duly authorized by a vote of the majority of the Directors of said corporation at a meeting held on the 9th day of August, 1917.

Dated October 6th, 1917.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM M. BALDWIN, President.
FRANK A. PALEN, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of FONTAINE & VAILLANT, INC. OF NEW YORK:

A special meeting of the Stockholders of FONTAINE & VAILLANT, INC., will be held at the office of Parsons, Closson & McIlvaine, No. 52 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, N. Y., on the 30th day of October, 1917, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that said corporation be forthwith dissolved, pursuant to Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York.

Dated, New York, October 5, 1917.
JAMES R. SHAW, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, October 23, 1917, for Contract 189, for the construction of a keeper's house and garage and doing miscellaneous work at Silver Lake reservoir, in the Borough of Richmond, New York City. The keeper's house will be of frame and brick, 28 feet by 26 feet by 2½ feet, and the garage will be of brick, 40 feet by 22 feet by 15 feet.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

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BUILDING SUBSIDY MAY BE WAY OUT

Realty Values Must Be Stabilized to Offset High Cost of Construction.

A POST-WAR EXPEDIENT

Official Survey of Building Material Price Conditions Promises No Reduction.

Some form of building subsidy or other means of stabilizing realty values for the next half a decade or more will probably be the recommendation made to Borough President Marks's Committee on the Alleviation of Building Stagnation when it meets in the Building Material Exchange tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock as the result of recent investigations made into the various phases of building construction and building material supply markets, says The Dow Service Daily Building Reports today.

One of the first things President Elliott Smith of the General Conference did was to appoint a committee to investigate the supply and price of building materials, and Allen E. Beals, Secretary of The Dow Service Daily Building Reports, was instructed to make a complete canvass of the condition of supply at all the manufacturing centres out of which building materials are shipped to New York and to determine whether conditions warrant the belief held by a great many building investors that the cost of materials would drop simultaneously with the fixing by the Government of the base price of steel and coal. This survey has just been completed and covers the basic factors of the 3,600 items that can enter into the construction and equipment of a modern building.

In every department but one, structural steel, the tendency is toward decidedly higher levels, especially if there should develop any difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies of coal. In the structural steel department the Government's fixed price policy is the subject of still further negotiation at the present moment in Washington and it may apply to tubular goods, affecting pipe and plumbing brass work. The building trade looks for $86 steel in the building, but even this price is far above levels ruling in ante-war days. The difference between $140 a ton steel today and possible $86 steel next Spring or Summer as applied to the builder, according to the Beals report, is that between a prohibited building operation and one on which the margin is little or nothing unless there is some protection by legislation or by insurance or Government subsidy to insure the stability of values until the investor has had time to turn around.

One cause of the higher prices that now seem assured in the next five to ten years is the claim that devasted Europe will make upon American building material resources. Among the results of the survey conducted by the sub-committee on the Supply and Demand for Building Materials is that from Otto M. Eidlitz of Marc Eidlitz & Son, builders, who is a member of the National Defense Society's committee investigating the demand for workingmen's homes in this country, of which there is a very appreciable shortage in many directions, who says:

"There is no doubt that we will undergo an era of readjustment. The present situation has not so seriously affected many classes of workers, who, due to war conditions, are getting higher wages than they ever did, but even with the demands that devastated Europe will make on us for rehabilitating her in different ways, the present situation is caused chiefly because enormous quantities of so many kinds of material are needed for carrying on the war and consequently interfering with the normal demands for civic purposes. When you see gilt-edged securities practically unsalable where the revenue derived from them is far in excess of anything that could be derived from investments in building operations, we cannot wonder that building, except for war purposes or for some special purpose, should practically cease."

Investing builders are guided by two conditions today. If they proceed, it is because they are assured of an immediate sale, or complete rental as in the case of special buildings. Projected buildings have been deferred because they felt sure that building material prices would go down as soon as steel declined. In only one department is there any indication of that being the case within the next five years or more. Their hope, therefore, is that some means may be found to so stabilize realty values that if they do proceed with construction at the present high prices their investment will be protected against any lowering of construction cost.

In the meantime the building material price situation is holding steadily at present levels. There are a great many departments, like glass, common brick, crushed stone, gravel, asphaltum, Portland cement, lime and plaster where manufacturing conditions make it almost imperative to advance prices now. Strikes among the longshoremen in New York and vicinity will interfere with the free movement of building materials as it will other lines of commerce, but if the Government drafts the laborers, building men can see nothing but a priority arrangement ahead. It seemed probable, Saturday noon, that some adjustment would be reached between the shipowners and the men, so that it would not be necessary to adopt heroic measures.

The active features in the building material market as the week ended were trap rock, which has been sold as high as $1.40 a yard for inch and a half sizes and $1.60 for three-quarter inch sizes. The normal price for this commodity is around 80 cents a yard. Many of the metal lines are not quoted at all. In pipe, there is a great shortage of inch and a quarter, inch and a half and two inch black pipe in the market, due to slow freight. Hudson and Raritan common brick are without change, although the market is quoted flat at $8.25, an indication of pending higher prices. Asphaltum has been steadier with the clearing conditions in Mexico and the price of $21 for Mexican paving in wood barrels holds unchanged as well as the $18 level to contractors in tank cars. The expected change in jobbers' discounts for window glass has not been reported in this market.

The entire building material situation is one of expectancy. Since the Government announced its price of steel there has been made active an increasing number of projects that had been indefinitely abandoned and six of these definitely went ahead last week, all, however, of a special type of building, indicating that investors are realizing that building material prices are not going down.

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Oct. 13, 1917:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	432,162	1,908,875	1,268,116
Tuesday	707,890	1,137,512	Holiday
Wednesday	1,095,874	1,318,855	1,192,218
Thursday	937,425	Holiday	1,014,207
Friday	Holiday	918,164	842,713
Saturday	Holiday	441,225	396,834
Total week	3,173,351	5,724,631	4,714,118
Year to date	146,519,713	152,817,491	129,872,010

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Monday	$2,554,000	$4,380,500	$5,540,000
Tuesday	3,907,500	3,867,500	Holiday
Wednesday	5,830,000	4,757,000	5,105,000
Thursday	5,778,500	Holiday	5,022,000
Friday	Holiday	4,636,500	3,733,500
Saturday	Holiday	2,420,000	1,929,500
Total week	$18,070,000	$20,061,500	$21,330,000
Year to date	761,077,450	843,579,550	658,112,200

In detail last week's transactions compare as follows with the same week a year ago:

BONDS.

	Oct.13,'17.	Oct.14,'16.	Changes.
R.R. & misc.	$3,570,000	$14,059,500	—$10,489,500
Govt.	14,456,000	5,783,000	+8,673,000
State	..	33,000	—33,000
City	44,000	186,000	—142,000
Total all	$18,070,000	$20,061,000	—$1,991,000

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells Flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Quotation Oct. 13, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Albany Southern, '39	5	Mar. & Sep.	75	85
Anac. & Pot. R., '49	5	Jan. & July	92½	94½
Appalach. Pwr. 1st, '32	..	June & Dec.	78	82
Ariz. Power 1st, '33	6	May & Nov.	90	95
Ashev. P. & L. 1st, '42	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	95
Au.-Aiken R. & E., '35	5	June & Dec.	55	65
B. Rouge El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	87	90
Buf. Gen. El. 1st, '39	5	Feb. & Aug.	99	101
Buf. Ry. cons., '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	99½	100½
Buf. & Niag. F. Elec. Ry. 1st, '35	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Buf. & Lock. 1st, '38	5	Jan. & July	96	98
Buf. & Sus. I. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	90	96
Buf. & S. Iron deb., '26	5	Jan. & July	..	91½
Buffalo Trac. 1st, '48	5	June & Dec.	100	102
Cape Breton El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	86	91
Capital Trac. 1st, '47	5	June & Dec.	98	99
Carolina P. & L. 1st, '38	5	Feb. & Aug.	85	88
Charleston Con. R., G. & Elec., '99	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	97
Do '23	5	Jan. & July	98	100
Cleve. Elec. Ill., '39	5	Apr. & Oct.	93	97
C. Buck. L. & N Tr., '21	5	Mar. & Sep.	94	97½
Colo. Power 1st, '53	5	May & Nov.	89	93
Columbia Ry., Gas & Elec. 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	80	90
Conn. Pr. 1st & con., '63	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	94
Conn. R. & Ltg., stpd., 1st, '51	4½	Jan. & July	90	94
Do unstamped, '51	4½	Jan. & July	90	94
Cons. Gas, (Balt.) '39	5	Jan. & July	100	..
Do '54	4½	Jan. & July	88	91
Cons. Gas, Elec. Lt. & Pwr. (Balt.) gen., '35	4½	Jan. & July	82	86
Cons. G. of N. J., '36	5	Jan. & July	95	..
Do 1st, '65	5	Apr. & Oct.	92	95
Cons. T. of N.J. 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	97	99
Cons. Water of Utica 1st, '30	5	Jan. & July	94	100
Do deb., '30	5	Jan. & July	85	95
Consumers Pr. (Mich.) 1st, '36	5	Jan. & July	90	93
Crosstown Street Ry. (Buffalo) 1st, '32	5	May & Nov.	100	102
Dallas Elec 1st, '22	5	Apr. & Oct.	92½	96
E. Texas Elec. 1st, '42	5	May & Nov.	86	90
Econ. Lt. & P. 1st, 56	5	June & Dec.	90	95
El Paso Elec. coll., '32	5	Jan. & July	93	97
Ex. Springs Water, G. & Elec. 1st, '32	6	June & Dec.	95	100
Fed. Lt. & T. deb., '22	6	Mar. & Sep.	83	90
Fed. L. & T. 1st, '42	5	Mar. & Sep.	..	85
Gal.-Hous. El. 1st, '54	5	Apr. & Oct.	80	85
Gal. Elec. 1st 5s, '40	5	May & Nov.	85	90
Gas & Elec. of Bergen County cons., '49	5	June & Dec.	97	..
Gen. Gas & El. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	..	65
Gt. West. Pwr. 1st, '46	5	Jan. & July	78	81
Harwood Elec. 1st, '39	5	Jan. & July	98	..
Houston Elec. 1st, '25	5	Feb. & Aug.	94	96
Hudson Co. Gas, '49	5	May & Nov.	98	100
Int. Trac. coll. tr., '49	4	Jan. & July	52	53½
Jersey City, Hob. & P. St. Ry. 1st, '49	4	May & Nov.	71	73
K. C. Home T. 1st, '23	5	Jan. & July	90	91
Kan. C. Lt. & Pr., '44	5	Jan. & July	87	90
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	85½	91
K. C. Long D. T., '25	5	Jan. & July	89½	91
Kansas City Rys., '44	5½	Jan. & July	98½	99¾
Do 1st, '44	5	Jan. & July	86	89
Do 2d, '44	5	Jan. & July	75	83
Do 2d, '44	6	Jan. & July	85	90
Knoxville Trac., '38	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Lock. & Olc. R. 1st, '20	5	Jan. & July	..	98
Louis. G. & E. ref., '18	6	Jan. & July	99	100¼
Middle West Util., '25	6	Jan. & July	95	99
Miss. R. Power 1st, '51	5	Jan. & July	68½	70½
Mobile Electric 1st, '46	5	May & Nov.	88	92½
Musk. G. & E. 1st & ref., '26	5	June & Dec.	95	98
Nash. R. & L. 1st con., '53	5	Jan. & July	96	100
Do ref., '58	5	Jan. & July	78	83
Nev.-Cal. El. 1st in., '46	6	Jan. & July	96	99
Newark Gas, '48	5	June & Dec.	98	101
Newark Pass. Ry., '30	5	Jan. & July	99	102
No. Jer. St. Ry. 1st, '48	4	May & Nov.	72	75
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting gen., 2004	4	Jan. & July	70	74
Niag. F. Pwr. 1st, '32	5	Jan. & July	97½	98½
Do ref., '32	6	Apr. & Oct.	98	..
N. Ont. L. & P. 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	80	86
N. St. Pwr. 1st ref., '41	5	Apr. & Oct.	90	93½
N. Tex. El. coll. tr., '40	5	Jan. & July	82	87
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. cons., '28	5	Jan. & July	90	94
Omaha & C. Bluffs St. Ry. & Bridge con., '28	5	Jan. & July	90	94
Ontario Power 1st, '43	5	Feb. & Aug.	83	89
Ottum. R. & L. 1st, '24	5	Jan. & July	95	97
Pacific Gas & Elec. (Ariz.) 1st, '31	6	Jan. & July	95	100
Paterson Ry. 1st, '44	5	Apr. & Oct.	100	..
Pensacola Elec. 1st, '31	5	Feb. & Aug.	83	88
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st, '30	5	May & Nov.	73	78
Pot. El. Power 1st, '29	5	June & Dec.	101	103
Do cons., '36	5	Jan. & July	..	96
Roch. Ry. & L. 1st '54	5	Jan. & July	95	97
Roch Ry. cons., '30	5	Apr. & Oct.	99¼	..
Rutland R. & L. 1st, '46	5	Mar. & Sep.	60	75
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & Power 1st, '37	5	May & Nov.	90	95
Salmon Riv. Pwr. '34	6	Feb. & Aug.	84	86
San Diego Gas & E. deb., '22	6	June & Dec.	97	100
Seattle Elec. cons., '29	5	Feb. & Aug.	87	92
So. Cal. Edison gen., '39	5	Jan. & July	93	95
So. Jer. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Mar. & Sep.	95	98
S. W. Pr. & Lt 1st, '43	5	June & Dec.	87	93
Stand. Gas & El., '35	6	Apr. & Oct.	90	94
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st, '31	4	May & Dec.	75	85
Syracuse Light 1st, '51	5	June & Dec.	90	95
Syracuse Lt. & P., '54	5	Jan. & July	80	84
Tampa Electric 1st, '33	5	June & Dec.	92	94
Twin S. G. & E. 1st, '53	5	Apr. & Oct.	88	92
United El. of N. J., '49	4	June & Dec.	78	80
Un. Lt. & Rys. 1st, '32	5	June & Dec.	83	90
Do deb., '26	6	May & Nov.	97	99
Unit. R. & E. cons., '49	4	Mar. & Sep.	77½	78½
Do income, '49	4	June & Dec.	58½	59½
U. S. Pub. S. 1st, '27	6	Feb. & Aug.	95	99
United Util. conv., '43	6	Jan. & July	95	98¾
Utica & Moh. Val., '41	4½	Mar. & Sep.	88	..
Wash. Balt. & A., '41	4	Mar. & Sep.	81½	82½
Washington Gas, '60	5	May & Nov.	..	100¼
Wash. R. & E. con., '51	4	Jan. & July	73¾	75
W. States G. & E., '27	6	June & Dec.	97	98
Wheel. Tr. 1st con., '31	5	Jan. & July	88	94
Wisc. Edison deb., '24	6	Mar. & Sep.	91	96

INDUSTRIAL BONDS.

SECURITIES.	Rate	When Payable.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Graphophone, '30	6	June & Dec.	..	101
K.C. (Mo.) St. Yds., '20	5	Feb. & Aug.	97½	100
Lima Locomotive, '39	6	May & Nov.	93	98
Monon Coal 1st, '36	5	June & Dec.	55	70
Poc. Con. Coll. 1st, '57	5	Jan. & July	86	91
Rogers-Brown Iron 1st ref., '13-'40	5	Jan. & July	90	95
Wickwire Steel 1st, '34	6	May & Nov.	99¾	101

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 13, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec Pwr.	..	..	......	17	19
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	67	69
Am. Gas & El. ($50)	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	100	104
Do pf. ($50)	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	44	45½

PUBLIC UTILITY STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 13, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Light & Trac.	b5	Q	Aug 1, 17	235	238
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	101	103
Am. Power & Light	1	Q	Sep 1, 17	56	59
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	78	81
Am. Public Utilities	¾	..	July 1, 14	30	35
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	62	66
Am. W. Wks. & Elec.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	5½	6
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 25, 17	64	66
Do participating pf.	..	..	......	13	15
Bat. Rouge El. cum. pf.	3	S	Jun 1, 17	78	83
Buffalo Gen. Electric	1¾	Q	Sep 20, 17	101½	103
Cal. Electric Gen. pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	88	93
Capital Traction	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 17	80	80¾
Car. Power & Light	½	Q	Aug 1, 17	30	35
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 17, 17	90	95
C. Miss. V. El. cum. pf	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	..	70½
Chas. Cons. Ry. ($50)	..	..	......	44	46
Cities Service	*½	M	Oct 1, 17	222½	223
Do pf.	½	M	Oct 1, 17	79½	79¾
Colorado Power	½	Q	Jul 16, 17	24	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 16	98	102
Columbia R., G. & E.	..	..	......	40	..
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	75	..
Com. Pwr., Ry. & Lt.	1	Q	Aug 1, 17	44	46
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	76	..
Conn. Power pf	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	89	93
Con. Trac. of N. J.	2	S	Jul 16, 17	68	71
Eastern Texas Elec.	2½	S	July 2, 17	56	59
Do pf.	3	S	July 2, 17	80	85
Elec. Bond & Share pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	99	100
Eliz. & Trenton	..	..	......	22	..
Do pf.	..	..	......	28	..
El Paso Electric	2½	Q	Sep 15, 17	100	104
Essex & Hudson Gas	4	S	Jun 1, 17	128	132
Federal Light & Trac.	..	..	......	9	11
Do pf.	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	40	45
Gal. & Hous. El. pf.	3	S	Sep 15, 17	..	69
Gas & Elec. of Bergen	..	..	......	80	84
Hudson County Gas	4	S	J. & D.	126	130
Illum. & Pr. Sec.	..	..	......	24	27
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15, 17	95	97½
Int. Trac. 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	90
Kan. City Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	......	35	36
Do pf.	..	..	......	59	63
Kansas City Rys	..	..	......	22	25
Do pf.	..	..	......	57	60
Kansas G. & Elec. pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	93	100
Middle West Util. pf.	1½	Q	Sep 1, 17	67	69
Mobile Electric	1¾	Q	Aug 15, 17	85	91
Muskogee G. & El. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	90	93
Nashville R. & L. pf.	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 17	68	72
Newark Con. Gas	2½	S	July 1, 17	90	95
Niagara Falls Power	2	Q	Jul 14, 17	170	175
No. Ont Light & Pwr.	..	..	......	11	15
Do pf.	3	S	Jul 15, 17	56	59
No. States Power	1¾	Q	Jul 20, 17	74	75
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 14, 17	94	95
Nor. Texas Electric	1	Q	Sep 1, 17	53	57
Do pf.	3	S	Sep 1, 17	75	80
Pacific Gas & Electric	1¼	Q	Jul 16, 17	40	40¼
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 15, 17	86½	87¼
Pac. G. & E. (Ariz.) pf	1¾	Q	Jul 10, 17	85	90
Pacific Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 17	85	90
Republic Ry. & Light	1	Q	Jul 14, 17	29	30
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 14, 17	64	65
Riverside Traction	..	..	......	13	..
Do pf.	..	..	......	27	..
Southern Cal. Edison	1¾	Q	Aug 15, 17	86	87
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 17	100	102
Som., U. & Middle	..	..	......	65	70
So. Jersey G. & E. Tr.	4	S	Jun 1, 17	125	129
S. W. Pwr. & Light pf	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 17	95	100
Standard Gas & Elec.	..	..	......	7	8
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Sep 15, 17	30	31
Tampa Electric	2½	Q	Aug 15, 17	..	110
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Pwr.	..	..	......	3	4
Do pf.	..	..	......	23	25
Texas Pr. & Lt. pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 17	95	100
United Light & Rys.	1	Q	Oct 1, 17	35	38
Do 1st pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	66	69
Un. Ry. & El. (Balt.)	50c	Q	Jul 15, 17	24½	25½
United Utilities	..	..	......	20	25
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	92	98
Washington Gas	$1.20	Q	Aug 1, 17	60	60⅞
Wash. Ry. & Electric	1¾	Q	Sep 1, 17		
Do pf.	1¼	Q	Sep 1, 17	75	78
Western Power	..	..	......	11	12
Do pf.	$1.30	Q	Jul 16, 17	50	52
West. States Gas & E.	¼	Q	Aug 15, 17	25	30
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 16, 17	85	92
Wisconsin Edison	$3½	S	Jun 30, 16	38	43

b—2½% payable in com. stock. *½ payable in com. stock.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
American Brass	*1½	Q	Aug 15, 17	265	270
American Chicle	1½	..	Jan 20, 16	47	50
Do pf.	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	68	70
Amer. Graphophone	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	75	76
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 15, 17	91	94
Amer. Typefounders	1	Q	Jul 14, 17	35	40
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 14, 17	83	88
Atlantic Refining	..	..	......	9	17
Do pf.	..	..	......	25	35
Atlas Powder	d5	Q	Sep 10, 17	159	162
Atlas Powder pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	99¼	100½
Babcock & Wilcox	2	Q	Oct 4, 17	114	115
Bord. Cond. Milk	4	S	Aug 15, 17	99	100
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	100	101
By Products Coke	8	A	......	147	151
Carbon Steel 1st pf.	4	S	Sep 29, 17	88	90
Cardenas-Am. Sugar	..	..	......	15	20
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	80	90
Celluloid	2	Q	Sep 29, 17	160	165
Central Aguirre Sugar	25	..	Jul 31, 17	151	155
Central Coal & Coke	..	..	......		
Do pf.	..	..	......	76	80
Certainteed Products	..	..	......	47	47½
Do 1st pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	98½
Do 2d pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	87	89
Childs	1¾	Q	Sep 11, 17	71	72½
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Sep 11, 17	94	95½
Crocker-Wheeler	g3	Q	Jul 14, 17	100	103
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Jul 14, 17	104	106
Del., Lack. & W. Coal	1.50	Q	Jul 16, 17	177	180
Fajardo Sugar	2½	Q	Aug 1, 17	..	106
Federal Sugar	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	83	86
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 1, 17	90	93
Great Western pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 2, 17	115	118
Guantanamo Sugar	$1.25	Q	Oct 1, 17	48	52
Hercules Powder	m4	Q	Sep 25, 17	260	263
Holly Sugar	..	..	......	40	50
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Aug 1, 17	100	102
International Salt	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	58	60
Int. Silver	..	..	......	46	55
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	94	99
Kan. C. Stock Yards	..	..	......	93	95
Do pf.	..	..	......	80	82
Lanston Monotype	1½	Q	Aug 31, 17	62	70
Manati Sugar	2½	Q	Sep 1, 17	100	106
Do pf.	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	93	96
Matanzas-Am.	..	..	......	8	15
Do pf	..	..	......	72	78
Merg. Linotype	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	141	144
Michigan Sugar	2	Q	Sep 1, 17	..	81
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 15, 17	80	95
Midwest Refining	$1	Q	Aug 1, 17	132	135
Nat. Sugar Refining	1½	Q	Oct 2, 17	98	99
New Jersey Zinc	4	Q	Aug 10, 17	278	280
New Niquero Sugar	10	..	Jul 31, 17	170	190
Niles-Bement-Pond	3	Q	Sep 20, 17	..	140
Do pf.	1½	Q	Aug 20, 17	103	108
Nipe Bay Sugar	2	Q	Jul 14, 17	125	135
Otis Elevator	1¼	Q	Jul 16, 17	48	50
Do pf.	1½	Q	Jul 18, 17	78	80
Prestolite	$2	Q	Jul 31, 17	120	130
Remington Typewriter	..	..	......	12¼	13

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 13, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
Do 1st pf.	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	63½	65½
Do 2d pf.	2	..	Oct 1, 14	43½	45½
Royal Baking Powder	2	Q	Sep 29, 17	130	139
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	93	94
Safety Car H. & Ltg.	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	77	78
Santa Cecilia Sugar	..	..	......	15	..
Do pf.	..	..	......	..	54
Shredded Wheat	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	118	123
Do pf.	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	94½	..
Singer Sew. Machine	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	205	208
Union Ferry	2	S	J. & J.	40	44
Warner Sugar	1¾	Q	Sep 15, 17	100	110

*And 1½% extra. ‡And 10% extra. b—Incl. 7½% extra. d—Incl. 3% extra. g—Incl. 1% extra. m—Incl. 2% extra. †Ex div.

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 13, 1917. Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 2, 17	530	550
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 17	235	240
Atlantic ($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 17	175	185
Batt'y Pk. N.	400,000	†6	S	July 2, 17	165	..
Bowery	250,000	‡8	Q	Aug 1, 17	390	420
B'w'y Cent'l	100,000	..	..	......	140	150
Bronx Nat.	200,000	3	S	J. & J.	..	165
Bronx Boro.	150,000	..	..	......	160	180
Bryant Park	200,000	b4	S	July 1, 17	160	170
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jul 15, 17	..	95
Chase Nat'l	10,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	345	355
Ch.-P. Nat.	3,500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	205
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 17	..	115
Chemic Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	Sep 1, 17	380	382
Citizens Nat.	2,550,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	198	203
City (Nat'l)	25,000,000	5	Q	May 1, 17	437	440
Coal & I. N.	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	210	225
Colonial	500,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	400	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 17	325	350
Com. Nat.	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	162	164
Corn. Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Aug 1, 17	315	325
E.R.Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	..	Jun 1, 16	..	72
Europe	150,000	5	..	Jan 13, 17	110	130
Fifth Av.	100,000	‡25	Q	Oct 1, 17	4500	4850
Fifth Nat.	250,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	225
First Nat.	10,000,000	¶10	Q	Oct 1, 17	960	980
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 29, 17	180	185
Ger.-Am. ($75)	750,000	*4	S	Aug 1, 17	138	144
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 2, 17	400	..
G'mania, new	400,000	10	S	May, 1917	200	220
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	..
Greenwich	500,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	335	345
Hanover Nat	3,000,000	a8	S	Oct 1, 17	675	685
Harriman N.	1,000,000	5	..	Jul 10, 17	255	265
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, 17	490	510
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2¼	Q	Oct 1, 17	207	212
Liberty Nat.	3,000,000	4½	Q	Oct 1, 17	380	400
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	Aug 1, 17	..	310
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	$4	S	July 2, 17	322	329
M. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	245	255
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	4	Q	Aug 7, 17	295	305
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	$2	S	July 2, 17	270	300
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	280	295
Metropolitan	2,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	175	183
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 2, 17	375	..
N. Netherl'd.	200,000	4	S	Oct 1, 17	..	212
N.Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 2, 17	400	..
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	10	S	July 1, 17	200	250
N.Y. Prod.Ex	1,000,000	3	Q	Jul 16, 17	198	..
Pacific ($50)	500,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 17	250	..
Public	750,000	2½	Q	Sep 29, 17	230	240
Park Nat.	5,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 17	450	460
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 2, 17	200	215
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	450	..
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	395	425
Sherman Nat	300,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	110	125
State	1,500,000	3	S	July 2, 17	100	110
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 1, 17	100	135
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30, 17	150	160
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	200	250
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 2, 17	190	210
Yorkville	100,000	6	Q	Sep 29, 17	575	625

*Incl. 1% extra. †Incl. 3% extra. ‡And 110 special div. ¶Incl. 5% of First Security Co. a—Incl. 2% extra. g—1% Red Cross div.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bankers Tr.	10,000,000	5	..	Oct 1, 17	410	420
B'way Trust	1,500,000	2	Q	Aug 1, 17	165	175
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 17	590	605
Central	5,000,000	6	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	763
Columbia	5,000,000	3½	Q	Sep 29, 17	279	280
Commercial	500,000	..	..	......	110	120
Empire	1,500,000	3	Q	Sep 29, 17	290	300
Equitable Tr.	6,000,000	5	Q	Sep 29, 17	325	328
Far. L. & T.	5,000,000	4½	Q	Aug 1, 17	410	425
Fidelity	1,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	210	213
Franklin	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	250
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 2, 17	..	267
Guaranty	25,000,000	5	Q	Sep 29, 17	325	330
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug 1, 17	260	270
Hudson Tr.	500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	145	153
Kings Co.	500,000	6	Q	Aug 1, 17	640	..
Law. Title & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 17	92	100
Lincoln	1,000,000	1	..	Aug 1, 17	94	99
Manufact'rs	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 17	140	150
Mercantile	1,000,000	..	..	......	190	..
Metropolitan	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 29, 17	..	380
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 29, 17	585	600
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 11, 17	925	950
People's Tr.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Sep 29, 17	280	..
Q. Co., Jama.	600,000	..	..	......	70	80
Title G. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Sep 29, 17	300	320
Transatlantic	700,000	3	S	July 2, 17	160	..
Union	3,000,000	4	Q	Oct 1, 17	..	388
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 2, 17	950	985
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 29, 17	420	435

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Surety	$5,000,000	1½	Q	Sep 29, 17	115	118
Bd. & Mtg.G.	5,000,000	4	Q	Aug 15, 17	225	230
City of N. Y.	583,000	2	..	July 1, 15	95	105
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	Jul 30, 17	300	325
Continental	10,000,000	1.50	S	Jul 10, 17	$46	$51
Fidel. Phenix	2,500,000	10	S	Jul 10, 17	305	310
Ger. Alliance	1,000,000	3	S	Jul 16, 17	145	155
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	Jul 16, 17	490	500
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	b11	S	July 5, 17	325	330
Globe & Rut.	700,000	9	Q	Oct 1, 17	$700	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Oct 1, 17	165	..
Home Fire	6,000,000	12½	S	July 8, 17	470	480
Lawyers Mtg	6,000,000	2	Q	Sep 29, 17	110	115
Mtg. Bond Co	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	92	96
Nat. Surety	4,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 17	195	200
N.Y. T. & M.	2,125,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 17	80	90
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 6, 17	360	375
No.River($25)	600,000	5	S	July 1, 17	160	175
Pacific	400,000	5	S	Jul 17, 17	130	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 14, 17	..	85
Stuyv't ($100)	700,000	3	S	July 1, 17	90	110
Westc'r ($10)	500,000	10	Q	Aug 1, 17	$45	$50
Do rights	......	..	..	......	10	15

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Capital.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St & F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	20	..
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 17	120	140
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Jul 16, 17	168	173
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	100	112
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	235	270
42d St & G.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	200	240
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 17	130	150
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	100	110

MONEY RATES

On Call.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
Oct. 8	4½	3	3	4½
Oct. 9	4	2½	2½	4
Oct. 10	3½	2¾	2¾	3½
Oct. 11	3½	2¾	3½	2¾
Oct. 12	..	..	..	..
Oct. 13	..	..	..	..
Week's range— High	4½			4½
Low	2½			2¾
Same week last year— High	4			3¼
Low	2			2¾
Year to date— High	10			6
Low	1½			1¾
Same period last year— High	6			5
Low	1¾			1¾

On Time.

	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
Oct. 8	5¾@6	5¾@6	5¾@6
Oct. 9	5 @5¼	5¼@5½	5½@5¾
Oct. 10	5 @5¼	5½@5¾	5½@5¾
Oct. 11	5¼@5½	5½@5¾	5½@5¾
Oct. 12	......	......	......
Oct. 13	......	......	......
Week's range— High	6	6	6
Low	5	5¼	5½
Same week last year— High	3½	3½	3½
Low	3	3¼	3¼
Year to date— High	6	6	6
Low	2½	2½	2¾
Same period last year— High	4¼	4½	5
Low	2½	2½	2¾

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ...... 3⅛@3½
Non-members and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ...... 3½@3⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ...... 4½@5

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days ...... 5½@6
4 to 6 months ...... 5¼@5½

Other Names.
4 to 6 months ...... 5½@5¾

DISCOUNT RATES—FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S COMMERCIAL PAPER.

	Days. 15 or Less.	Over 15, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	*3½	†4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	3½	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3½	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	3½	4	4	4½
S. Francisco	3½	4	4	4½

*10 days or less. †Over 10 days.

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	4	4	4
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	†3½	4	4
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3½	3½	..
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3½	4	4
Kansas City	5	4	4	4
Dallas	5	3½	3½	3½
S. Francisco	5½	3½	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days: over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent. †This bank has a rate of 3 per cent. for 30-day acceptances.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Oct. 8	Par	*10c	*15@5c	Par
Oct. 9	Par	*10c	*15@5c	Par
Oct. 10	Par	*10c	*15@5c	Par
Oct. 11	Par	*10c	*15@5c	Par
Oct. 12	Par	*10c	*15@5c	Par
Oct. 13	Par	*10c	*15@5c	Par

*Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
Oct. 8	4	4¾	[illegible]	27f 18c
Oct. 9	4	4¾	[illegible]	27f 18c
Oct. 10	4	4¾	[illegible]	27f 18c
Oct. 11	4	4¾	[illegible]	27f 18c
Oct. 12	4	4¾	[illegible]	27f 18c
Oct. 13	4	4¾	[illegible]	27f 18c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	British 4½%.	Rentes, Paris.
Oct. 8	55⅝	100½	61f 50c
Oct. 9	55½	100⅝	61f 50c
Oct. 10	55⅝	100⅝	61f 35c
Oct. 11	56	100⅝	61f 35c
Oct. 12	56	100⅝	61f 35c
Oct. 13	56	100⅝	61f 35c

BAR SILVER.

	London.	New York.
Oct. 8	45¾d	90⅛c
Oct. 9	45½d	89⅝c
Oct. 10	43⅛d	88⅜c
Oct. 11	44¾d	88¼c
Oct. 12	44¾d	Holiday
Oct. 13	44d	86¾c

THE TIMES FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Soldiers at the fighting front, in the camps throughout the United States, and the sailors on destroyers in the danger zone look for news from home. The New York Times can be sent on these terms: Daily and Sunday, 1 year, $10; 6 months, $5.50; 1 month, $1; daily without Sunday, 1 year, $8; 6 months, $4.25; 1 month, 75 cents; Sunday only, 1 year, $3; 6 months, $1.75; 1 month, 30 cents. Give name of man, company, and regiment, or the name of ship; the War Department provides address. The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
Oct. 8	4.7515	4.7515	4.7515
Oct. 9	4.7515	4.7515	4.7515
Oct. 10	4.7515	4.7515	4.7515
Oct. 11	4.7515	4.7515	4.7515
Oct. 12	Holiday		
Oct. 13	4.7515		4.7515

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Oct. 8	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Oct. 9	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Oct. 10	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Oct. 11	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16
Oct. 12	Holiday		
Oct. 13	4.76 7/16		4.76 7/16

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range— High	4.7515	4.76 7/16
Low	4.7515	4.76 7/16
Same week last year— High	4.75¼	4.76 7/16
Low	4.75⅝	4.76⅝
Year to date— High	4.7590	4.77
Low	4.75	4.7641¼
Same period last year— High	4.78	4.78⅝
Low	4.73⅝	4.74⅛

PARIS.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
Oct. 8	5.79¼	5.79¼	5.79¼	5.77⅝	5.77⅝	5.77⅝
Oct. 9	5.79⅝	5.79⅝	5.79⅝	5.77⅝	5.77⅝	5.77⅝
Oct. 10	5.79½	5.79½	5.79½	5.78	5.78	5.78
Oct. 11	5.79⅝	5.79⅝	5.79⅝	5.77⅝	5.77⅝	5.77⅝
Oct. 12	Holiday					
Oct. 13	5.79⅝	5.79⅝	5.79⅝	5.77⅝	5.77⅝	5.77⅝

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range— High	5.79¼	5.77⅝
Low	5.79½	5.78
Same week last year— High	5.84½	5.83⅝
Low	5.85¼	5.84½
Year to date— High	5.68	5.67
Low	5.85⅝	5.84⅝
Same period last year— High	5.82⅝	5.82
Low	6.08½	6.07⅝

	Switzerland. Dem.	Cables.	Holland. Dem.	Cables.	Italy. Dem.	Cables.
Oct. 8	4.70½	4.68	43.12½	43.50	7.75	7.74
Oct. 9	4.71	4.69	43.50	43.75	7.77½	7.76½
Oct. 10	4.69½	4.68	45.00	45.50	7.77¾	7.76¾
Oct. 11	4.67	4.65	45.00	45.50	7.75¾	7.74¾
Oct. 12	Holiday.					
Oct. 13	4.68	4.66	43.25	43.75	7.75¼	7.74¼
Week's range— High	4.67	4.65	45.00	45.50	7.75	7.74
Low	4.70½	4.69	43.12	43.50	7.77¾	7.76¾
Same week last year— High	5.27¼	5.26⅞	40.93¾	41.00	6.48	6.47
Low	5.31⅞	5.31	40.87½	40.93¾	6.48¾	6.48
Year to date— High	4.39	4.37	45.00	45.50	6.85⅝	6.87⅞
Low	5.16½	5.15¾	40.18¾	40.25	7.86	7.85¼
Same period last year— High	5.15	5.14	45.18¾	45.31¼	6.21	6.20
Low	5.33½	5.33¼	40.75	40.81¼	6.79	6.78

SCANDINAVIA.

	Copenhagen. Dem.	Cables.	Stockholm. Dem.	Cables.
Oct. 8	31.75	32.00	37.40	37.65
Oct. 9	31.75	32.00	37.50	37.75
Oct. 10	31.75	32.00	37.50	37.75
Oct. 11	31.75	32.00	37.50	37.75
Oct. 12	Holiday.			
Oct. 13	31.75	32.00	37.25	37.50
Week's range— High	31.75	32.00	37.50	37.75
Low	31.75	32.00	37.25	37.65
Year to date— High	32.00	32.25	37.50	37.75
Low	27.05	27.12	29.85	29.45

	Christiania. Dem.	Cables.
Oct. 8	32.25	32.50
Oct. 9	32.15	32.40
Oct. 10	32.00	32.25
Oct. 11	32.10	32.35
Oct. 12	Holiday.	
Oct. 13	31.90	32.10
Week's range— High	32.25	32.50
Low	32.00	32.25
Year to date— High	32.75	33.00
Low	27.80	27.80

	Greece. Dem.	Cables.	Russia. *Dem.	*Cables.
Oct. 8	19.50	19.55	15.30	15.55
Oct. 9	19.50	19.55	15.10	15.35
Oct. 10	19.50	19.55	15.15	15.40
Oct. 11	19.50	19.55	15.20	15.45
Oct. 12	Holiday.			
Oct. 13	19.50	19.55	15.20	15.45
Week's range— High	19.50	19.55	15.30	15.55
Low	19.50	19.55	15.10	15.35
Year to date— High	20.05	20.65	30.20	29.95
Low	19.50	19.55	11.50	11.75

*Closing price.

CHINA.

	Hongkong. Dem.	Cab's.	Peking. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range— High	69.00	69.25	108.00	108.25
Low	69.00	69.25	108.00	108.25
Year to date— High	82.00	82.25	129.00	129.25
Low	55.00	55.10	85.00	85.12½

	Shanghai. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range— High	101.00	101.25
Low	101.00	101.25
Year to date— High	122.00	122.25
Low	80.00	80.12½

	INDIA. Bombay. Dem.	Cab's.	Calcutta. Dem.	Cab's.	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS. Manila. Dem.	Cab's.
Week's range— High	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	50.12½	50.25
Low	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	50.12½	50.25
Year to date— High	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	51.12½	51.25
Low	32.25	32.37½	32.25	32.37½	50.12½	50.25

	SPAIN. Dem.	Cab's.	JAPAN. Kobe. Dem.	Cab's.	Yokohama. Dem.	Cables.
Week's range— High	23.40	23.50	51.25	51.37½	51.25	51.37½
Low	23.30	23.40	51.25	51.37½	51.25	51.37½
Year to date— High	23.90	24 90	51.37½	52.00	51.37½	52.00
Low	21.05	21.15	50.75	50.87½	50.70	50.87¼

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Buenos Aires. Demand.	Cables.	Rio. Demand.	Cables
Week's range— High	43.21	43.31	25.28	25.38
Low	42.91	43.01	25.22	25.32
Year to date— High	44.75	44.87½	27.25	27.37½
Low	42.69	42.89	23.50	23.62½

COURT CALENDARS.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Roth<Roth.
Benner<Benner.
City Real Estate Co<Bagley.
Korn<Cordes.
Oremland<Beckman.
Bauer<Bauer.
Thebault<Porter.
Comerford<Bloomingdale, (2.)
Davison<Schoenbaum, (2.)
Eales<Stilwell.
Deye<Deye.
Helfberg<Helfberg.
Ronderis<Niklas.
Diehl<Driesch.
Prakin<Prakin.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Watson Cont Co<Drison Cont Co.
Levinstim<Nista Cont Co.
Schramm<Int R T Co.
Schmidt<same.
Dakin<Royal Arcanum.
Franklin Sav Bank<Haft.
Manda<Hawes.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mitchell, J.

Schoenfeld<N Y Cons RR.
Fisher<McConnell.
Boehm<Stewart.
Fleischman<Pre Inv.
Perrillo<Union Ry.
Schrade<Hanscom Bakeries Co.
Taylor<Maher.
Strause<Schneider.
Rothkowitz<Taylor.
Flathery<Union Ry.
Kratenstein<Holstein.
Rothstein<Int R T Co.
Damm<Higginson.
De Sarle<Jacob Const Co.
Wallace<CNY.
Zircher<Webber.
Fisk<Schmuck.
Kluetz<Union Ry.
Klose<Fed League Baseball Club.
McGrady<Bentley, (2)
Fredin<Haskins.
Lynch<Union Ry.
Kape<Gerlich.
Kitchen Imp Co<Powell.
Heaton<Talbot.
Cook<Lawson.
Berger<Yonkers RR.
O'Connell<I R T Co.
Arndt<Arndt.
Goldstein<Bird.
Boitler<Riordan Corp.
Hillowitz<Braun.
Heider<Union Ry. (2.)
Clawsey<Clark.
Klein<Penn RR.
Diroberto<Crowther.
Basila<Pennington.
Kurth<Gick.
Cahill<Gimbel Brothers.
Janos<Palher Rty Co.
Hillowitz<Braun.
Rowley<Union Ry.
Petrone<Diefendorf, (2.)
Rowley<Union Ry.
Meyer<F. W. Woolworth.
Cantons<Union Ry. (2.)
Christie<Christie.
Riggs<3d Av RR.
Schilling<Union Ry.
Stellman<same.
Mitchell<Guidone.
Motta<Murray.
Bernstein<Int R T Co.
Ruocco<Goldberg.
Saperstein<Kahn.
Seery<Ittner Rty Co.
Pollack<R. Carvel Co.
Payne<Dreyfoos.

Highest number reached in regular order, 1066.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—......, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions: Estate of Augusta N. Brackett. Estate of H. Jacobs. Wills for probate: Katherine Sedlacek, Jennie M. Brady, Mary Hammond, Samuel Hahn. Accountings: Estate of H. Jacobs. Estate of Dora Musnick.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested wills. Lillian P. Martin, John H. Cogan.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Matter of Dean.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Levine<Milstein.
Schmitzler<R. Carvel Co.
Kaplan<Lewin.
Bara<Union Ry.
Mascia<Lembeck.
Sorisen<Rowan.
Blaugrand<I R T Co, (2.)
Rosen<Blackford.
Decatsky<Union Ry.
Malatesta<Moran.
Colella<Union Ry.
Callahan<I R T Co.
Islib<N Y Edison Co.
Diorio<Union Ry.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—New York Investors' Corporation<Frick—Louis O. Van Doren.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—George McKesson Brown and another<Joseph Kleiner et al.—Walter L. McLaughlin.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Keogh, J.—At 10 A. M.

F S Polito Con Co<Stewart.
Purdy<Hammond.
Nicholson<Bi-Boro Realty Co.
Fishbaugh<Brian.
Yonkers Builders' Supply Co<Anderson.
Boye<Mihalyfi.
Fita<Schmalke.
Kmetz<De Sonda.
Childs<Tompkins.
Sisson Holding Corp<Malcolm.
Darrow<Sniffen.

Highest number reached on call, 486.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Platt, J.; Part II., Young, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Petitte<NY C & H R RR.
Wunder<Herzberger.
Goronitzky<Duffy.
McTeigue<Gates.
Campbell<Winter.
Flanagan<Post Bldg.
Scott<De Vinne, (2.)
Duffy<West St RR.
Pfoh<West El RR.
Cummings<Cox.
McKeever<NY C RR.
Peppler<same.
Stoppoloni<White Pl Modern Ldry. Inc.
Vogel<City of Yonkers
Ferguson Co<Bopp.
Ugovitch<Ohio Farmers Inc Co.
Lefkoff<Pitifsky.
Fusco<NY, NH & H RR.
Flannery<NY Rys Co.
Zimmerman<Un Ry.
Farley<Yonkers RR. (2.)
McEwen<Saxon Motor Co, Inc.
Monahan<NY C RR.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Garlisch<N Y C RR.
Quinn<Bugden.
Hackenburgh<Duffy.
Ashley<Selmair.
Nelson<Harmon Co.
Washburne<White.
BeckerChester Hill Auto Serv Co.
Rakity<Union Ry Co of N Y.
Villegia<City of New Rochelle.
Youmans<Picone (2.)
Volpe<N Y C RR.
Drain<Manhattan Steam Bakery Co.
Dmeriskie<N Y C RR.
Erroll<N Y, West & Boston Ry.
Schwartz<Taylor.
Pechulis<Phila & Rdg Coal & Iron Co.
Gregonis<same.
Tschantre<West E RR
Paolillo<Union Ry.
Molloy<Milliken.
Corcoran<Red Hook Power Co.
Molinari<City of New Rochelle.
Meyer<Schleicher.
Santomarina<Doubel.
Close<Diefendorf.

Highest number reached on call, 530.

SUPREME COURT—Part II.—Young, J.—Special day calendar.

Short causes:
Odell<Hallett.
Raynolds Garage<Silver Motor Co.
Cowles<Morse Boulger
Huguenot Trust Co<G B Herzig Co.
Wilkewitz<Secur Ins.
Hamilton<Cohen & L.
Gerlach<Howarth.
Bull<Hamilton.
Farafano<Gilbert.
Gately<Adams.
Keys<Schleich.
Dyckman<Co of Putnam.
Blume<Carbrey & M.
Sonberg<Sellars.
Wusstenhoefer<Martens.
Deveson & Burke<Oscawana Bldg Co.
Badt<Malcolm.
Winn<Lowe.

Contract causes:
Kellner<Fagan.
Hayden Co<Kehoe.
Same<same.
Lawrence Bros<Tarnowski.
Carideo<West Co Br.
Same<same.
Holsworth<Ebling Brew Co, &c.
Swanston<Kendall.
Same<same.
Robbins Mfg<Watson.
Turbine Equipment Co<McGontgal.
Meyer<Harris.
Prog Smelting Metal Co<Bernstein.
Blue Bird Motor Co<Starkman.
Kempton<West.
Levine<Howes.
Hurlbutt<Reid.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Young, J.

Cueca<Ferullo.
Tatranno<Salerno.
Dillon<City of White Plains.

Calendar for Tuesday, Oct. 16.
Johnson<West St Ry.
Kunzig<Hamilton.

Calendar for Wednesday, Oct. 17.
Pariesope<Laracine, (2.)

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Mooney<Perlman.
Torrington, an infant<De Castillo.
Brown<B, Q Co & S RR.
Clarke<Hughes.
Timpson<Walters.
Greenwood<Luke A Burke & Sons Co.
Lemmer<Gen Woodwork Co.
Lemmer<Reich et al.
Guenzel, as admx<Belt Line Ry Corp.
White<NY Con RR.
Di Biasi<Molbegat.
Donofrio<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Zuzinski<Godezski.
Bauer<Bklyn H RR.
Adikes<Skeuse.
Griffen<NY & Q C Ry
Larkin<same.
Aitken, an inf<Gally et al.
Duffy<Superior Motor Garage Co.
Siedentopf<B H RR.
McBirney<Ullrich.

The following causes if marked ready will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day on this call.

Hushion<Lohman.
Foley<N Y Cons RR.
Surbeck<Waller.
Sudlow<same.
Dexheimer<N Y & Q Co Ry.
Josias<Whigham.
Belmont<CNY.
Robinowitz<Sklar.
Marcus<B,QC & S RR
Sternberg<Sternberg.
Gray<Bk of L I et al.
Eilerman<Mack and another.
Collins, an inf<BHRR
Kessler<Krapp.
Pelkington, as admr<Marsden.
Scheurer et al<The Ebling Brew Co.
McMahon<Christian.
Flood<Perry.
McLean<42d St, Manhattanville & St N Av Ry Co.
Mallin, as admx<L I R R
McCarthy<Miller.
Gilemann<CNY.
Bracco<L I R R.
O'Connor, an inf<Mackey, et al.
Fisher, an inf<B H R R Co.
Woodil<NY Rys Co.
O'Keefe<B H R R Co.
Kelly, an inf<Emery.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1,934.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Kelby, J.—At 10 A. M.

Nommenson<Nommenson.
Lange & ano<Lange.
First Young Men's Cracow Benev Assoc No 1<Rubenstein.
Bruns<Page & ano.
Umbach<Umbach.
Klarman<Klarman.
Serra<Serra.

Highest number reached is 536.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Garrano<Kochersberger.
Strang, an inf<Lloyd.
Matejosaitis<B H RR.
Zemaitis<same.
Lewis<same.
Heinz<same.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

Notice is given that the JAMES McWILLIAMS TOWING LINE, owner of the steam tug John Garrett, has filed its petition for limitation of liability for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury from said vessel on the 23d day of November, 1916. Stipulated value of vessel and freight $16,650. All persons claiming damages because of such loss, destruction, damage, or injury must prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Esq., Commissioner, at Room 349 Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before December 3, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., or be defaulted.

Dated August 22, 1917.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

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Kingston ... 2:10
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DIVIDENDS.

KELSEY WHEEL COMPANY INC.

October 9th, 1917.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND No. 5.

The Board of Directors has today declared the regular Quarterly Preferred Dividend of One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents ($1.75) per share, payable November 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 20, 1917. Checks will be mailed by Columbia Trust Company, Dividend Disbursing Agent.

L. C. BROOKS, Secretary.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

First Preferred Dividend No. 13. Original Preferred Dividend No. 47.

The Board of Directors will meet on October 31, 1917, and declare the regular quarterly dividends to that date of $1.50 per share upon the full-paid First Preferred and Original Preferred Capital Stock of the Company, payable by checks mailed November 15, 1917, to stockholders of record at 3:30 o'clock P. M., October 31, 1917. The transfer books will not close. D. H. FOOTE, Secretary.

San Francisco, Cal., October 10, 1917.

BARNES - KING DEVELOPMENT COMPANY,

Butte, Montana.

A dividend of $40,000 has been declared, being ten cents per share, payable November 15th, 1917, to all stockholders of record October 25, 1917. The Security Transfer and Registrar Company, No. 60 Broadway, New York, N. Y., is the transfer office of the Company, and all stock should be in the name of the owner. JOHN E. CORETTE, Secretary.

AMERICAN SUMATRA TOBACCO CO.

New York, N. Y., October 11, 1917.

A regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the Common Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on November 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business October 25, 1917.

The transfer books do not close.

FRANK M. ARGUIMBAU, Secretary.

AMERICAN NAVIGATION COMPANY.

New York, October 15th, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of 3% has been declared on the shares of the company, payable on October 20th, to stockholders of record on October 10th, 1917.

CHAS. E. COLDREY, Treas.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, Post Office Building.

Motions: Us ex rel Lee Gim Fock<Sisson. General calendar: Dicks Press Guard Co<Amer Hardware. Crone<Gibson. Re Isaacs. Cutler Co<Amer Co. Vulcan Metals Co<Simmons. (2.)

Murray<Ferryboat Pierrepont. Smith<Southington. Phila & Reading Co<Skerman. Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Co<Sawickas. Cohen<Barge Josephine.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—In Room 3, 12th Floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Note—Cases from this calendar may be sent for trial before Mack, J.

Cent RR of NJ<Tug Orange. D,L & W RR<Tug Bridgeton. Wright & Cobb Lighterage Co<Tug Charm. Arrue<Cons Coal Co and United Line. Brooks<Schooner Fannie Palmer. Dwyer<Tug Westchester. Ackerman Ltg<Tug Britannia. N Y & Cuba Mail SS<Akerlund. Williams Line<Newtown Creek Tow Co. Union Ferry<CNY. Daly<N Y Dock Co. Union Ferry Co<Tug N Y Central 17. Moran T & T Co<Tug Perth Amboy. Potter Transp Co<Tug Baker Bros. N Y Cont Co<SS Hugo. Hansen<Tug Susan A Moran. Weehawken D D Co<Ferrybt Netherlands. Townsend Iron Works<Lighter Rudolph. New Haven T R Co<Tug Nannet. Erie RR<Tug C Blakeslee. Union Ferry Co<CNY. Coast Transit Co<Tug Dover. Berlund<L V RR. Southern Transp Co<Tug Baker Bros. Lee<Tug Industry. NY C RR<Tug Wm M Wadley. Scranton, &c, Coal Co<Tug Wm Tracy. Int'l Nickel<Bklyn & Mann Ferry. Crane<Tug John Rugge. Overseas Shipping<Lees Lighters. Rice<Pa RR & Barge No 225. Norwich & NY Prop Co<Ferrybt Florida.

Coons<Cornell Steambt Co and Barges. Bleakley<NY Trap Rock Co. Same<Haverstraw Stone Co. Ingalls<Tug Ganoga. L V Transp Co<SS Santa Clara. Erie RR<SS Tuscan Prince. Am & Cuban SS Co<3,600 Tons of Copper Damps &c, Bestum<Universal Transp Co. Cent Union Stock Yds Co<SS Coamo. Owners Tug Rambler (limitation). Marver & Co<SS Josefa Raich. Owners Yacht Oneida (limitation). Penn RR<Tug Joshua Lovett. Mulligan<Ferrybt Cincinnati. Hentschel<SS Colon. Patterson<SS Lepanto. Ballau<Tug Downer. Unsworth<SS Gudrun. Hudson River Lighterage Co<Tug A E Ackerman. Thames Tow Boat Co<SS Alston. Gans SS Line<Am Smelt & Ref Co. Am Sugar Ref Co<NY & Porto Rico SS Co. Charlesworth<Gen Lighterage Co. Newton Creek Tow<Bark Guadalhorn. Zablocki<Gaston, Wms & Wig. Berwind W Coal Co<Tug Robt J McGuire. US<Tug Anna W and Scow D & I No. 3. Wilson<SS Verdi. Hastorf Contract Co<Stand Oil Co. Netherlands-Am Nav Co<SS Lydie. Same<SS Escant. Same<SS Gov De Lautshere.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Court opens in Room 337, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Seidl-Conn Co<Wm Filene's Sons Co. Romanelli<CNY. Hanrahan<Pac Transport Co. Gulf Ref Co<Barnett. Pochmar<Penn RR. Cymerys<Cent RR of N J. Simonelli<Morris & Co. US<One Blue Taffeta Evening Coat. Selden<CNY. Equitable Life Assur Soc'y<Anderson (2). NY Life Ins<same. Same<Marshall. Met Life Ins<same. Fid-Phenix Fire Ins<Anderson. Continental Ins<same. Germania Life Ins<same. W & S Job & Co<Heidritter Lumber. Atlantic Mut Ins<Anderson. Home Life Ins<same. Graham<Internat. Merc Mar Co. Erie R R<Anderson.

US<Gennert. Tracy<Stand Oil Co. Wright<Clyde SS Co. McElroy<Atlantic Tr. Haddock<Cent RR NJ. Schuylkill Silk Mills<Berley. Shape Retaining Hat Patents Co<Hirschberg. Same<Warner. Sager<Raus. Same<Bernstein. Same<Hoffman. Castellano<Gress Mfg Co. Fried<Elsner. Wojciechowski<Erie. Delaney<Cent RR NJ. Kelly<Penn RR. Delaney<same. Scully<Gen Cotton Sec Co. Graham<Scandinavian Amer Line. Elliot<Percy Birdsall. Kotchik<D,L & W RR. Proctor<N Y C RR. Wein<same. Guss<same. Coagle<same. Perry<same.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Court opens Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy discharges.

Edward B Towne, Jr. Jules F Gernaly. Reinis Cafe. Wm Pahner. Julius Stern. Max H Raubitschek. Aaron Leblang. Walter Pendleton. Henry Graffer. David Hirsch. Jas Landesberg. Jacob K Upton. Herman F Linder. Vincenzo Brescia. Charles Scudrovitz. Under objection: Isaac B Grudberg. Fish & Emmer. Adjourned cases: Bernard Brindge. Alton Dress & Waist. Sol Slavin. Motions: Wm Kerner. Lenowitz & Co (2). Horowitz & Laidlaw. Loretta Corp. Lichtman Waist Co. Sellwell Dress Co. Loeb & Liblan.

Jas A Robertson. Prudential Cloak &c. Bastian & Co. David Diamond. Delbert A Reynolds. Regina Holding Co. Seddan Realty Co. Amer 5 & 10 Stores. Atlantic Express Co. Samuel J Singer. Mat Homer Mfg Co. Alfred J Ellish. Ada Wolf. Jas Polites. Chaplin<Otis Lith Co (2). Tracy<Stand Oil Co. Jennings Motor Sales. Wiederschall Co. Altman & Werner. Hanson Bros. (2). Samuel Grosskoff. George M Garson. Sol Slavin. US<NY, NH & H RR. Same<F von Rintelan. Bernard Dorf. Joseph Swetow. Chas E Haff Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Common Law Calendar—Court at 9:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, N. Y.

O'Connor<Coastwise Dredging Co.

Criminal calendar, at 10:30 A. M.

US<Lipman. Same<Canavan. Same<Ellison. Same<McGuin. Same<Roese. Same<Stanley. Same<La Praile. Same<Pang. Same<Solomon. Same<Hammond.

Same<Tambrino. Same<Lewis. Same<Bosworth. Same<Busch. Same<Joseph Fitzer. Same<Mary Fitzer. Same<Swartzill & Tieman. Same<D'Ambra. Same<Muller.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—In Room 312, P. O. Building, Brooklyn, N. Y., at 11:30 A. M.

Re Esther Katz (Writ of Habeas Corpus.)
Re Morris Steinberg (Writ of Habeas Corpus)
Re Geo Cubyluck (Writ of Habeas Corpus).

STATE.

Court of Appeals

Alsens Am Port Cement Works<NJ Dock & Bridge Bldg Co. Turner<Woodworth. Painted Post Lumber<Barth et al.

Lawrence<Stuyvesant Ins Co. Decicco<Schweizer. Rowes<Small & Co. Mayer et al<Monzo.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

People<Abramowitz. Pennell<Nevin. Same<same. Planten<Nat'l Nassau Bank. Re Maltbie. CNY<Gibboney. Victor Flag Co<Artistic Dyeing Co. Comollo<Italian Nat'l Club. Same<same. Barth<same. Etchingham<Rodney. Rice<Rice. Leslie<Kathodian Bronze Works. Rosenberg<Hess Bros. Same<same. Quinby<Quinby. Am Knitted Prod Co<Sametz. Edson<Bernhard. Goodwin<Fettretch. Remeczky<Cent Brew. Dobe<Torday. Stainton<Stainton. Helm<Helm. Goldstein<Gullette. Semple<Treacy. Hoffman<Goelet. Brand<Brand. Standard Products<Karten. Same<same. Feigenbaum<Appelby. Lineberger<Weghmann. Trustees Col Univ<De Carvajal. Bettinger<Donovan. Dorsey<Brush. Shalata<Rogers. Weiss<Korn. Zlotnick<James Butler. Helburn Thompson<All Am Merc Co. Parodi Erminio & Co<Bertolli. Doubush<3d Av RR. Scharff<Peterson. Zweig<Zweig. Traffe<Flood. Jatchok<Shrier. Re Baratta. Herrmann<CNY. Re White Plains Road (Jacobus). Re Concrete Prod Co. Re White Plains Road (Schwab). Re same (Wille). Brawn<3d Av Ry. Same<same. United Distillers Co<Bright. Brotman<Brotman. Shore Bathing Suit Co<Pearsall. Best<Nathan. Same<same. Re Whitehouse. Hawes<Simon. Peverelli<Muller. N Y Life Ins Co<Edward Martin Co.

Miller<Kremer. Western Mfg & Oil Co<Am Spirits Mfg. Castiglia<Kalbuch. Cohen<same. Goldfarb<Gordon. Wyckoff<Guenther Pub Co. Funge<Mauser Mfg. Re Balentine. Kip<Seise. Kramer<Carolina Veneer Co. Mahler<Lee. Exl<Exl. Crsinich<N Y Rys. Fox<Barber. Badgely<Dewitt. Dickoff<Dickoff. Papacosta<Pappas. Hatton<Hatton. Wechler<Miller. Atl Metals & Alleys Co<Udall. CNY<Dlugasch Co. Re Stern. Re Obermeier (Lipsit). Grebouski<Roberts. Smith<Tackney. Frank<Downing. Speck<Maduro Mercantile Co. Schultz<Weis. CNY<World Synd Co. Re Smith. Berger<Gotham Nat'l Bk. McDonough<New Amsterdam Casualty Co. German Sav Bk<Apfelbaum. Seaton<B & O RR. Kamber<Stumpf. Speer<Steinfeld. O'Gorman<O'Gorman. Halpern<Tannenbaum. Claysmith Co<Hayward. Levine<Litwin. Register<Day. Elkema<Cirker. Hirsch<Gillespie. Re Cohn, Abraham & Co, Inc. Allen<Hunter Arms. Hoyt<Hoyt. Simon<Hess Bros. Keil<Keil. Hurry<Ryshpan. Re Abramowitz. Re same. Re Holters. Phillips<Sonn Bros. Richardson<Pasinsky. Hiller<Jens. Siciliano<Thorley. Schoenfeld<Gregory. Kelly<Motors. Franklin<Schuster. Downs<Goodman Cont Co. Same<same. Cahill<Motors. Berman<Schuster. Bauman<Boehm. Martinelli & Co., Inc<Beatty.

Schoenfield<Gregory. People ex rel Zimmerman<Maltbie. Piehnik<La Tosca Knitting Co. Zeidner<Herkowitz & Raynes. Bonnamy<Bonnamy. McDwyer<Wronker. Calder<Calder. Re Swain (Townsend Av). Samson<Stroock. Same<same. Scularikes<Alps Co. Skoog<Wilbert Garrison Co. Wholesale Export Co<Frank. Eckstein<Chavski. Hackel<95th St B'way. Glaser<Chesebrough. Re Brilliant Trimming & Button Co (Lerner). Mulligan<J M Etzel. Re Mary Anderson Candy Shops, Inc. Re Cadmus (Connors). Herbert<Herbert. Orlando<Orlando.

Crawford<Dexter. Harrison<Dock Cont. Wilson<La Roche. N Y Life Ins Co<Edward W Martin Co. Sternbuck<Mass. N Y Motion Pictures Co<Artcraft Pictures Co. Re Tulp. Oppenheimer<Curiel. Davis<Davis. Nat'l Aniline & Ch Co<Leerburger. Mariag<Erie R R Co. Weinstein<Binder. Tkatz<Tkatz. Le Roy<Pennington. Clausen<Clausen. Neil<Neil. Davis<Isman. Geiger<Langrock Bros Co. Met Life Ins Co<Hammerstein Op Co. Lauby<Comment. White<Ring. Re Sherwood. Jeffery<Cooke. Kaufman<Foster.

PART II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Schmidt<de Rahm. De Forrest Sheet, &c Co<Loeb. Re Unionport Road. Adelman<Bishop Sons & Co. Townley<Polansky. Dale<Dale. Unitype Co<Tipple. Landes<Landes. Burstein<Am Surety. Gabrielle<Gabrielle. Kolb<Kolb. Wall<Wall. Werner<Werner. Diamond<Victor Land, &c, Co. Schehr<Schehr. Follis<Follis. Ward<Ward. Lowenbein<Miller. Myll<White. Nolan<Nolan. Westcott<Westcott. Eletz<Bellin. Acheson<Acheson. Niedel<Tender. Demurrer: De Forest Sheet, &c. Co<Loeb. Preferred causes: Corn<Herzog. Reid<Stiegerwald. Law<Law. Union Estates Co<Loretta Corp.

Brunk<Steinberg. Williamsburg City F Ins<Lichtenstein. McDermott & Hanigan<Ritz Realty Co. Somberg<45th St Rlty. Negrin<Negrin. Mutual Life Ins Co<Geiger. Shiman<Goodstein. Baum<Mayer. Liberman<same (2.) Re Sisson<Victor Hotel Co. Re Sisson<Todd. Wener<Jarmulowsky. General calendar: Rinaldo<Heistein. Getzger<Paddell. Cameron<Thomas. Kiddle<Dunham. Townsend<Hamerschwag. Engel<CNY. Winston<Winston. Szrager<Szrager. Schwartz<Schwartz. Hercules Talk Mach Sup<Extensive Mfg. Fransioli<Hamburger. Tierney<Tierney. Goldberg<Rouse. Berger<Alk. Napashtek<Napashtek. Clear.

PART IV.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Not in session.
PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.

Riverside Drive Rlty<Purdy. 74th St Hold Co<same. Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Streiser<Desmonde. Dilltown Smokeless Coal Co<Nat Surety. Lewis<Cardinall. Abrams<Nevin. Van Nostrand Co<Virginia Z & C Corp. Borchardt<Norton Co. Liedeman<Gluckin. Lee Tire Sales<Klohs. McAllister<Krulewich (3.) Peters<Duchenes. Stoermer<Cox. Werner<Bernstein.

Kahn<Lowenstein. Liberman<Mayer. Bklyn Majestic Thea<Vitagraph Co of Am. Nanes<Peck & Mack. Fox<Bloom (2.) Kaufman<Hirschfield. Silverstein Cloak Co<Chertoff. Strauss<Rocco. Politziner<Reichelson. Kaufman<Foster. Wolf<Kraft. Michael<Martinez. Case on.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—Malach<Pitkin Auto Co. Inq—Kamien<Frick. Inq—Bennett<Jackson. Winter<Bernstein. Klein<NY Cent RR. Herrmann<Herrmann. Doyle<Talmadge. Griffing<Goodman. (2.) Tramantano<Nicoll (2.) Walter<Taylor. J Katz<Dramon. L Katz<same. Pierson<I R T Co. Somers<Smith. Reinish<Un Ry. Carter<same. Finn<West Hold Co. Gick<Union Ry of NYC. Weigand<NY Tel Co. Schumer<Greenberg. Fahnestock<Townsend. Jacobs<Weng. Strano<Goldman. Beller<B H RR. Silverman<Mulligan. Angel<Trowbridge. Kaufman<Jacobs. Buelsbach<R Carvel & Co & CNY. Lo Forte<Friedman. Horwich<Kalisher. C Polichronis<Bear Lithia Springs Co. H Polichronis<same. FitzMaurice<Willard. Kehoe<Hayden Co. Ebbits<Brett. Leibowitz<H B Claflin Corp. Di Rienzo<Brenack. Fruchter<NY Rys. Pachmel<Smith. Wittman<Maclay. Turk<Klauber Rlty. Horn<Strauss. Castringo<Jacks. Mott<Cons Gas Co. Collins<McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc. B Cohen<Richmond Light & RR. I Cohen<same. Appell<Friedman. Donnelly<Snare & Triest Co. Kennedy<Robinson. Spellman<Terminal Warehouse Co. Lavine<Peekskill Con. O'Brien<Kelly. Geller<Dollard. Bystrom<Villard. Roberts<NY Cent RR. Resnick<Bienstock. Pilliteri<Beaver. (2.) White<Maurer. Heller<Con Gas Co. Quinby<Lexington RR. Lamport<B H RR. Isiwitz<same. Schack<Seaman. Lintner<Hill. (2.) Rosenblum<I R T. Sweeney<Kulendampf & Co. Reiner<Acadia Rty Co. Barrett<Ringler & Co. Rappaport<Williamson. Winterkorn<NY & Q Co Ry. (2.) Scallio<Berkowitz. Washburn<Evers-R Co. Eckel<Hart. McClosky<Thomas. (2.) Sieger<Beaver. Engelman<Graham. Rosen<Harris. Purcell<Salkin & S. Friedman & Co<Nass Elec RR. Guenther Pub Co<Ridgway Co. Reichstadt<Halstead. Sweet<Ellis. Frederick Blaser Co<Underpin & F Co. Dickerson<The Ajer. J Buller<Linch. H Buller<same. Gruhm<Underpin & F. King<same. Abister<Cohen. Bauman<Somerville Rty Co.

Tobias<same. Prowert<Rowbotham. Stern<Harmes. S Schwartz<Ost Rty. M Schwartz<same. Krakower<Somerville Rty Co. D'Onofrio<Angel Con. Kimmel<B H RR. Hirschfeld<Yel Taxi. Saxe<CNY. F Troyano<McLoughlin. J Troyano<same. Crawford<Friestedt. Jacobson<Sommerville Realty Co. Ambrozevich<Wanamaker. Solomon<Rockwell. Hendricken<CNY. Young<Winter Motor Carriage Co. Ford<E I du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. Nechamkus<Levine. Volenza<Emp City Sub. Harcher<Taylor. Harmon<Cent Un Gas. Buchalter<NY Mail Co. Rosenberg<B H RR. Clampitt<Vanderpoel. Ricce<Con Tel & El Subway Co. Caggiano<Runkel Bros, Inc. Simons<Lichtenstein. Maroney<Bdway Taxicab Co. L Fischer<Un Ry. M Fischer<same. Goldberg<Linch. Jackson<Cook. Belfort<B, Q Co & S RR. Byrne<Brokaw. Valoro<NY City I Ry. Jacoby<Yankee Waist. A Alkoff<Schacht. S Alkoff<same. Stern<Harms. Conversano<Montuffel. Felton<Israelson Rty Assn, Inc. Smalls<Gorman. Barozwski<Levin. Drucker<NY Con RR. Borsa<Vonhaf. McKeon<Scobel. Schlesinger<3d Av Ry. Lascalzo<Palisade Rty & Amus Co. Desimone<Siels. Tetanis<Atlantis. Cantor<Spitzer. Henderson<I R T. Adzerycha<Holbrook, C & R Corp. Muravsky<Bayonne Belt & Nut Co. Crowe<Mason-Seaman Transp Co. Norwood<CNY. Clark<same. Lang<Belt Line Ry. Barnes<Edison L & P. Same<NY Edison Co. Schneider<Wyeth Chemical Co. Dougherty<Rudolph. Kraus<Queens Co W. Casey<CNY. Sullivan<Barnum. Firscherauer<Franklin Allen W Clean Co. Feigenbaum<Kallman. Wolfort<McNamara. Faria<same. Nudelman<Binder. Francis<Katz. Murray<Ehret. Fontanella<NY C & H R RR. Gibbs<Hud & M RR. Morz<Cunard SS Co. Bachman<Horace E Demorest Co. B Cusimono<Barber Asphalt Pav Co. S Cusimono<same. Kleinmetz<Michaelman. Weingarten<C I & B RR. Case on.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M.

Inq—Kogut<Glovinsky. Kenny<Newark Fed'l League Ball Club. Boiardi<Marden, Orth & Hastings Co, Inc. Servis<N Y Registered Nurses' Assn. Ebin<Equitable Life Assurance Socy of the U S. Blaner<Sterzedbach. Herring<Mall. McCready<Gaston. Collins<Scannell (2.) Logie<Devlin. Rubin<Siegel. Newbold<Nat City Bk. Sisson<Liquor Seized 102 Attorney St. Musy<Lowenstein. Sisson<Liquor Seized 196 Elizabeth St. Same<Quick. Tepperberg<Siebrecht. Anspacher<Am Asph Pav Co. Cavinato<Piccirilli. Weiss<A Baldwin & Co. Western Assur Co<Bainbridge. Plock<Emmer. Same<Balsam. Spencer<CNY. Stanley<Paramount Utensil Co. Nacirema Co<Cassidy. Sisson<Schattman. Am Ins Co<Barrett. B Keenan & Sons<Johns-Manville Co. Le Roy<Pennington. Gatti-McQuade Co<Mad Paper Co. Alex Hamilton Inst<Allan. Mendelson<Strada. Brauer<Lawrence (2.) Newman Tire & Rub Co, Inc<Lee T Sales. Featherstone<Fowler. Dewitt<Vogelstein. Davis<Morris. Martinelli & Co, Inc<Beatty. Int R T Co<Northeastern Const Co. Joyce<Schneider. Northeastern Const Co<CNY. Marden, Orth & Hastings Co<Baldwin.

White<Astro Const. Cahn<Barth. West<Beardsley. Frankenberg<Spiegel. Mortland Chem Co<Stein. Perlstein<S N Beck & Co. Pikeway Rlty Corp<Germania Eng & Const Co, Inc. Marshall<Pribil. Harmon<Curtis. Montag<Ginsberg. Arkenburgh<Milroy. Nelson<Meikelham. Wm Morris & Co, Inc<Providence Washington Ins Co. Usdansky<Lane. Little<Schorr. Davis<Isman. Saxe<Pearlman Co, Inc. Henkel, Jr<Rudolphy. Leary<East River Nat'l Bank. Lorenzo<Trav Ins Co. A P Youngblood, Inc<Banc Com Italiana. Weil<Globe Ind Co. Economu Ritsos Co, Inc<Nat Steamship Nav Co. Rochelle<Adler. Hess & Chase, Inc<Linden. De Witt<Abraham. Fidelity Nat Bank of Spokane<Anderson. Lowenheim<Miller. Sabine<Morosco. Clfelder<Levy. Cooper<Sternau Rlty. Bassoe<Blum. Amitrano<Ill Surety. St Nicholas Airdrome Co<Hebron. Robertson & Co, Inc<Cent Cuba Sug Co. Fine & ano<Longchester Realty Co. Prendergast<Warburg. Gen'l Platers' Sup Co, Inc<Mendelson. Pechinsky<Cook's Linoleum Co. Carmody<M Berardini State Bank. Same<Berardini. Harris<Manchester Garage Co.

Goldfarb<Eidlitz. W N Hallock Co<Satterfield. CNY<3 Av RR (2.) Vigoraux<Platt. Frawley<CNY. First Nat Bk<Glading. Ehrich<Lockhart. First N Bk of Greenville<De Wintu&Co. Standard Fashion Co<Cogan. Dalton<Webber. Hein<Valentine. Stallo<Met Trust Co. CNY (2.) Marbury<Equitable Life Assur Soc'y. Dupay<Galbind. Voron<Voron & Chait, Inc. Wing<Spilsbury. St John's Ch in the Wilderness<Tracy. Stratton<Met Tr Co. Harrington<same. Murray<CNY. Williams<Wilner.

Ferguson & Wheeler Land, Lumber & Handle Co<Perry. Klein<Johnson. Bassman<H J Rich Development Co. Am Pipe & Const Co<Mingle. Altoria Rlty & Const Co<Wheelock. Stanton<Colorado Realty Co. West End Tr Co<Mingle. Jackson<Bonwit. Citizens Nat Bank, Oneonta<Stallo. Stanton<Colorado Realty Co. P Schoenhofen Brew Co<Mahon. Wallach<Copeland. McEvoy<Tide Water Oil Co. Paul Guenther, Inc<De St Aubin. Case on.

TRIAL TERM.—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule 7, amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IV.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.
Cohn<Greenberg, (2.) Case on.
PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.
Gartland<McKee. Wall<Gilbert. Elkins<same. Grub<Carrairo. Cassello<De Luise.
PART VIII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART IX.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.
Kurnitsky<Oriental Dye Works.
PART X.—Benton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.
Greenspan<Waterman. Hunter<Press Pub.
PART XII.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART XIII.—Not in session.
PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.
PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.
Heurgas<McCormack.
PART XVII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.
Sacky<Sacky.
PART XVIII.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate: Harold Weddle, Martha Herling, William Hasselburger, Sobrina Dowd, Vaclav Hoffman, Augusta Burmeister, Vincenzo Amborsin, Patrick Dockery, William F Flynn, Robina B Christian.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates: Frederico Vedegeray, Abraham Herzlich.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Walsh, J.—Litigated motions, at 10 A. M.

Blumenthal<Lasker. Beck<Rosenbluth. J J Little & Ives Co<Base Ball Mag Co. Atlantic Macaroni Co<Pepe. Samuels<Jos F Whelan Co. Kirchman<Fluckiger. Levine<Union Ry. Martens<same. Sherman<same. Wetzler<same. Zwickler<same. Balase<3d Av Ry. Lewis<3d Av R R. Preminger<same. Smith<Mid Crosstown Ry. Brooks<Belt Line Ry. Cogan<same. Collins<same. O'Connor<same, (2.) Bayley & Sons, Inc<Col Circle Const. Wohl, Sauth & Co<Jacob Hyman. Jackson<Mohrmann. Robbins<Robinson. N Y Tel Co<Cohn.

Baum<Pokress. Vesta Storage Battery Co<Taylor L Praud Elec Co. Underwood T'writer Co<Cashman. Griffin<Hydrocarbon Corp. Gitenstein<Brown, Norton & Co. Bloom Bros & Co<Bogel. Crompton Bldg Corp<Bean. Sahatjian<Afoian. Fybush Bros<Fine. Reinhardt<Duverrier. Kuhlberg<Berman. Schatz<Solgus Rty Co. Billet<Power. Noschkes & Grossbard<Dave Schreiber. Markowitz<Adelson. Int'l Belt Co<Israel. Polack Tyre & Rubber<Fid & Cas Co. Leschziner<same. Haberman<Chas Wagner Lith Co.

PART II.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Daniels<C I & B RR. Wilsker<Marx Singer. Weisinger<Dee Holding Co. Becker<Becker. Virzera<Hare. Madero Bros<Harris Warehouse. Lavine<Kaplan. Hopkins<Deane. Klein<NY Rys. Weisser<Gold. Smith<NY Rys. Flichtenfeld<Weintraub. Malinowski<Friedel. Waycickowski<same. Ehrich<Henig. Lieberman<Rosenblum, (2.) Cellis<Ward. Horne<Diamond. May<N Y Edison Co. Singer<Werner. Enriotti<Owen. Nat Nassau Bank<Bernstein. Schechter<NY Central RR. Selles<Martini.

Hopkins<R Hillers Son Co. Dickerson<Banks. Marschall<Adler. Kroop<Christal. Chayet<Robinson. Senzerlich<Savitsky. Falk<Bradley Const. Rashall<Moran. Glaser<Tencoorn. Madero Bros, Inc<Marell Chemical Co. Kramer<NY Rys. Videla<Haradon. Mandel<Graeber. Niershardt<Columbus Circle Arcade Co. Ferguson<R T Subway Const Co. Morris<Sheinel, (2.) Goldenberg<Michelson. Fine<Degenshein. Levy<Reo Specialty. Thompson<Meyer. Crossley<Haines. Basch<NY Rys. Ferber<same. Gelb<Mushkowsky. Lindhold<Morse.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial. No day calendar.

Fairweather<Coleman. Karon<NY Cent RR. Greene<Star Co. Appelbaum & Appelbaum, Inc<Suchar. Brown<Capitol Chemical Co. Ruffer<Harry Dowie. Kelmenson<Kellson. Yunck<Clark. Aschendorf<J Bulova.

Bailey<Neptune Operating Co. Hyde<Van Dyke Auto Co. Caralluzzo<Sonsin. Studner<H & N Carburetor Co. Casablanca<Markowitz. Wolf<Kent Paper Co. Case on.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
PART III.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Breves<Bandy. Harris<Schwartz Silk Co. (2.) Lightner<Hartmann-Blanchard Co. Wilson<Constant, Irving & Co. Jablow<Kohn. Mason Motor Car Co<McCarthy. Zimit<Friedman. Montalto<Tree. Diamond<Epstein. Aaron<Schottland. S Kraus & Bro, Inc<Schlanger (2.)

Offerman<Emzee Realty Co. Rathaus & Eichner, Inc<Am Dry Goods. Rogers<Baird. Kelleher<Pallaghy. Sexauer & Lemke, Inc<1,067 5th Av Co. Varriale<Pugliatto. Jakob<Werba. Pearsall<Shore Bathing Suit Co. Tenebaum<Cohen. Mischner<Talianoff. Rosenberg<Lipschitz. Clear.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Strasbourger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Met. Sav. Bank<Sauerbrey—Wilbur Larremore. Zerega<Elenbogen—Phoenix Ingraham.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Hannah C. Demuth<Benjamin Solomon—Henry H. Davis.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Putnam, Mills, JJ.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.

Evanovitch<Phila & Rdg Coal & Iron Co. Fal<Atlas Portland Cement Co. Peck<Haverstraw Water Supply Co. Seelenfreund<Seelenfreund. Barbnes et al<Midland Ry Terminal Co. Shiverick<Bonsall et al. Re application of Bd Supervis, Rockland. Re last will P J McCloskey, dec'd. Peo, &c<Gertenbach.

Re last will W Titus, dec'd. Brokaw<Brokaw. Peo, &c<Richardson. Re application J M Brown, &c. Bagdon<Phila & Rdg Coal & Iron Co. Catalano<NY Con Ry. Re Judicial settlement acct P D Elliot et al. Dunlop<Sievers. Cutler<Winsberry et al. Woolworth<Ginsburg. Re Cossum.

Non-enumerated day calendar.

Peo, &c<Diemo. Severin<Broad Channell, &c. Saladino<Giambalo. Re Montario. Dembar<Borack. Osborn<Cardeza. Hutcheson<Wilson. Cromwell<Bynner. Chapman<Burstein. Re Pub Serv Com, (Montague St.) Re NY C & H R RR.

NY Dock Co<Flinn-O'Rourke Const Co. Block<Pross. Garrity<Walsh. Heatter<Day Pub Co. Allison<Willoughby Pub Co. Peo, &c<Wigren. Same<Nesin. Meyer<United Dressed Beef Co. Schmidt<Schmidt.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Callaghan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions:

Gallagher<Perot. White<Schneider. Ryan<Livingston. Re Waters (King.) Haber<Pucci. Jorias<Ehrich. Davis<Forsythe Metal Goods Co. Nat Res Bank<Sage Found & H Co (4.) Nobee<Hamje. Weller<Weller. Roseth<Roseth. Boldin<Envira Realty. Winternitz<Winternitz. Nilson<Hunter. R Langnate<B H RR. P Langnate<same. Werns<same. Unden<same. Glanbiger<same. R Mintz<B, Q Co & S RR. L Mintz<same. Betzel<same. Korn<same. Gelb<same. Lieberman<NY Cons RR. Kilboy<same. Goldberg<Nas El RR. M M Gibson<same. E E Gibson<same. Pollack<C I & B RR.

Jovesof<Zeller. Kings Co Lighting Co<CNY (2.) Wood<NY Cons RR. Connell<Nelson. A D Granger Co<Universal Mach Corp. Bandler<Ridings. Zamsky<Zamsky. Moroney<Moroney. NY Title & M Co<St Helliers Holding Co. Adams<Unger. Glatzer<Glatzer. Batriss<Holland. Soc Prevent Cruelty to Children<Koons. Dauch<Long Beach Trucking Co. Kabatink<Weil. Re Hemlock St (Cook). Mangialetti<Harris. Brennan<Brennan. Re East 95th St, (Younghaus.) Kaminester<Stromberg. Macomber<Campbell. Tobey<Yober. Zappa<Kaufman. Feinberg<Feinberg. Troy<Nas El RR. Rebers<Connelly. Re Cong Beth David, &c, (Shapiro.)

Ralston<Mills. Perlstein<Kirchner. Epstein<Ganz. Pollitzer<Pollitzer. Toscano<Boulton. Van Pelt<Reardon.

Chartoff<Markowitz. Nolan<Bottsford-Dickinson Co. Liss<Brisman. Congress Brew<Humboldt Ice & Coal.

PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part III.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Morgan<Morgan. Fevola<Fevola. Desiderio<Desiderio. Lee<Brilliant. Fayerweather<CNY. Meserole<Meserole. Barrow<Barrow. Moore<B'klyn Trust. Glickstein<Glickstein. Flaxman<CNY. Fisher<Fisher.

Powers<CNY. MacDonald<MacDonald. Thatcher<Hamsley. Kohl<Kohl. Yaverbaum<NY Municipal Ry. Ambler<Hotel & Restaurant Emp Alliance.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 274.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Manning, J.; Part IV., Garretson, J.; Part V., Scudder, J.

Rochfield<So B'klyn Ry. Mortensen<B H RR. Seckler<Nassau RR. Vetore<Atl Exp Co. Gibstein<N Y Cons RR. Dueremınski<Wilson. Friedman<B, Q Co & Sub RR. Miller<So B'klyn Ry. Gress<Nass RR. Vettaks<B H RR. Schlosser<NY Con RR. Sternecker<Bond. Paritz<B H RR. Goldstein<B, Q Co & Sub RR. Wilson, Flynn<Leh V RR Co et al.

Kaplan<Nass RR. Gallagher<Esposito. Beyer, Varrelmann<Luna Amust Co et al. Michalski<Welz & Zerweck. Schleifer<B, Q Co & S RR. Essig<Lumber Operating and Mfg Co. Sullivan<C I & B RR. Glatstein<Lester. Buono<Schwalbe. Gallagher<Adikes. Cawley<Rodgers & Haggerty. Sinram<Griesmann. Taibi<B H RR.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Moleti<Nass RR. Carlsen<Greenman. Cornell<Mauder. Johnson<B H RR. Hedin<Ritter. Quigley<B Un Gas Co & ano. Galas<Studebaker Co. Markowitz<Nas RR. Hammer<Oberweger. Travers<CNY. Pinsker<Nass RR. Nadler<Perlman. Catalono<N Y Cons RR. Swords<Empire Const Co & B H RR. Woody<Brush et al.

U S Title Guar Co<Michel. Zito<B H RR. Bernhard<Von Au. Herman<Heller. U S Title Guar Co<Simon. Tapley<Nass RR. Ahrens<Edison El Ill. Johnson<CNY. Arnold<Oliver. Rynehart<Clinton. Merritt<Farmers Feed Co. Grastataro<Brodie. Brusl<Goldfarb et al. Barber<Inter R T.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2500.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of: Michael Clark, N E Johnson, Sallie L Johnson, Mary J Reid, G A Jordan, Isadore Portalove, F W Harre, Jennie Gaul, John A Casey, Charles Wennell. Administration of: Michael Hart. Accounting of: Honara A Sweeney. Estates of: James Blake, Hugh Kenny, Louis G Darcey. Contested calendar: Ann Donohue or Clancy, Samuel McCarrick, Louis Reese.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Roy, J.; Part V., Dike, J.

In re Koch, an alleged incompetent; Stonaitis<C I & B RR. Weinberg<Nas El RR. Jacobson<same. Tuchinsky<same. Shapiro<Krilow. Duerney<B H RR. Lee<Nassau El RR. Wolfson<Horton Ice Cream Co. Bobrowitz<Zapkin. Matthews<Schultz. Samson<Nass El RR. Johnson<Buck. Revins<Gillen. Bricke<B H RR. Hennessy<Nass El RR.

Herbst<Maxrose Rlts. Pollingi<B H RR. Collins<Nassau El RR. Stern<Goldberg. Maxmer<Nass El RR. Durinsky<NY Con RR. Haberman<Mut Coat & Apron Supply Co. Toury<Baedut. Hansen Brass Fdry<National Garage Co. Smith Co<Selofani. Deiss<Evans. Shevchenko<Widder. Shrboshwah<B H RR. Lavelle<Miniottis. Card<Zimmerman. Manzi<Caputo.

Highest number reached on regular calendar, 488.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Forecast:

N. and S. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate s. winds.

Ga.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; light variable winds.

Fla.—Showers Mon. and probably Tues.; gentle e. to s. e. winds.

Ala.—Fair and warmer Mon., except showers along coast. Tues. fair; light s. e. to s. winds.

Miss.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues.; s. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ind.—Fair Mon. and probably Tues., colder Tues.; fresh n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues., colder Tues.; fresh w. to n. w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Rain Mon. and probably Tues., colder Tues.; fresh w. to n. w. winds.

Tex., La., Ark., and Okla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ill. and Mo.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; colder Tues. and in n. and w. Mon. night.

Wis.—Cloudy and colder Mon. Tues. fair and colder.

Minn.—Cloudy and colder Mon. Tues. fair; colder in s.

Iowa—Cloudy Mon.; colder by night. Tues. probably fair and colder.

N. Dak., S. Dak., and Neb.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; colder Mon.

Kan.—Fair Mon.; colder in afternoon or night. Tues. probably fair and colder.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

READY NOW.

New, beautifully planned, Colonial home; Six Master's Bedrooms; three baths; built and equipped like a Pierce-Arrow car.

Location—Great Neck—twenty-six minutes out on high North Shore. Tennis, bathing, boating, and golf.

Kensington neighborhood—all improvements; fully restricted.

Price, $45,000. Twenty per cent. cash—balance like rent, if desired. Write for pamphlet plans.

Kensington Konstruction Kompany
103 Park Avenue. Phone Vanderbilt 4020

Manhasset Park House.
8 rooms, 4 bedrooms and bath, steam heat, hardwood floors. Near Manhasset Bay. 30 minutes by train. Price $8,000.
JOHN M. RIEHLE, 68 William St., N.Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$6,000 Easy Terms.
Craftsman Home
7 Rooms
Tiled Baths
Plot 100x284 ft.

Ready for Occupancy Now
Easy Commutation to N. Y.
Permanent home; everything modern; electric light, steam heat, panelled walls; parquet floors; select neighborhood; water sports, golf, country club, schools, etc. Send for photo. Living room 27 ft. long with huge open fireplace. Buy this with little cash and the usual rent money. Investigate. P. D. WORCESTER, 170 B'way, N. Y. C. Tel. 1521 Cort.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

House for Rent
308 WEST 70TH ST.
with electric light, steam heat and parquet floors at **$1,200 Per Year**
WM. A. TAYLOR, Inc., 205 Columbus Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICE SPACE
For rent: About 4,000 sq. ft. on 12th floor World's Tower Bldg., 110 W. 40th St., to sublet. Conveniently arranged for single offices or suites. Elegant light each room. Possession at once. Inquire Room 1209.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the EL ARCO RADIATOR COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 3d day of October, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this third day of October, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen. A. B. PARKER, Deputy Secretary of State.

(Seal of the Secretary of State.)

All persons having claims against the above-named corporation are directed to present the same forthwith at the office of the International Motor Company, 64th Street and West End Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

High Class Dwelling
FOR SALE OR RENT
44 EAST 72D ST.
15 Rooms and 3 Bathrooms.
New plumbing; electric fixtures and decorations.
APPLY TO O. L. RICHARD, 29 BROADWAY, OR TO YOUR BROKER.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Ave.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NEARING COMPLETION
370 Central Park West
The Apartment House Unique.
S. W. Corner of 97th Street.
An Oasis in the Desert of Sameness.
Featuring Elizabethan Architecture.
Suites of 2 to 7 Rooms,
Rentals $700 to $1,800.
Special 3 room suites.
Several charming suites with huge Studio Room, high studded ceiling, open fireplace.
For booklet, floor plan, etc.
See Renting Agent on premises, or
FRENCH MANAGEMENT CORP.
299 Madison Ave., corner 41st St.
'Phone Vanderbilt 3237.

140 West 58th St.
Just Completed.
ONE APARTMENT OF
4 Rooms
Rent $1,550
Maid Service if Desired
EDGAR A. LEVY LEASING CO.,
505—5th Avenue
Murray Hill 6960

152 West 58th Street
Between 6th & 7th Avenues
NEW HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
4 rooms with bath
5 rooms with 2 baths
Hotel service if desired.
Superintendent on premises, or
Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., Agent
12 East 44th Street 1100 M. H.

340 West 86th St.
7 ROOMS
3 BATHS
M. H. Gaillard & Co.
2,299 Broadway. 'Phone Schuyler 3979.

30 W. 54th St.
(Restricted Street)
TO LEASE—2 and 3 rooms and bath apartments; new, modern in every detail; hotel service. Apply on premises, or Room 627, 30 East 42d. Phone Murray Hill 6438.

7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS and arrangements of rooms, every one being outside and large; abundance of closet room; modern in every detail; first class in every respect; elevator; all night service.
805 St Nicholas Ave. (Corner 150th St.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3573 B'way (147th St.)

8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
THE ROSARY
306 WEST 99TH ST.
$1,400 and $1,500.
M. H. Gaillard & Co.
2299 Broadway. 'Phone Schuyler 3979.

65 Central Park West.
A very desirable eight-room Apartment; large, light, airy rooms; overlooking park; high-class elevator house; rent $1,800. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

340 WEST 86th ST.
2 Rooms & Kitchenette
$900 TO $1,000.
M. H. GAILLARD & CO.,
2299 Broadway. Phone Schuyler 3979.

GAINSBOROUGH STUDIOS
222 West 59th St.
Apartments and Studio, north light, to lease
Furnished or unfurnished
J. E. BALL, Manager

6 ROOMS
565 West 148th St.,
Corner Broadway.
All outside rooms, facing south.
View of river.
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 B'way. (147th.)

Seven Rooms, Corner, $60
400 West 152d Street
ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 Broadway (147th)

MANHATTAN—East Side.

815 PARK AVE.
S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.
New Magnificent 14-Story Structure
Contains Novel Devices Throughout.
EXQUISITE APARTMENT DWELLINGS OF
6-7-8 ROOMS
3 BATHS. RENTS $2300 TO $3800
Also a Few
1, 3 & 4 Room Apartments
On Main Floor, $750 to $1800
Apartments can be seen evenings.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, Agts.,
On Premises. Phone Lenox 6989.

THE WOOLSEY
141 East 44th Street
East of Lexington Avenue.
2 Rooms, Bath Kitchenette
Unfurnished, $60.00 to $75.00
Furnished, $70.00 to $85.00
Satisfactory Reference Indispensable.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
BING & BING
119 West 40th St. Phone 6410 Bryant

BRONX.

New Corner House
Just Completed.
3-4-5 elegant room apartment, all modern improvements; telephone service, etc.
N. E. Cor. 167th St. & Vyse Av.
Near Simpson St. subway station.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BROOKLYN.

NEW APARTMENTS.
20 Minutes to Union Square.
Take 4th Av. subway to 9th St. express station, Brooklyn; 5 minutes' walk to apartments.
4-5 Rooms, Rents $34-$45,
extra large; modern improvements; decoration to suit. Ownership management on premises, daily and Sunday.
358-362 11th St., 5th and 6th Avs., Brooklyn.

New Flatbush Apartments
Corner Woodruff Ave. and Parade Place.
4-5 and 6-room and 2-bath apartments. Sunny rooms; white kitchens; modern equipment throughout; telephone service. Rents, $10.00 per room and up. Representative on premises, or
ARTHUR H. WATERMAN,
185 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
Telephone Main 800.

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate Wanted.

Connecticut man desires entire charge of apartment houses. G. L., 2,690 3d Av.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island.

Handsome five-room bungalow, block from private bathing beach and harbor; great fishing and boating, club, &c.; large, airy rooms, modern improvements; connecting bath, with bedrooms; will decorate to suit owner's taste; large plot; lawn, shrubs, hedge, &c.; makes dandy year-round home; near trolley, easy commute to New York; will sell reasonable on easy terms to quick, interested party. Bungalow Owner, Box 280 Times Downtown.

HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOME.
Large, airy rooms; heat, gas, electricity; modern kitchen and bath; porch, beautiful plot, all planted with variety of vegetables and flowers; near trolley, school, stores, and station; owner will sell reasonable to interested party for $200 cash and balance monthly. Park, 300 Times Downtown.

House, needing some small repairs, large plot for cultivation and poultry raising, in large town, near station and bay, $1,425; small amount down and $10 monthly. Call or write B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester.

Bronxville.—Pleasant home, furnished; 9 rooms and bath, extra toilet; 3 minutes to station; $90. Phone 258M Bronxville.

New Jersey.

AN EXCEPTIONAL HOUSE—Located in the most beautiful suburb in the State; nothing like it for the price in any part of the country. House, ready to occupy; seven wonderful rooms; parquet floors. Living room, 15x30, with large open fireplace. Dining room, 14x16; dining porch, 10x15; bedroom, 15x28; sleeping porch, 10x15. Magnificent bathroom. Model kitchen 10x12, with instantaneous automatic water heater. Butler's pantry. Large plot of land, 7,500 square feet. Refined surroundings, restricted; fine old shade trees; fully improved streets; sewer, water, gas, electricity; stores, schools, churches, golf, tennis; 3 minutes to station, 30 minutes to New York; 40 trains daily; commutation, $5.90. Price, $6,500; small amount cash, balance to suit. Call, write, or phone Owner, MUNSON D. AYERS, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $200 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

IF YOUR RENT is $300 a year or more you can buy my modern 6-room-and-bath home, all improvements, fully decorated, at a less monthly outlay, and in a few years you own it; 30 minutes out on Erie, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

New house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; large lot; Plainfield. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York City.

New York State.

For Sale in Rochester, N. Y.—In consequence of owner leaving city, modern, well-decorated house containing 10 rooms and 2 baths, billiard room and garage; plumbing and all conveniences in excellent condition; rooms large and light; accommodations adapted for family of good standing. Address 195 Dartmouth St., Rochester, N. Y.

Westchester.

For Sale or Rent—Strictly modern seven-room house, with sun parlor; good neighborhood; must be seen to be appreciated. S. J. Clark, 2 South 4th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FARMS.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Little farm and house, with large plot of ground, suitable for chickens and vegetable raising; ready market right in town to sell products; hour out; near trolley, boating, bathing and fishing, schools, stores, churches; will take $100 down, balance small monthly payments, from quick, interested buyer. Call or write B. Bryan, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

$25 cash and $5 monthly will buy dandy 2-acre farm; fine fruit and shade trees; best soil; near lake. Farm, 233 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy small home, with 2 full acres of fine cultivating farm land, fruit and shade trees; makes an ideal home for small family wanting a place to raise vegetables, fruit, poultry, &c.; good locality; stores, schools, &c.; price, $1,350, on easy terms to right party. For details to visit write to Cozy Home, 277 Times Downtown.

A little farm on hilltop; great view; commuting zone; 2 acres, 7 rooms; bath, steam; barn, chicken house, fruit, garden; clean-cut; attractive; $5,500; opportunity. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, 120 Broadway, New York, and Ridgewood, N. J.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

UNIQUE STUDIO HOUSE.
Eight rooms, two baths; modern improvements; 40 feet from street; Irving Place neighborhood. Information Dr. Rounds, 40 West 72d St. Columbus 1242.

Westchester.

Beautifully furnished home, Larchmont; 8 rooms, 2 baths, garage, improvements; 10 minutes R. R. station. 556 West 180th. Donnelly.

Miscellaneous.

FURNISHED HOUSES for rent for the Winter season on the Sand Hills, Augusta, Ga., near the Bon Air Hotel and Country Club. Address John W. Dickey, Augusta, Ga.

HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,335, (89TH ST.)
Attractive house of ten rooms and two baths. Two-story extension; hardwood trim, possession immediately. Caretaker, on premises.

93D, 257 WEST.—5-story American basement, 3 baths, 3 story extension. Caretaker.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

Modern house, with garden, wanted to rent near New York City, with five master bedrooms and two baths, and two servants' rooms and bath; rooms should be of good size and tastefully decorated and accommodations throughout suitable for family housekeeping. Address 195 Dartmouth St., Rochester, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Part of office, well furnished; telephone, stenographer, light, heat, good locality Southwest corner Broadway and 110th St., Room. 4.

To Let or Lease.—Three floors, 40x80; two floors, 50x100; Kent Av. and Rodney St., Brooklyn. Inquire G. F. Simpson, Flatiron Building, or engineer on premises.

One shed 150 ft. by 22 ft., with traveling crane and railroad siding. Write Cohn Cut Stone Co., 38th St. and 14th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Use of roll-top desk, $5.50 monthly; mailing privileges, $3.00 monthly; includes telephone and towel service; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Will sublet loft 25x60, suitable for manufacturing; near City Hall; furnished office connected. N 388 Times Downtown.

Front and rear parlors, large, light, steam heated, electric light; excellent location. Apply Engraver, 81 West 50th St.

Desirable office to sublet, size 14 by 28, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Charles R. Brady, 103 Park Av.

At 404 4th Av., (9th floor,) corner 28th St., private office, desk room, or mail privileges; excellent service.

LARGE OFFICE, all light, Times Building, room eighteen hundred. Telephone Bryant six one four seven.

38th, 337 West.—Loft, 25x50; electric light, power; rent $50; half loft, $25. Owner, premises.

57th St., 349 West.—Beautiful parlor floor for business; doctor preferred. Call Bryant 1838.

48th St., 49 West.—Parlor floor and basement, long lease.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

15TH, 105 EAST.—Nicely furnished suite in modern elevator apartment; references. Henderson.

19TH ST., 126 EAST.—Nine-room apartment; artistic; unusual; open fireplaces; near Gramercy Park; leased to Oct. 1, $150 month. Gleanzer.

22D, 39 EAST.—2 rooms, bath, off 5th Av.; private or business; conveniences.

58TH, 506 EAST.—Comfortable large and small rooms, private house, quiet, convenient neighborhood; phone.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42d.)

ATTENTION!—Apartments, furnished, two rooms and bath, full hotel service; one block from subway; $14 to $17.50 weekly. Hotel Senton, 35 East 27th; Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

FOUR ROOMS, complete; kitchen attractively furnished; new fireproof building; all modern equipment. Supt., 145 East 49th.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS,
6 to 13 rooms, Park Av. and vicinity, $300 to $1,000 month.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

MADISON AV., 1,078, (corner 81st St.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, fourth floor, six large, light rooms and 2 baths; going South for Winter; $300 a month.

MADISON AV., 1,427.—Large front room and kitchen; telephone and elevator; $10.

PARK AV., 35, (Murray Hill Section.)—Furnished, unfurnished apartment, 2 rooms, bath, $1,200; studio apartment, $960. Call 11 to 5.

SMARTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN ALL MOST DESIRABLE LOCALITIES. HERBERT GULICK CO., INC., AGENTS, 402 MADISON AV. AT 47TH ST.

SMALL, artistic apartment, $75; references. Telephone 723 Gramercy.

Furnished—West Side.

35TH, 42 W., (Hotel Gregorian.)—Attractive apartments, large rooms, outside baths, single or ensuite if desired; unusual clothes closets; refined atmosphere; rates quite moderate.

45TH, 341, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Beautiful parlor apartment; all conveniences; electric light; references.

53 WEST 46TH STREET.
Five rooms and bath; beautifuly furnished. Telephone 9779 Bryant.

50TH, 4 WEST, (Near 5th.)—Beautifully furnished 8-room apartment; all conveniences. Dwyer.

56TH, 40 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms and bath, beautifully furnished, to lease.

56TH, 34 WEST.—Bachelor suite, two rooms and bath, 17 by 20 and 18 by 20.

57TH ST., 421 WEST.—4 handsomely furnished housekeeping rooms; linen, silver. Superintendent.

72D ST.—Handsomely furnished 5-room apartment; new building; $200 month. Vanderbilt 1450.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Three large rooms, bath, kitchenette all outside; Nov. 1. 1242 Col.

74TH ST. AND WEST END AV.
3 rooms, housekeeping, 12th floor; large, outside, sunny, elegantly furnished; restaurant, maid, valet service; $175. Phone John 392.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Three splendid suites; 3 baths; $65-$150; studio, $50; business.

82D, 152 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished medium size, 3-room apartment.

83D, 46 WEST.—To sublet, an 8-room apartment, attractively furnished; excellent piano; to be seen between 2 and 4, or by appointment. Apt. 5D.

92D, 214 WEST.—Spacious apartment; seven light rooms; private family's home; sixth floor, six windows facing Broadway. Headrick.

92D, 76 WEST.—Two to seven newly decorated, well-furnished rooms; kitchen if desired; subway, "L" Davenport, Riverside 4477.

95TH, 206 WEST.—Five-room elevator apartment; southern exposure; newly decorated; Aeolian piano; furnished unusually for comfort and harmony of color. Apt. 5D.

95TH, 263 WEST.—3-room apartment; high class; southern and northern exposure; very desirable. Apt. 1B.

111TH, 610 WEST, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Five rooms, five months or longer, $100. Telephone 6078 Morningside. Beyer, Apt. 3.

112TH, 533 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished four-room apartment; piano; elevator. 1F.

113TH, 535 WEST, (Apt. 74.)—Four modern, bright rooms; private; complete; year, less.

115TH, 600 WEST.—Four rooms, completely furnished; long lease. Luxor, Apt. 51.

120TH ST., 423 WEST.—Beautiful apartment, southern exposure; blue living room, old rose bedroom; bath and kitchen; furniture, antique mahogany and walnut; cafe in building; references required. Morningside 8070. Apartment 41.

127TH, 601 WEST.—Three rooms and kitchenette; near subway. Apt. 52.

168TH, 601 WEST.—7 rooms, 2 baths; corner south, east; river view; $150.

ALWYN COURT, 58TH-7TH AV.
Magnificent, spacious, 12 rooms, 5 baths; corner; overlooking park; artistically and luxuriously furnished; homelike; telephone. Railing. 4253 Columbus.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.
Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; two and three rooms and bath; 9 to 14 windows, with unobstructed views and three exposures to each suite; rates $80 monthly and up; weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $8 weekly, (optional.)

HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.
One block from subway express and elevated. All cars and bus line. C. M. Bellak, Pres.

Apartment, entire 2d floor, consisting 2 large connecting rooms, extension private bath, and kitchenette. Apply 132 West 78th.

APARTMENTS PERSONALLY INSPECTED.
Exclusive Renting. 176 West 72d. Col. 848.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED.
E. K. Van Winkle, 156 West 72d. Col. 1077.

BACHELORS PREFERRED; very elegant private home, facing park, one or two rooms or entire floor, nonhousekeeping apartment; very highest references required. Telephone 8650 Schuyler.

BELOW 59TH.—Four rooms; new building; housekeeping; charmingly furnished. Columbus 3974.

FOR FURNISHED apartments consult Katharine Martin, 249 W. 76th. Schuyler 8522.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENT to sulet, season or longer. Call for list. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Beautiful eight-room apartment, all windows overlooking Palisades; $300 per month. Phone St. Nicholas 8504.

RIVERSIDE, (Near 100th.)—Nine rooms, 3 baths, furnished, $300 monthly. Vanderbilt 1450.

THORNDYKE APT. HOTEL, 208 West 56th.—Attractive suite, two rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly, monthly rates.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases. WICKLIFFE GREY, Furnished Apartment Specialist, 269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

WE HAVE A LIST of desirable apartments, well furnished, all sizes. Frank L. Fisher Co., 148 West 72d St. Columbus 9010.

Miscellaneous.

JAN., FEB., MARCH, housekeeping apt., furnished, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, $350 a month, no children; references required. Write to Apt. 51, the Toronto, Washington, D. C.

Unfurnished—East Side.

31ST ST., 130 EAST.
Corner 6 rooms, bath, all outside.

34TH ST., 113 EAST.—Apartment, entire floor, two very large rooms; large bathroom; kitchenette, steam heat; very desirable; rent $85. Folsom, 127 East 34th St.

57TH, 18 EAST.—Large studio room; two bedrooms, bath, kitchen; $1,200. Payson McL Merrill Co., 9 East 44th St.

86TH, 50 EAST.—First floor; exceptional rooms; large and light; every modern convenience; suitable doctor, private family; attractive opportunity.

93D, 66 EAST.
Single apartment eight rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; reasonable.

MADISON, 741.—Charming apartment, 3 rooms, kitchen, and bath; top floor. Fred T. Barry Co., 646 Madison, Agents.

STUDIO, 4th floor, 2 large rooms, kitchen, bath, steam, electricity. 6032 Plaza.

Unfurnished—West Side.

50TH, 48 WEST.—Small new 2-room and bath modern apartments; $55 to $75 month, including electric light.

51ST, 8 WEST.—Beautiful doctor's office, for $1,600 a year.

56TH, 59 WEST.—Apartment of four rooms, bath, and kitchenette, in private house; rent, $70.

117TH STREET, 368 WEST.
6 ROOMS AND BATH, $50.
Corner apartments, facing Morningside Park.

148TH ST., 601 WEST.—Six and seven rooms, river and Broadway view.

150TH, 569 WEST, (Broadway.)—Four, six outside rooms; modern elevator; $40-$65.

BROADWAY, 4,241, (180th St.)—Light five-room elevator apartment to sublet.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 745, (Corner 152d St.)—Six, seven rooms, large, modern, $780-$1,200.

STEAM HEAT GUARANTEED.
5 LARGE, 6 LIGHT } ROOMS, { $60-$65, $70.
40 MORNINGSIDE AV.,
N. e. cor. West 118th St. Facing Park.
3 min. 116th St. express sta., 6th & 9th Av. L.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Married couple, without children or pets, accustomed to refined home, desire furnished housekeeping apartment, November to June, between 57th and 100th Sts., west side; two bedrooms, southern exposure, and elevator service necessary; $100 a month; excellent opportunity for persons out of town for Winter to leave possession in competent and responsible hands. X 288 Times Annex.

FURNISHED APARTMENT wanted within line of Grand Central; 3-room apartment or studio apartment, about $60 monthly. Write Mrs. Cramer, care of Dr. Ballin, 164 E. 72d.

RESPONSIBLE clients wanting high-class furnished apartments; immediate and future rentals. Clark Realty, 30 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

WE HAVE WAITING LIST of high-class prospective tenants; send us a description of your apartment. Frank L. Fisher Co., 148 West 72d St. Col. 9010.

I can rent your apartment furnished. E. K. Van Winkle, 156 W. 72d St. Col. 1077.

Unfurnished.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Six or seven rooms, $50 to $60. T 106 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

10TH, 60 WEST.—To business or professional woman; no other roomers. Inquire Mrs. Baker, Sunday, also Monday evening.

16TH, 103 EAST.—Near Union Square; elevator apartment, fourth floor; parlor and single rooms; steam heat and bath.

22D, 41 EAST.—Newly decorated, handsomely furnished; all conveniences. Gramercy 1138.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Large room, one flight, bath, electricity; southern exposure; gentlemen.

53TH, 118 EAST.—Handsomely furnished large room, with bath; private family; references.

43D, 16 EAST.—All comforts, refined home, completely furnished, cheerful room; bath; references.

54TH, 115 EAST.—Private bachelor apartment, large second floor front room, private bath; southern exposure; steam, electricity; references.

61ST, 53 EAST.—Bachelor apartment; one large room and private bath; telephone service; furnished or unfurnished; meals optional.

61ST, 27 EAST.—Rooms, newly decorated, furnished or unfurnished; references. Phone 2328 Plaza.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Beautiful, quiet, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; all conveniences.

79TH, 175 EAST.—Refined gentleman for large, comfortably furnished room, adjoining bath; small private family; call Sunday evenings. Levensohn.

MADISON AV, 174, (VANDERBILT STUDIOS.) — UNFURNISHED; ELEVATOR; HIGH CLASS.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th,) STUDIO HALL.—Musical studios, suitable part time rentals.

MADISON AV., 1,427.—Large rooms, in elevator apartment; $4, worth $7.

West Side.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, overlooking park; bachelors; references; high-class house.

49TH, 59 WEST.—Exceptional, desirable rooms in private house; gentlemen.

51ST ST., 215 WEST.—Suite of three rooms, suitable for two or three business men. Apt. 9.

53D, 62 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room, also skylight room; all conveniences; reference.

57TH, 322 WEST.—Single, double rooms; electricity; lavatories; business couple, gentlemen; references. Thompson.

61ST ST., 341 WEST.—Pleasant room; running water; $4; business woman; trained nurse. Deane.

68TH, 11 WEST.—Attractive suite 2 rooms and private bath; electricity, telephone; private family; gentlemen only; price reasonable.

68TH, 59 WEST.—Large room, private bath; permanent gentleman only; reference. Owner.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Attractive room for particular people; running water, electricity, steam, next bath; $7; references.

69TH, 145 WEST.—Doctor's unfurnished suite; also other attractively furnished rooms; telephone. Buckley.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Beautiful front room; kitchen privileges; up-to-date apartment. Joel.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Apartment 2.)—Handsomely furnished rooms; gentlemen; modern conveniences. Hamilton.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath connecting; $6-$7; gentlemen, business couple; telephone; reference.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; must be seen to appreciate.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Two bedrooms, private bath and parlor; electricity; breakfast; men; references.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large room; private bath; other rooms; electric light; steam heat.

72D ST., (Central Park West.)—Two exceptional rooms; bath; large closet; heat, electricity; private house. 1242 Columbus.

72D, (Central Park West.)—Two medium rooms; reasonable; young men good standing; private. 1242 Columbus.

72D ST, 22 WEST.—Delightful large, sunny room; private bath, electricity; quiet; refinement.

72D ST., (Central Park West.)—Two medium rooms; heat, electricity; gentlemen. 1242 Columbus.

72D, 261 WEST.—High-class Winter reservations; handsomely furnished double rooms; private baths.

72D, 302 WEST.—A handsomely furnished room; bath; electric lights; private family.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated; hot, cold running water; exceptional.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished medium-sized room, bath adjoining; electric lights; telephone.

73D, 163 WEST.—Two large, attractively furnished rooms; bath adjoining; exceptionally nice house.

73D, 136 WEST.—Large room; running water, electricity; subway, "L" Columbus 4135.

73D, 173 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; gas, furnace heat; references.

74TH, 105 WEST.—Small and medium rooms, comfortably furnished, near bath; gentlemen only; private house; references required; Christian family.

74TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity, telephone; near subway; references required.

74TH, 111 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; two or three gentlemen; parlor floor, suitable for physician; electricity.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Attractive, small room; gentleman; electricity, bath; high class.

75TH, 2 WEST.—LARGE, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED NEWLY DECORATED DOUBLE SUNNY ROOM, TWIN BEDS, TILE BATH, LAVATORY, SHOWER, ELECTRICITY; OTHER ROOMS.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Large rooms, $8-$9; electricity; parquetry; exclusive residence; telephone; desirable.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Fine, furnished, large, small rooms, dressing rooms; first-class house.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms; exclusive house; parlor for guests' use.

75TH ST., 24 WEST.—3 well-furnished rooms; running hot, cold water; beautiful location.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive furnished room, running water, electricity, telephone, steam heat; suitable bachelors or couple; reasonable.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable single rooms; southern exposure; gentlemen; references.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Private house, two large rooms, connecting bath; single, en suite.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Large, bright, newly decorated rooms, private bath; two gentlemen or business couple; private residence; references.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Front room, private bath; medium single room; electric lights; reference.

78TH, 117 WEST.—New, beautifully furnished large room, southern exposure, $8; gentlemen, couples.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, connecting shower bath; small room; exclusive house.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Large, small; bath; business people preferred; furnished or unfurnished; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large and one medium room with private bath; every convenience; see and appreciate.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, handsome newly furnished, sunny room; all conveniences; references.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Large, small, nicely furnished rooms; hot water supply; reference.

81ST, 166 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, convenient Subway and "L" stations.

81ST, 155 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, private bath, electricity; $6 upward; gentlemen; reference.

82D, 116 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, private bath, electricity, telephone; board if desired; $3 to $20 week; new management.

82D, 24 WEST.—Parlor floor suite, private bath; electricity; medium rooms; comfortable home.

82D, 54 WEST.—2-room suite, unfurnished, bath, kitchenette; other rooms.

83D, 15 WEST.—Sunny front room; large, small; parlor suite; private bath; reasonable.

84TH, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, attractive suite, suitable two; reasonable; refined. Hunt.

84TH, 16 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; all conveniences; quiet, private house.

84TH, 18 WEST.—Lovely front parlor, piano, running water; select house; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

85TH, 329 WEST.—Front and back parlor; beautifully furnished; with or without board; all conveniences; single and double rooms.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Nicely furnished, medium size rooms, running water, electricity, telephone.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Attractive 8-room apartment or separate rooms; elevator; subway.

85TH, 122 WEST.—Large double room; first floor; with bath; suitable two gentlemen.

86TH, 23 WEST.
Splendid, sunny, large and medium rooms, bath; breakfast. Schuyler 8197.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Connecting rooms; running water; 4th floor E. Miss Smith.

85TH, 110 WEST.—Large, four rooms, attractively furnished. Tel. Schuyler 9255.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; large room; private bath; hall room, $3.50.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Attractive rooms; twin beds; single and suite, with, without bath; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Single rooms; good heat, electricity, hot water, telephone. Peyton.

92D, 134 WEST.—Wonderfully attractive double room; private family; $10 per week.

93D ST., 146 WEST.—Outside, attractive bedroom; electricity; running water; southern exposure; private house.

93D, 253 WEST.—Private family will rent large room, private bath, twin beds; for two business people; references.

94TH, 143 WEST.—Front and back parlor; also large front room; private bath; all accommodations; phone; reasonable.

95TH, 251 WEST.—Attractive outside room or suite, lavatory; private family. Apt. 5N.

97TH ST., 145 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished single room, bath; telephone; gentleman; $4.

101ST, 5 WEST.—Parlor, adjoining room; piano; also single rooms; gentlemen; reasonable. Bancel.

101ST, 205 WEST.—Attractive large, small light rooms; convenient "L," subway.

103D, 2 WEST.—Beautiful, large, light front rooms, for 2, $6. Phone Robinson.

104TH ST., WEST.—Nicely furnished bedroom and parlor; bath, steam; two gentlemen or couple; references exchanged. Telephone weekdays between 9-4 o'clock, 1810 Columbus.

104TH, 247 WEST.—Nice large, sunny room; running water; private family; all conveniences.

105TH ST., 248 WEST.—Attractive outside room, hot, cold water, telephone, elevator; gentleman; references. Clark.

108TH, 256 WEST (Corner Broadway.)—Large front room, $5.50; gentleman; telephone. Rogers.

111TH, 610 WEST.—Cozy single room; private apartment. Call after 5. Stevens.

115TH, 610 WEST.—Two light, airy rooms, single, en suite; Riverside location; all conveniences; high-class apartment; subway one block; references. Call 10 to 4 or evenings, Apartment 85.

115TH, 620 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, outlook Riverside Drive; connecting bath. Apt. 62.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Attractive room, suitable two; elevator; business people; reasonable. Brockway.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Two large front rooms, southern exposure; alcove; large room, with kitchen; attractive small room. Seller.

122D, 118 WEST.—Exclusive house; clean, large, connecting rooms; running water; reference.

136TH, 611 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; gentlemen; electric light; telephone; Subway, 'busses; reasonable to permanent party. Pusey.

140TH, (61 Hamilton Place.)—Desirable rooms, single, double; convenient 137th St. subway, cars; all conveniences. Apt. 21.

143D, 540 WEST.—Attractive outside room; corner apartment; elevator. Apartment 17.

144TH, 560 WEST.—Beautiful, light, large room, with private family; elevator, telephone; near subway. Apartment 47.

152D, 598 WEST, (Cor. B'way.)—Large and small room; private house; telephone.

157TH, 540 WEST, (Apt. 5.)—Attractively furnished; southern exposure; electricity; telephone; private family.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR BACHELORS,
302 West 22d St.
Congenial atmosphere and spirit of a well appointed club for men of refinement; new fireproof building; billiard room; single, $4.50 to $6.50 weekly; rooms for two, $3.50 weekly each.

ATTRACTIVE ROOM for man or business woman; shower. Apt. 7, 330 West 95th.

FRENCH family, no other roomers; conveniences; telephone Riverside 5026, Apartment 18, evenings.

GENTLEMEN desiring homelike, refined surroundings may secure large, elegantly furnished room, with private bath, also two large single rooms, in private apartment, 7th Av., 54-55th Sts.; breakfast optional; references required. Address N 366 Times Downtown.

Large rooms or suite of two rooms, bath, electricity; references. P 109 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Pleasant room, with running water, suitable for gentleman or couple. Mrs. J. Stein, Schuyler 9957.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 610.—Private home; one or two refined gentlemen; use of piano; breakfast if preferred. Apartment 64.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202.—Parlor suite, also large front room, all furnishings absolutely new and most luxurious; breakfast. Stanhope.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 524.—Fine view; call mornings only. Hunter, Apartment 62. Phone 4403 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 668, (144th.)—Cheerful, sunny room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 35.

Two rooms, southern exposure, second floor; modern improvements; West End Av., 96th St. Subway; business woman or gentleman; references. Riverside 6311, morning or after 6.

WEST END AV., 911.—Elegant single or connecting rooms; running water; breakfast; telephone.

WEST END AV., 826.—Superior accommodations, with, without bath; refined gentlemen only; breakfast.

Brooklyn.

PARK PLACE, 223, SUBWAY.
Large, square; southern exposure; hot water and all conveniences; also small rooms, $2. Prospect 9513.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Studios, offices, large rooms, bath, or would furnish. Schuyler 8947.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH ST., (307 Lexington Av.)—Large, sunny room; table board.

53D, 37 EAST.—Rooms and suite, with board; references; table board.

54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; moderate; references.

82D, 147 EAST.—Two nicely furnished, connecting rooms; steam, telephone; adjoining bath; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th.)—Attractive rooms; table excellent; table guests accommodated; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Large, small rooms, excellent board; all improvements.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private bath; unexcelled board; telephone.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Single, double rooms; telephone, water, heat; good board; reasonable.

49TH, 16 WEST.—Rooms, private bath; table boarders; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Two large, attractive rooms, bath; concession to business couples; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Rooms, with board; private baths; references.

55TH ST., 16 WEST.—Table boarders; room, bath; gentlemen; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First class; large, small; private bath; excellent table; telephone.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, private baths; parlor dining; excellent table.

58TH ST., 44 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, private baths, steam, electricity; table and service the best.

68TH ST., 128 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentleman; conveniences; private home.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large double room; southern exposure; newly furnished; bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; table guests; reasonable rates; references. Mrs. Newburg.

70TH, 200 WEST., (Overlooking Broadway.)—Exceptionally attractive room, comfortably furnished; running water; high class elevator house; board. Hubbell.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Board, attractive weekly rate; wholesome home table. Hubbell.

72D, 228 WEST.—New management; electricity, steam heat, elevator; table guests; permanent.

72D, 122 WEST. — Well-furnished double rooms; bath; excellent board; table guests.

73D ST., 112 WEST.
Desirable rooms, Subway, elevator, references

73D, 302 WEST.—One medium and one small room; excellent table; exclusive location.

75TH, 234 WEST, (The Hurlburt.)—Second floor suite; private bath; steam heat; references.

76TH, (on West End Av., 344.)—Select home; steam, electricity; double rooms; private baths; single; running water; excellent table.

77TH, 116-124 WEST.—Attractive rooms, double, single, steam heat; excellent cuisine; reference.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Second floor, large rooms, private bath; electricity; French cuisine; reference.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—New, modern, large, small rooms; good home cooking.

82D ST., 29 WEST.—Attractive second floor suite, private bath; parquet floors, electricity, &c.; also smaller room; select house; back parlor dining room; excellent table and service; a home for particular people.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Double room, southern exposure; excellent home; table; moderate.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large and small rooms, connecting bath; home cooking; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive double rooms, suite; unexcelled table; references. Schuyler 7563.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable large rooms, conveniences, electricity; excellent board. Telephone Schuyler 5441.

87TH, 21 WEST.—Beautiful large, second floor rooms, bath, electricity; excellent table references.

88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive single and double rooms; unusually good table; refined surroundings.

93D, 265 WEST.—Double rooms, with, without private bath; constant hot water; electricity.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 82 rooms, 16 on one floor; mahogany furnishings, 4-poster beds; table unexcelled. Smith.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms, parlor dining; delicious Southern cooking; table guests.

95TH, 65 WEST, (Roselle.)—Elegantly furnished large room, suitable couple; two gentlemen.

95TH, 65 WEST, (The Roselle.)—Elegantly furnished large and small rooms; table board.

109TH, 308 WEST.—Large rooms, single, en suite; private bath; home comforts; excellent table.

110TH ST., (Corner Riverside Drive.)—To a couple seeking a large, attractive room, three windows, twin mahogany four-post bed, hot, cold water, best of home cooking, refined atmosphere and surroundings, phone 6600 Morningside, Apt. 3N.

120TH, 116 WEST.—Large, airy double rooms, with, without baths; excellent Jewish table; every modern convenience. Brody, Morningside 2123.

LARGE ROOM, running water; all modern improvements; business gentleman. Schuyler 8831.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, (Cor. 104th St.)—House beautiful, palatial mansion, remodeled, elegant foyer, magnificent parlor, conservatory; elevator; roof garden; hotel service; rooms with bath; Austro-Hungarian cuisine, best market can afford.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, The Woodbury.—2 blocks north of 157th subway; wonderful ground.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Superb Location, 20 min. Downtown, N. Y. Lovely Furnished; Excellent Chef & Service; Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts, Cleanliness. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END, 301, (74th.)—Large rooms, private bath, board; also single. Columbus 1747.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Rooms, suite, with private bath; excellent table; references.

Brooklyn.

34TH ST., 434.—Excellent boarding offered gentleman desiring home comforts with small family; every convenience; near subway.

NEW YORK AV., 780, (Lenox Road.)—Pleasant rooms; bath; gentleman, couple; conveniences. Flatbush 3009W.

BOARD WANTED.

Sunny room; quiet couple; also room for son; west side, above 60th St.; $25 weekly; permanent. F 253 Times Downtown.

Jewish gentleman desires room refined people; west side; board optional. P 119 Times.

Long Island.

ATTRACTIVE ROOM, with board, for desirable couple; private family. Phone Flushing 1235W.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Long Island.

Strictly private family will accommodate three gentlemen with board in Flushing; near train and trolley; references required. Telephone Flushing 742. Address Flushing, X 225 Times Annex.

Westchester County.

WHITE PLAINS.
Two large, sunny rooms, connecting; bath; mahogany furnishings; magnificent home; best residential section; with breakfast, two persons, $25 weekly; no others. Address Superior. Z 259 Times Annex.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

New York State.

Beautiful, modern country estate; excellent table; 86 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
A parlor, bedroom, and private bath in a delightful family hotel, together with excellent meals for two persons, from $30 to $60 per week; situated in beautiful East Orange; 150 trains a day. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange station. Write for Booklet.
W. T. READE Resident Prop.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ABBOTT-DETROIT, model 6-44, Cloverleaf roadster; gray, excellent condition; run 2,000 miles; no reasonable offer refused. Continental Motor Service Station, 159 West 24th St.

AN UNUSUAL USED CAR LIST.
1918 STUTZ BULLDOG 4-PASS.
1917 MERCER SPORTING "4."
1917 STUTZ BULLDOG SPECIAL.
1917 STUTZ 16-VALVE SPEEDSTER.
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1917 STUDEBAKER BROUGHAM.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD, 1,700 B'WAY.
OPEN EVENINGS.
LIBERTY BONDS ACCEPTED AT 102.

A COMPLETE LINE OF CARS.

CLOSED CARS, TOURINGS, ROADSTERS.
Overlands, Willys-Knights and other makes.
At prices that will tempt you.

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STUTZ 1917 "16-VALVE" SPEEDSTER.
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BURRELLE, 1,704 Broadway, corner 54th.

A STEARNS 1917 TOURING.
Beautiful seven-passenger, eight-cylinder, almost new; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect; guaranteed; cost, $2,300. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

Automobile Painting. General Repairing.
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Guaranteed workmanship, at most reasonable prices

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1917 HUDSON TOWN CAR.
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1917 LEXINGTON TOURING.
1917 MITCHELL TOWN CAR.
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SERIES 1917 STUDEBAKER, $575.
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1916 WHITE TOURING.
1916 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1916 OVERLAND, 6 CYLINDER.
1916 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
1916 KISSEL KAR, Victoria Brougham.
1916 CHALMERS, $625.
1916 DODGE TOURING, $525.
1916 OVERLAND ROADSTER, $850.
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TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays & Evenings. Phone Circle 4051.

BARGAIN.—1917 Packard 2-35 touring car, also phaeton. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

BODIES. — Limousines, landaulets for all standard cars; lowest prices. Hess, 1,926 Broadway.

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Tourings, roadsters, closed. Flash, 1,700 Broadway.

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Special Offerings at Reduced Prices.
1917 Willys-Knight touring, Model 88-4.
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1917 Overland touring, Model 84-B.

OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
1,224 Bedford Av., corner Hancock St.

BUICK 1916 Little-Six Touring. Perfect.
BUICK 1916 Little-Six Roadster. Like new.
DODGE 1916 Touring. Condition guaranteed.
NATIONAL 1916 Twin-Six Tour. Reasonable.
HARLEM EXCHANGE, 2,061 7th. Morn. 9367.

BUICK ROADSTER, model C24, equipped with starter, lights; beautiful little car in tip top condition; many extras; can be seen at Knickerbocker Garage, 415 East 54th; ask for Arthur's car.

CADILLAC limousine, 1916; used about a year; chassis has been driven 17,000 miles; in first-rate condition; a private car for a discriminating purchaser; price, $1,650; no dealers; may be seen on Tuesday. Telephone on Tuesday, Rhinelander 9709.

CADILLAC (1917) Sedan; like new.
PIERCE-ARROW (1917) Touring, 38 H. P.
CADILLAC (1917) Touring, perfect condition.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

CADILLAC limousine, brand-new condition; first-class service guaranteed; monthly, season; very, very cheap. Mulenthal. Telephone 6890 Audubon.

CADILLAC 1917 limousine, also landaulet, sedan, touring; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

CHALMERS 1917 touring, model 35B, 5 or 7-pass., in elegant condition, has lots of extras; can be inspected and demonstrated by asking for Anderson's car, Knickerbocker Garage, 415-417 East 54th. Phone Plaza 96.

CHALMERS Cabriolet. — Four brand-new Goodyear cord oversize tires; paint good and motor in excellent condition; shock absorbers; cost $2,150; will sacrifice. Room 501, 1,790 Broadway. Phone 4544 Columbus.

CHANDLER 1916, seven-passenger touring car; just been completely overhauled; Goodyear cord tires all around. Can be inspected at 558 Jackson Av., Long Island City. Ask for Moore.

CHANDLER light touring, fine mechanical condition; good tires and paint; starter; sell quick for $300. Bryant 2411.

CHANDLER "Model 17," with winter top.
WALLACE, 1739 BROADWAY.

CHANDLER 1916 Limousine; used very little; new tires. Phone Columbus 8963.

DAVIS 1916 touring, newly painted maroon, white wheels, slip covers, adjustable front seats, Continental motor, 34x4 tires, excellent mechanical condition; sell at once. Liscomb, Apartment 34, Morningside 2780.

DODGE 1917, demountable Sedan; also Summer top; small mileage; A1 condition; any demonstration. 330 West 27th. Chelsea 7556.

HUDSON super 6; run less than 1,000 miles; complete equipment; sacrifice. E. P., 122 Times.

HUDSON 1917 Town Brougham, wire wheels; condition like new. Phone Columbus 8963.

HUPMOBILE, Model N, splendid condition; finest equipment; officer must sacrifice. Phone Columbus 344 evenings. Address Owner, 37 West 74th.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Runabout; like new. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th St.

LANCIA ROADSTER.
Most beautiful car in city; electric self-starter, lights; condition perfect; guaranteed; will sacrifice for quick sale. 1,666 Broadway.

LEXINGTON 1917 touring; repainted; guaranteed same as new; motometer; motor air pump. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

LIMOUSINE, 1914, MERCER.
"HOLBROOK BODY."
Handsomest limousine ever offered for sale; cost over $5,000; has been refinished; looks like new; price $1,500; can be seen day, evening, or Sunday till 1 P. M. On exhibition, THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., B'klyn.

LIMOUSINE BODIES, 1917, seven-passenger models, for any standard car, reasonable price. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway, Rm. 610.

LOCOMOBILE 6-38 LIMOUSINE.
Gentlemen, will sacrifice at your own price; car has been used private two seasons; electric self-starter and lights. 150 West 55th St.

LOCOMOBILE for sale; run 5,000 miles; guaranteed mechanically perfect; landaulet, touring body. Phone (in mornings) Bruff, Riverside 2108.

LOZIER.—$750 buys fine 1915 Lozier, 7-seat Sedan; open, newly painted and overhauled; new slip covers. Dr. Wuest, 1,073 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

MARMON 1917 seven-passenger touring car; guaranteed the same as new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1917 limousine, also 1917 Marmon touring; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1916 4-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

MARMON 1916 seven-passenger limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE 1917 four-passenger club roadster; like new. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

OVERLAND 1916 five-passenger touring car. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St. Col. 1028.

OVERLAND 1917 five-passenger, first-class condition, $600; will demonstrate. T 105 Times.

OWEN Magnetic 1917 Brougham Landaulet; like new. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

PACKARD 1915 six-cylinder 5-48 runabout; absolutely the handsomest and finest car both as to mechanical condition and appearance; the rarest car of its kind in New York; car can be seen 1,926 Broadway, Room 610, and owner by appointment.

PACKARD limousine body, 1916, seven-passenger, 1-35; almost new; make offer. Victor Hess, 1,926 Broadway, Room 610.

PACKARD 1916 for hire; limousine; hour, week, month. Wagner. Phone Columbus 1206.

PACKARD Twin Six Limousine, like new; used one season. Phone Columbus 8963.

PACKARD 1914 38 h. p. limousine. Marmon Automobile Co., 12 West 62d St.

PACKARD TWIN-SIX LIMOUSINE.
WALLACE, 1,739 BROADWAY.

REGAL 1917 light touring; run only 2,500 miles; excellent shoes and appearance; perfect; real bargain. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

SIMPLEX LIMOUSINE, 38 H. P., Holbrook Body; exceptional condition; like new; cost $8,000; sold at great sacrifice. Hygrade Auto Exchange, 1,662 Broadway, bet. 51st and 52d. Tel. Circle 1964.

STEARNS-KNIGHT light four touring, with special A. & U. top; very desirable all year car; newly painted, overhauled; sold for Stearns new car guarantee. J. H. Driscoll, 417 West 55th St.

S. G. V. Roadster, perfect condition; smart car; electric lights; price $600. Telephone 8770 Murray Hill.

STUTZ 1917 Bulldog, also Valve Speedster; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 B'way.

VELIE roadster; starter, electric lights, all new shoes; excellent mechanical condition; any demonstration offers considered. Lexington, Bryant 2411.

VIM delivery chassis, 1917 model, run 250 miles. 505 West 45th St.

"WHITE" Used Cars.
Rebuilt ¾, 2, 3, 5 Ton Trucks.
Rebuilt Touring Cars and Taxicabs.
Other Well-Known Makes Also.
THE WHITE COMPANY,
Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. 4 floor. C. A. Smith, Mgr.

WINTON.—For sale, Winton, 48 H. P., 1915, limousine; excellent condition. Owner, 440 Lafayette St. Telephone Spring 8600.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC limousine and touring car for hire; new, latest model cars; competent liveried chauffeurs. W. E. Stimpson, Hudson Motor Car Co.'s Garage. Columbus 9390.

CADILLAC.—Limousine, brand new; condition first class; service de luxe; very reasonable. Mead Co., Phone Columbus 2044.

FOR RENT, by the month, beautiful Renault town car; price reasonable. Emerson, 202 West 101st. Telephone Riverside 8262.

HUDSON.—For rent, beautiful Hudson super six limousines and landaulets very reasonable. Fred Rogers, Hotel Endicott. Tel. Schuyler 8300.

PACKARD limousines, latest models, at lowest rates; special rate shopping or calling weekdays, $2.50 per hour; also taxicab service. Phone 284-285-286 Riverside. Broadway Taxi Co., 209 West 96th.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. WILLIAMSON, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARDS. — Beautiful cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD, 7-passenger, for hire; careful driver; $2.50 an hour. 15 East 30th St. Madison Square 886.

THREE-TON AUTO returning empty to Baltimore Oct. 20 or 22 would take load or part, cheap. J. A. C. Kuhnert, 501 North Gay St., Baltimore, Md.

Automobiles Wanted.

WILL PAY CASH for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

LATE LIMOUSINE or other closed car wanted. Bechtel, 244 West 101st St.

Automobile Storage.

CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 310 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway. Booklet 1 explans WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1909. Prospers on Merit."

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipments or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Situations Wanted—Male

25 cents per agate line

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, age 26, thoroughly experienced, capable taking complete charge, desires connection with good, reliable concern; highest credentials furnished. Green, 54 East 129th St.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced in C. P. A.'s office, New York University man, seeks permanent connection with C. P. A. D 312 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 52 Broadway, Room 832. Telephone Broad 7227.

ACCOUNTANT.—Junior, age 26, experienced auditor, with ability for detail work; position with C. P. A. preferred. N 390 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, audited; trial balances; $5 monthly upward; tax report free. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, statistician, and industrial engineer, experienced administrator, seeks new connections. D 209 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE, high class, desires connection with large firm; unusual references. P 95 Times.

BILLING CLERK, TYPIST, (20,) knowledge of stenography, experienced, desires position. D 240 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) capable of taking full charge, render monthly trial balances; lately two years with large concern; good on credits and correspondence; also had several years' accounting experience; excellent past record. L. Siebel, 987 Union Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, 19, ledger clerk, double entry, trial balance, good penman, 5 years with a large wholesale clothing and dry goods house, desires position with good chance for advancement. N 385 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—26, 5 years' present employer, mfg., capable taking complete charge trial balance, controlling accounts, collections, correspondence; conscientious, accurate worker, $25. T 109 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and office manager, young man, wants responsible position; now employed, complete charge office manufacturing; positively high grade and capable; salary $35. P 87 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) thoroughly experienced double entry, controlling accounts, financial statements; exempt from draft. Reliable, 225 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—21, thorough knowledge modern accounting, controlling accounts, 4 years' experience; salary $18. Goodman, 1,432 Crotona Park East.

BOOKKEEPER.—Three years' practical experience; high school graduate and college trained in modern accounting methods. T 32 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Man, 35, executive ability, desires position, bookkeeper, cashier, salesman, buyer. N 300 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 21; four years' thorough experience; capable assistant to executive. D 306 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—Thoroughly experienced and efficient office man; good accountant; $30. C 383 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT—Age 24, exempt; thoroughly experienced. Joseph Herbst, 1,448 Fifth Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, (23;) experienced; reliable; understands controlling accounts; $20. N 340 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Office Manager.—Accountancy training, 7 years' experience; salary $20. R. R., 75 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, capable office man and accountant. Meyer, 191 Keap St., Brooklyn.

BUTLER.—Japanese; wish position in small family; have excellent long references; willing, obliging worker. Tomo, 624 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR. — GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE CITY RECOMMENDS HIS CHAUFFEUR; SOBER, RELIABLE, GOOD MECHANIC, EXCELLENT DRIVER. E. B., 50 CENTRAL PARK WEST.

CHAUFFEUR, SWISS-FRENCH, TALKING VERY LITTLE ENGLISH, SERIOUS, RELIABLE EVERY WAY, GOOD REFERENCES, SEEKS SITUATION PRIVATE HOME. T 29 TIMES.

CHAUFFEUR, temperate, mechanician; Pierce, Cadillac; disengaged shortly; $20 week, board, lodging; country; unquestionable recommendations. Box 151, Rumson, N. J.

CHAUFFEUR, 39; 8 years in last position, 18 years in the business. Apply Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. 4056 Columbus.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; Russian; single; (29;) 8 years' experience in driving; city, country; tools, repairs; high-grade cars only. Sauerstein, 14 East 126th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 37, married, 16 years' experience; expert driver, mechanic; excellent private references. Maw, 58 West 93d St. Riverside 1830-J.

CHAUFFEUR. — Gentleman recommends exceptional chauffeur, machinist; temperate; 12 years' recommendations. S 198 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, married, employed at present, desires reliable position; finest reference. S 184 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; neat; single; 26; 8 years' experience; disengaged Oct. 16; references. Jensen, N 325 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, with 11 years' reference, wishes position with private or commercial. Edward Gunther, 363 West 22d St.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, wishes private position; city; references. Johnson, 773 Lexington Av., city.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position; private or commercial. Telephone Columbus 5123. William Bennett.

CHAUFFEUR.—Austrian, wishes position, best references, city, country. Taschies, 165 East 88th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 8 years' experience; sober, polite, obliging; references. Sheppard, 1160 Schuyler.

CHAUFFEUR.—With private family; long experience; good references; married. S 124 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 27, 11 years' experience; own repairs; private. Komornik, 334 East 78th.

COOK, butler, Japanese, wishes position, small place; understands valet work; entire charge for gentleman; best references. J., 465 East 57th St.

CORRESPONDENT.—College graduate, intelligent, capable, no typing, highest references, 12 years' experience, salary $2,600. W. A. U., 168 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, aged 28, married, college graduate, legal training, desires position. F 243 Times Downtown.

COUPLE.—Chauffeur, careful driver; wife as cook; reference. F. P., 402 West 42d.

DRAFTSMAN, junior, architectural and mechanical, 3 years, familiar with permits, wishes to start at bottom, (colored.) T. C., Times Harlem.

DRAFTSMAN.—Expert electrical-mechanical designing engineer; nine years' experience. D 254 Times Downtown.

GENTLEMAN, married, 25, exempt, wishes position in evenings; can furnish A1 reference. E. F., 416 Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

HERE'S YOUR MAN!
Age 20 years; knowledge of stenography; can assist manager or purchasing agent. Need him? T 107 Times.

JAPANESE, long experienced butler, valet, also good cook; competent man every way; bachelor apartment; sober; willing; good references. Shima, 340 West 58th St. 5579 Columbus.

JAPANESE COOK, valet, butler, desires position bachelor's apartment or small, nice family; best references. Kita, 17 West 63d.

LAWYER.—Noted South American, experienced in trade business lines, will accept position as representative of high importing house through South American republics. S 156 Times.

MAN.—Colored, 33, can make himself useful around house, garden, garage, private family; can furnish best reference; honest and faithful. Colored, Box 58, Station F, N. Y.

MAN, 23, wishes position with iron and steel house; 5 years' experience. F. Johns, 1,378 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

OFFICE MAN, experienced on ledgers, cost statistics, payrolls, desires position. T 96 Times.

PHYSICAL instructor, 5 years' experience, Normal School graduate, desires position, afternoons, evenings. C. F., 152 Delancey St.

SALESMEN.—Two live wires of many years' selling experience are seeking to represent manufacturer for the metropolitan district to sell his product to the jobbing and retail trade; highest references; results. L 345 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, thorough knowledge shoe business, good personality, desires popular-priced line ladies' footwear N. Y. and vicinity. S 45 Times.

SALESMAN.—(24,) desires connection with reputable wholesalers or manufacturers handling staple line; road only; any territory. T 117 Times.

SALESMAN.—Seven years with one house, buying and selling woolens, dresses, position preferably in textile line. T 111 Times.

SALESMAN, visiting department dry goods trade, New York, New Jersey, wants staple line. P 121 Times.

SOUTH AMERICAN SALESMEN. — Two American Collegians, now in Buenos Aires, seek connection with American exporters, textiles preferred. M 165 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 20; American; 5 years' thorough business experience; systematic; possesses initiative, executive ability, and pleasing personality; excellent character; capable correspondent; highest credentials. J. K., 19 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—(20,) three years' experience; rapid, accurate, accounting student; $22. N 386 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, afternoon and evening; attending college day time. Weber, 614 Schenck Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, Italian, quick, active, can spare mornings till 2 P. M.; knowledge of English; good handwriting; can use typewriter. Address Corresponding, Box 44, Pennsylvania Terminal, New York.

YOUNG MAN, 26, married, energetic, high school graduate, 6 years with previous employer, desires responsible position, with opportunity to advance. J. L., 2,960 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, 20, with high school education, wishes position in wholesale or export house; speaks Italian. Address Joseph Franzo, 300 East 5th St., New York.

YOUNG MAN, live wire, executive ability, conversant in many lines, wants position, future assured; moderate salary. D 208 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 32 years, 12 years with present employer desires employment 4 hours daily of his spare time; rapid penman. M. L., 2,360 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, 21, draft exempt, 4 years' selling experience, desires connection with reliable concern, references. D 264 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) exempt, large experience clerical, stock, shipping, sales department; qualify any line or position. N 308 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, desires position affording advancement, preferably insurance business. S 172 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wishes position and advancement with responsible firm downtown. D 253 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, desires position with reliable firm. N 296 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, competent, experienced, desires position; credentials. J. T., 50 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, 3 years' high school, year dental college, seeks opportunity. T 61 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, well educated, experienced office, stock. Blumberg, 147 Lenox Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER.—4 years' experience, high school graduate, entire charge of complete set double entry books, controlling accounts, trial balances; good references, $16. N 387 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 6 years' experience; thoroughly competent; actual controlling accounts, trial balances, and statements; salary, $18. D 308 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert, responsible, full charge, controlling accounts, trial balance, monthly statements, financial statement, $22. D 261 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, typist, 5 years' experience; highest recommendations; $18-$20. Room 822, 47 West 34th. Newman, Greeley 2157.

BOOKKEEPER - TYPIST. — Knowledge of shorthand, thoroughly experienced, capable of taking charge; $15. D 225 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry, 5 years' experience, trial balance. A1 references; salary $16. S. Channin, 1,555 Fulton Av., Bronx, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT, three years' experience; reference. Miss Wolf, 3,671 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, 20, desires position, neat, reliable; 4 years' experience. T 110 Times.

CLERK.—Young lady desires clerical position; experienced; $12. F. C. T., 44 Vernon Av., Brooklyn. Telephone Williamsburg 5199.

COMPANION, nurse, to elderly or invalid lady; reference. 563 Madison St., Brooklyn.

DRESSMAKER, own designer, excellent fitter, wishes few more engagements outside for high-class work only; $5 per day. Address, by mail, Miss H. Csombai, 1,000 Kelly St., Bronx.

FILE CLERK.—EFFICIENT, CAPABLE TAKING CHARGE ENTIRE DEPARTMENT; KNOWLEDGE TYPEWRITING. C 378 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Apartment or rooming house; first-class references furnished. X 308 Times Annex.

LADY'S MAID.—Refined English lady's maid wishes position lady living in hotel; good references. E. H., 669 Lexington Av. Plaza 3610.

NURSE - COMPANION. — Young American lady, graduate nurse, educated, musical, desires position with lady in town or going South. Write Monday Room 35A, Hotel Chelsea, or call Tuesday A. M.

SECRETARY.—Stenographer possessing unusual measure intelligence and common sense, plus executive ability, personality, loyalty and tact; ten years with last employer. N 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR OFFICE DETAILS; NEAT APPEARANCE; SALARY, $15. N 301 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, one year's experience, high school graduate, wishes position, salary $12. D 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Thoroughly experienced, valuable assistant, neat appearance, $18. N 322 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist. — High school graduate; good grammarian; reliable, willing; $15. S 166 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Grant an interview to a competent and desirable applicant. C 394 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Executive ability, good education, 5 years' experience; $18. S 176 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Conscientious, educated, capable doing high-grade work; $18. S 130 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 21, experienced; reference; salary $15. P. Simon, 3,671 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, experienced, wishes position. T 100 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, stenographer desires position; high school graduate. Widder, 890 Elsmere Place.

SWITCHBOARD. — Competent; eight years' experience; best references; $15. D 207 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN desires position, doctor's office, 9-1. Seeds, 207 East 73d.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced servants, excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

SELECT COLORED houseworkers, cooks, chambermaids, couples, laundresses; investigated references; city, country. Augusta Agency, 333 West 53d St. Columbus 3129.

BERTA CARLSON, Swedish Agency, supplies first-class servants. 2,415 Broadway. Riverside 9463.

COOKS, Waitresses, Nurses, Houseworkers, Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. (75th St). Schuyler 9136.

COLORED HELP.—City, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av. Harlem 5049.

HELP WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced ledger clerk, one who understands controlling accounts; salary $15 to start. Apply by letter or in person to the Defender Manufacturing Company, Pearson St., Degnon Terminal, Long Island City; Queensboro Subway at the Grand Central Station to Hunters Point Avenue.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, experienced double-entry; steady position for a good man. Arnheim, Broadway and 9th St.

CASHIER WANTED
by a large factory to handle petty cash and assist in general office work; to a young lady with experience along these lines and a fair amount of intelligence an excellent opportunity is offered; must be a resident of Brooklyn; state age and names of previous employers. Address Cashier, D 221 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAIDS (2) wanted at the Broadway Central Hotel, Broadway at 3d St.

CLERICAL.—Women wanted in our credit department; steady positions. Call American Druggist Syndicate, Borden and Van Alst Avs., Long Island City. Near subway; five minutes' ride from Grand Central.

COOK and chambermaid-waitress, experienced, for Utica, N. Y.; best references required. Apply mornings before 10:30, 129 East 36th st., New York. Telephone 4794 Murray Hill.

COUPLE FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK AND COOKING, NEW ROCHELLE; GOOD WAGES; NICE HOME. ADDRESS A. PACHNER, CARE BAUMAN CO., 3D AV., 152D ST. PHONE 7400 MELROSE.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Small family; good cook; neat; $30; good home for right person; give references. Mrs. H. B. Siebrecht, Chappaqua, Westchester Co., N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER. — Competent; small private family; $35 per month; call at once. 174 Case St., Elmhurst, L. I.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted, white, good, clean cook and waitress, for small family. Telephone Monday, 23 West Brighton.

GIRLS TO WORK IN MAILING DEPT. APPLY MANTLE LAMP CO., 243 WEST 17TH ST.

GIRLS wanted, to box handkerchiefs; experience unnecessary; steady employment, good pay. Apply Hessel Rains & Co., 349 Broadway.

GIRL to address envelopes for a publishing house. M 110 Times.

MAID, &c.—Capable woman to act as personal maid and housekeeper; must be good seamstress; state nationality, religion. S 128 Times.

NURSE.—Lady going to England immediately wishes nurse for the voyage to assist in care of infant and girl 5 years old; references required. Apply mornings, after Oct. 15, Mrs. W. N. Horsfall, Hotel Van Rensselaer, East 11th St.

NURSE, experienced, for boy and girl aged 3 and 5, Utica, N. Y.; best references required. Apply mornings before 10:30, 129 East 36th St., New York. Telephone 4794 Murray Hill.

NURSE wanted, experienced, for baby 2 years old; best references required. Bandler, 1 West 67th. Apply personally.

NURSERY GOVERNESS wanted; previous experience not necessary if qualifications are proper; an exceptionally good position in a nice home in New Rochelle. Answer stating fully education, training and experience. Give age and salary expected. X 277 Times Annex.

OFFICE AND CLERICAL WORK.—Large mail order house require a number of young ladies, 15-20 years of age, for office and clerical work; steady position; excellent opportunity for advancement; public or high-school graduates preferred. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station 9th Av. L or Hudson Tube.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, with knowledge of Italian; good salary paid. E. Palvis, Room 567, 11 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, competent, also to assist with office detail. William J. Dixon & Co., 27 West 4th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; knowledge accounting; capable secretary; salary moderate. Youngs, 21 East 75th.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of padagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. N. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York, Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TYPISTS, EXPERIENCED ON L. C. SMITH, UNDERWOOD AND OLIVER MACHINES. APPLY MANTLE LAMP CO., 243 W. 17TH ST.

TYPIST; $12; experienced with operation of Remington billing machine. Call Weisbecker, 266-270 West 125th.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

EFFICIENCY BUREAU, INC., AGENCY, 30 East 42d St. Immediate openings. High-grade positions.

STENOGRAPHER, Dictaphone, typists; free registration. Fulton Agency, 93 Nassau, 489 Fifth Av.

Instruction.

FILE CLERKS.—Our six weeks' course will teach you more about filing than you could learn by yourself in years; we secure positions for our graduates paying from $12 up; our evening classes are limited, so register now. National Training School for Filing, Shaw-Walker Co., 60 Franklin St. Telephone Franklin 2261.

GENUINE PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.
Secretarial, shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, &c. This kind of instruction means you can save time and money. Don't waste time in large classes and inferior methods. A. Fancell, Private Instructor, 280 Madison Av., (40th St.)

PRIVATE SECRETARY course,
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.
Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; reservations must be made in advance. References required.

ADVANCE YOURSELF in business; good English is essential to your progress. Are you qualified? Send for free booklet "Your English," and decide whether you need additional training. Ask for Booklet 70. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

FILING AND SECRETARIAL COURSES.
Instruction in day and evening classes.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building, New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.—Three months' course; students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. Wheat.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANTS AND EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPERS,
FOR TEMPORARY POSITIONS.
SEVEN DAYS A WEEK, TEN HOURS A DAY. CALL, (DO NOT WRITE OR PHONE,) ON J. PRYSE GOODWIN, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CAMP UPTON, LONG ISLAND; SALARY DEPENDENT UPON PROFICIENCY.

ACCOUNTANT.—MUST BE WELL TRAINED AND HAVE ACTUAL EXPERIENCE IN CHARGE OF COST DEPARTMENT AND ACCOUNTS IN LARGE FACTORY; APPLICANTS TO BE CONSIDERED MUST STATE AGE, PREVIOUS EMPLOYERS, AND SALARIES EARNED; ALSO RATE WANTED TO START; FOR MAN WILLING TO WORK HARD AND POSSESSING COMMON SENSE THIS OPENING HOLDS A FINE OPPORTUNITY; ONLY HIGH-GRADE MEN NEED APPLY. ADDRESS O. A. W., 460 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

A MAN who has had experience in profit department of wholesale grocery. Address D 206 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK and stenographer; fair salary; good opportunity for right man. See Mr. Sherman, 614 West 57th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—An experienced man for double-entry system in an old established clothing business; steady position with good chance for advancement; state age, experience, and salary expected. N 384 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, with general office training, to be generally useful in office of manufacturing company. Phone Stagg 2300.

BOOK SALESMAN wanted to call on wholesale trade, only highest class desired; salary; state references. X 269 Times Annex.

BOYS, not over 21 years of age, in large mail order house for shipping and packing departments; steady position, good opportunity for advancement; experience unnecessary. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station.

BOYS, 15-20 years, for stockroom and shipping department in large mail order house; steady employment; good opportunity for advancement. Bellas, Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station.

BOY wanted to run errands and make himself generally useful; opportunity for advancement; salary $7. Room 1603, 79 5th Av.

BOY wanted by large wholesale dry goods house; good chance for advancement; state age and salary. N 320 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16 years, for stockroom in large importing house; advancement. Call I. Sekine Co., 114 East 16th.

CANVASSER.—Salary and commission to the right man; good field. Apply, before 10 A. M., 284 Steinway Av., Astoria, L. I.

COLLECTORS.—We have two vacancies in our collecting department for experienced installment collectors; if you have initiative, tact and diplomacy and are seeking permanent position with a good chance for advancement, call between 10 and 12 A. M. 3 West 29th St., Room 801. Salary, $2.25 per day, to start.

DIE MAKERS
ON
SUB-PRESS DIE WORK
48 HOURS WEEK.
H. W. COTTON, INC.,
34-35TH STREET,
BUSH TERMINAL BUILDING NO. 4,
BROOKLYN.

DRAFTSMEN — FIRST - CLASS EXPERIENCED TOOL DESIGNERS FOR TOOL WORK ON AERONAUTICAL MOTORS. EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, GENERAL VEHICLE CO., BORDEN AND STAR AVS., LONG ISLAND CITY

DRAFTSMEN, SEVERAL A1 TOOL AND AUTOMATIC MACHINE DESIGNERS. CALL AT ONCE, AMERICAN MACHINE AND FOUNDRY, 5,520 2D AV., BROOKLYN.

DRAFTSMAN. — Experienced mechanical draftsman. Mergenthaler Linotype, 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

ENGINEER
FOR NIGHT WORK, WITH NEW YORK CITY LICENSE; SOBER AND RELIABLE; SIX-NIGHT WEEK; MUST DO FIRING; 22; LARGE MANUFACTURING PLANT, NEAR CITY. F. D., 282 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HELP WANTED—Male.

GOLDSMITH BROS.,
The Big Stationery Store,
77 NASSAU ST.

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF SEVERAL THOROUHLY EXPERIENCED STATIONERY SALESMEN.

ONE LOOSE LEAF SALESMAN.

SEVERAL BOYS, 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD, TO MAKE THEMSELVES GENERALLY USEFUL.

SHOW CARD WRITER AND WINDOW DRESSER.

YOUNG MAN, (OR LADY,) WITH THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF FOUNTAIN PENS, TO BUY, SELL, AND MANAGE.

GOOD SALARIES; UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR RAPID ADVANCEMENT.

APPLY TO B. GOLDSMITH after 11 A. M.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS
for high-grade work on electrical or mechanical apparatus; only men accustomed to work with micrometer wanted; steady employment; 48 hours weekly; opportunities for advancement. Call 9 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 57 Bethune St.

JANITOR, assistant, who understands steam. Apply Cameron, 233 West 43d St.

LATHE HANDS
FOR
TOOLROOM WORK.
48 HOURS WEEK.
H. W. COTTON, INC.,
34-35TH STREET.
BUSH TERMINAL BUILDING NO. 4,
BROOKLYN.

MAN wanted to work in wholesale drug house, assembling orders; state experience, references, and salary wanted. H. & J. Brewer Co., Wholesale Druggists, Springfield, Mass.

MAN to trim windows, write cards, and assist in furnishing goods department of a men's store; references required. Write Max Baum & Son, Uniontown, Penn.

MAN, aggressive, wanted who can sell absolutely new proposition; must speak Yiddish; salary and commission. M 130 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANTS.—Young men, 18-20 years, wanted by manufacturing house for office work; experience not essential; only those capable of handling high grade positions later need apply; $10-$12 to start. Address L. S., 216 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Intelligent; must be over 16, chance for advancement; state references. M 126 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED
for sales department in gas company; hustler can earn big money, commission and bonus; excellent opportunity for permanent position at good salary; character references required. Apply Monday, before noon, twelfth floor, 130 East 15th St.

SALESMAN TO CARRY SPECIALTY LINE ON LIBERAL COMMISSION BASIS, WITH DRAWING ACCOUNT; WAR CONDITIONS HAVE MADE OUR PRODUCT AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY WITH THE FURNITURE, DEPARTMENT STORE, AND GENERAL STORE TRADE; TRAVELING EXPERIENCE REQUIRED; AMERCAN, BETWEEN 27 AND 45 YEARS OLD; THIS IS A REAL OPPORTUNITY FOR A REAL SALESMAN. M 174 TIMES.

SALESMAN to care for the increase in our business; we require immediately a high-grade salesman for our Western territory; he must be of good health, well appearing, and have strict integrity of character; if you can qualify we offer this opportunity with drawing account and every possible co-operation. Mr. L. A. Wright, sixth floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMEN wanted immediately to fill vacancies caused by enlistment, for New York City and outside territory; we want men of good record only, at least 25 years of age, with ambition to earn the quick and sure promotion we have to offer; sober men only; free transportation and drawing account. L 322 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN who has had some experience in selling buttons, to handle a line of glove fasteners for Pocket Book, Glove and Petticoat trade; salary and commission; good opportunity for the right man. Box M 107 Times.

SALESMAN.—Energetic, successful and substantial, experienced in selling factories power plant and similar equipment; present sales expansion affords opportunity; salary or commission. Room 312, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMEN.—The Grolier Society want one or two high-grade salesmen to handle The Book of Knowledge in up-State cities; leads furnished and liberal commissions paid. Apply 2 West 45th St., New York.

SALESMAN.—Several years' experience in Latin-American countries, dry goods, notions, &c.; unless first class in every respect don't answer; salary, commission; references. B 328 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN for direct advertising; one who is familiar with printing and engraving; drawing account to right man. Interstate Publicity Corp., 45 East 22d St.

SALESMAN wanted to sell packaged teas to retail grocers; salary and commission to those showing good results; none without experience need apply. X 254 Times Annex.

SALESMEN wanted to take out line of Silk Skirts and Dresses on commission basis only; Southern and Eastern States to travel. Milton Skirt Co., 450 Fourth Av.

SALESMEN. — Several sincere, aggressive men of rapid selling composition; commission basis. Mr. Weiss, care of Soapitor Co., 154 West 14th St.

SALESMEN, no experience necessary; large commissions; easy work; promotion for good men. 453 Tremont Av., first flight up.

SALESMEN with following only; infants' children's coats; salary or commission. Theodore Weil, 122 West 27th St.

SHEET METAL WORKERS with experience on cabinet work wanted; also helpers, drawer makers, and shear men. Hamilton Mfg. Co., 4th and Engle Sts., Chester, Penn.

SOLICITOR for law printing; salary $20. L 344 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK to assist in stockroom; salary $10. Frankel Display Fixture Co., Hudson and Vestry Sts.

STOCK BOY for large lace import house, over 16 years of age; good chance for advancement; state references. M 131 Times.

TOOL DESIGNERS.
We require several first-class men on small work, such as punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, &c., in our designing office at 203 Broadway, 9th floor. Western Electric Co., Inc.

TOOLMAKERS.
CALL AT
S. S. WHITE DENTAL MFG. CO.,
PRINCES BAY, S. I.

WANTED,
300 CARPENTERS,
400 LABORERS,
FOR WORK ON AVIATION FIELD AT MINEOLA, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK; WAGES: CARPENTERS, $5 PER DAY FOR 8 HOURS, DOUBLE TIME FOR OVERTIME; LABORERS, $3 PER DAY FOR 8 HOURS, TIME AND ONE-HALF TIME FOR OVERTIME; WORK VERY ACCESSIBLE TO NEW YORK CITY; TRUCKS MEET WORK TRAINS MORNING AND EVENING. APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE ON FIELD.
CLOUGH-BOURNE CORP.,
Mineola, New York.

WRITER wanted upon commercial newspaper who has had experience with market writing and commercial affairs. Address, stating experience and reference, Journalist, P. O. Box 1500, New York.

YOUNG MAN.—Bright, intelligent young man, about 17 years old, in fileroom of large publishing house; must be quick and accurate; excellent opportunity for advancement; must come well recommended; salary $8 weekly. Apply Monday morning ready for work; see Mr. Goldman, second floor, 229 West 43d St.

YOUNG MAN experienced in electrical supply business who has the energy and ability to develop electrical accessories sales; must operate typewriter; age around 20; give previous business experience in detail and pay expected. L 348 Times Downtown.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—A barometric depression of considerable magnitude is central tonight southwest of Hudson Bay, the lower extremity of which projects over Lake Superior. It has been attended by moderate southwest gales along the lakes and as yet little precipitation.

Generally fair weather will prevail in the East and South during the next forty-eight hours with somewhat higher temperatures in Atlantic Coast districts. Rain is indicated for the lower lake region, the upper Ohio Valley, Northern New York, and Northern New England.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Great Lakes except Western Superior.

WINDS FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

North Atlantic—Fresh southwest and fair weather.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy and warmer Monday; probably showers north, Tuesday fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and somewhat warmer Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy.

Northern New England—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy; probably showers.

South New England—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Local showers Monday. Tuesday partly cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	48	42	4 P. M.	57	59
6 A. M.	43	41	6 P. M.	55	57
9 A. M.	45	48	9 P. M.	49	52
12 M.	49	56	11 P. M.	47	51

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 50; for the corresponding date last year it was 50; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 56. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 44; at 8 P. M. it was 53. Maximum temperature, 59 degrees at 4 P. M., minimum, 41 degrees at 6:15 A. M. Humidity, 66 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 65 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.26 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.09 inches.

Shipping News.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:05|Sun sets..5:17|Moon rises..5:42

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:51	7:10	12:43	1:15
Governors Island	7:14	7:28	1:14	1:45
Hell Gate	9:05	9:26	3:18	3:49

Fire Record.

A. M. — Loss.
12:40—2,135 3d Av.; M. Aronson....$50
2:10—635 B'way; B. & J. Greenberg..Slight
2:35—708 W. 131 St.; Mr. Lysey.......Slight
11:20—1,759 Bathgate Av., Bronx; S. Eckert....Slight
11:25—423 E. 15 St., Bronx; Fanny Barrin, ...None

P. M.
3:30—1,577 Madison Av.; not given...Slight
6:40—355 W. 145 St.; S. Lisker.......Slight
7:05—128 St. & Convent Av.; (automobile.) J. Steinerd.........Slight
7:15—Richmond Turnpike and Bradley Av.; A. Bien, 17 W. 65 St...Not given
10:50—729-737 7th Av.; Seventh Av. Corporation ....Slight

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, about 17 years of age, as a beginner in a large fire insurance office; good opportunity for advancement; salary $8 per week; mention age, religion, and education. D 301 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 18 years of age, for supply department of large fire insurance office; salary $9 week to start; in reply, state age, religion and education. D 300 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, graduate of business school, with a little practical experience, wanted for our export department; chance for advancement. L 304 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 17, to start as messenger in a downtown bank; $35 per month; references required. N 373 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Latin, familiar with invoices, declarations, bills of lading. N 214 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN.
A LARGE CORPORATION HAS A NUMBER OF CLERICAL POSITIONS FOR YOUNG MEN OF GOOD EDUCATION AND PERSONALITY.
THESE POSITIONS WILL PAY FROM $40 TO $60 TO START.
ADDRESS P. O. BOX 856.

Employment Agencies.

CONSULAR INVOICE CLERK, expert, several years' experience, $30 weekly up; cotton buyers, for export house, good salary; Acct., American, knowledge Spanish, $2,500-$3,000; English stenographer and Spanish, $125-$150, Venezuela, (expenses paid,) Shipping and bill clerks, export knowledge. Beers Agency, Flatiron Bldg. (Est. 1906.)

Instruction.

FRENCH.—Conversational and military; special attention to terms in present-day use; Professor Philippe de la Rochelle, (Litt. B., St. Hyacinthe College, France,) Government instructor in Signal Corps Aviation School, Mineola, N. Y.; Wednesdays 8:30 P. M.; year $12, in addition to membership in association. Central Br. Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

ADVANCE YOURSELF in business. Good English is essential to your progress. Are you qualified? Send for free booklet, "Your English," and decide whether you need additional training. Ask for Booklet 73. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR. Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

DEPENDABLE opportunity offered honest working party with $1,500 to invest; also common sense enough to act as executive directing District Managers, selling new protected specialty in exclusive territory yielding large profits; owner invites rigid investigation; particulars personal interview only. Address A 455 Times Annex.

Wanted—$4,000 for powerful patriotic enterprise, officially indorsed by Washington and national league; big money assured; act quick. Walter E. O. Schoulz, Old Colony Club, Hotel Manhattan.

Experienced salesman, moderate capital, desires to represent or handle sales agency, New York and New Jersey; merchandise or specialty of merit only. Box 298, Times Annex.

MACHINE SHOP.—100 employees, many planers, full equipment, operating now; up-to-date buildings, sidings; near N. Y. Room to expand. Sell; lease. X 263 Times Annex.

$5,000 buys half interest perfume manufacturing business; plenty business; big future; details at personal interview. T 115 Times.

Responsible business man, with office, wishes to accept an agency for a staple article, retail or wholesale. L 337 Times Downtown.

Active party with $2,000; immediate returns; possibility making $40,000 yearly; handle own money; investigate. O 193 Times.

Partner wanted with capital; kid glove manufacturing, many orders on hand; good opportunity. N 389 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 275 Canal St.

Six rooms, completely furnished, just from decorators' hands; change in business reason for selling; no dealers; cash only; seen afternoons. Apt. 4-D, 270 Riverside Drive.

Artistic period furniture, draperies, statuary, paintings, engravings, silver, art objects, concert grand piano; sacrifice. Phone 3970 Madison Square.

Desks, partitions, railings; new, slightly used business furniture. Finn Brothers, 880 Broadway.

For Sale. — Fast-growing cigar store; 145th St. crosstown; good reason for sale. O 191 Times.

Pianos and Organs.

Steinway upright piano; first-class order; sell for $225. Anguera, 316 West 42d.

Purchase and Exchange.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY bought, sold, appraised; estates purchased. DELANEY, 170 BROADWAY.

REPUTABLE OFFERS.

The Business Opportunities offered in The New York Times have stood the test of scrutiny and may be considered by investors.—Advt.

PROTEST CLOSING OF MAILS TO CALL

Madison Square Garden Is Thronged for Mass Meeting at Which Hillquit Speaks.

SEE DANGER TO WORKERS

Speakers Declare Suppression of the Paper Will Extend to All Critics of Government Policy.

A protest against closing the second-class mail to The New York Call was made at a Socialist mass meeting in Madison Square Garden last night The big auditorium was filled to its capacity, and the police estimated there were 10,000 who couldn't get within the doors.

The Call has been cited to show cause at a hearing in Washington this afternoon why it should not be deprived of the second-class mail privilege for violating the Espionage act. Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, one of the speakers last night, received an ovation lasting fifteen minutes. He said that it was vain to protest, that the Post Office Department, "accuser, judge, and executioner," had made up its mind and that "The Call is definitely and irrevocably doomed."

United States Marshal McCarthy and fifteen men, Assistant District Attorneys Content and Stanton, Post Office Inspectors Shea, Doran, and Fitch, Police Inspector O'Brien, and Herman Karpeles of the American Defense Society were on guard with stenographers to watch against anything disloyal and were determined to break up the meeting if any sedition showed itself. But there was little virulence in the references to the Government, and what there was was by innuendo rather than by direct statement.

Two hundred policemen outside kept the crowd in good order, lining the people on the sidewalks on all the streets leading away from the Garden. On Fourth Avenue the crowd extended north to Thirtieth Street. An attempt was made to hold an overflow meeting in Madison Square, but the police would not allow it.

All of the speakers saw in the suppression of the Socialist newspapers the determination of the "capitalists" to crush Socialism and "the workers."

Every reference to peace was loudly cheered, and while Morris Hillquit was speaking one of the red, white and blue streams across the ceiling of the Garden broke away at one end and slowly fell. It was a white streamer and at once there went up the cry of "Peace, peace, peace." Then a moment later another streamer floated down. It was a red streamer and grasping an analogy of Socialism triumph after peace, the crowd went wild for five minutes.

In referring to the citation of the Call, Mr. Hillquit said:

"The hearing has been set for tomorrow. The execution has probably been set for Thursday or Friday. From my sad experience in many similar cases, I assert that the so-called hearing is a farce. The revocation of second-class mailing rights means that the Call will lose practically all circulation outside of New York. The measure is intended to cripple, and, if possible, to destroy the paper. I maintain that the proceeding is without any sanction in law and that it is a flagrant violation of the most fundamental constitutional rights of American citizenship."

Mr. Hillquit said that the Espionage act was aimed at willful aid to the enemy and not at suppression of free speech.

Voices Readers' Sentiments.

"The New York Call," he said, "has at no time violated or counseled the violation of any provision of the Espionage act or any other law. It has at all times voiced the sentiments of its readers and followers against war and for peace, and it will continue doing so in spite of all un-American edicts of the Post Office Department."

Mr. Hillquit said that it was unfair to ask The Call to show cause why it should not be barred from the mails without naming any alleged violation of the law. He referred to the Postmaster General as a "prolific accuser, a merciless judge, and a prompt executioner." Then he reviewed the step of the department against The Milwaukee Leader, the Hungarian Elore, the Russian Novy Mir, the German Volks-Zeitung, the Jewish Daily Forward, and said:

"And the great people of the great American Republic stand silent and passive before this boldest of all attacks upon the most vital of their rights and liberties. That is the great tragedy of it.

"There is no reason to believe that the crusade of extermination will stop at the Socialist press. Emboldened by the passive acquiescence of the people, our Post Office bureaucracy may extend the ban to all publications that dare to disagree with the policies of the Administration or to criticize public officials, and if permitted to do so under the pretext of a war measure, it may continue the lawless practice in times of peace."

Mr. Hillquit then asked every Socialist to become a circulation solicitor for The Call, to make up the circulation it would lose through disbarment from the second-class mail.

"The short-sighted Washington bureaucracy expects to stamp out the Socialist movement by destroying its organs of expression," he said. "Vain and silly endeavor. The Socialist movement cannot be killed. The Socialist movement thrives and grows and wins under persecution. The tyrants of Europe have learned this lesson to their sorrow. The German Kaiser and the Russian Czar have tried it. We are 4,000,000 strong in Germany, and the only real foe of German autocracy and the only real hope of German democracy."

Then Mr. Hillquit made a plea for his election as Mayor.

Strike Blow for Socialism.

"If the people want peace and justice and liberty," he said, 'they must vote into power the party of the people, the party of the workers, the Socialist Party. Workers of New York, let us make the beginning here and now. Let us strike a [illegible] blow for Socialism and democracy on Nov. 6."

Mention of Mayor Mitchel's name brought a roar of "boos." There was no mention of Judge Hylan's name by any of the speakers.

S. John Block, candidate for Attorney General on the Socialist ticket last year, presided. He seemed to enjoy the hisses his every mention of Postmaster General Burleson's name brought.

"Our public officials," he said, "are working on the theory that a little knowledge, spread by The Call, is a dangerous thing. Yes, a little more knowledge on the part of our working people will be a very bad thing for our autocratic politicians."

There was prolonged applause when he said "a secret communication has been received in Washington from Mr. Nicholas Romanoff, who up to last Spring held a position of some importance in benighted country, in which he asks this Government to arrange matters so that he can be transferred to Washington, and he offers his services to the Postoffice Department—he would be at home there."

Ludwig Lore, editor of the Volks-Zeitung, which was cited to show cause why it should not be barred from the mails, defended his course by saying that his paper was fighting German autocracy at a time when our Government officials were hobnobbing with German Emperors and Princes.

"The Volks-Zeitung was called to Washington," he said, "but the Volks-Zeitung did not go because it thought that first the Postmaster General should show cause why it should be barred. It did not go because it could not take back one word it had said in the past or promise to be better or worse in the future."

He denied that his paper had ever been pro-German, and predicted that when "the friends in Washington and the friends in Berlin shall again be shaking hands the working classes in both Germany and America will be fighting both militarism in Germany and militarism in America."

Charles W. Erwin, editor of The Call, referred to his maltreatment by "the lords of misrule," and said: "We shall continue to be uncompromising. We will not yield an inch, and we will be heard." He said The Call had gained 20,000 circulation in the last week, and asked for 40,000 increase the coming week, adding: "The best man on my circulation staff is Postmaster General Burleson."

James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, who has been active in the work of the pacifist People's Council, spoke against the "master class." When he mentioned the name of Colonel Roosevelt there was a storm of "boos," which he interrupted by saying, "Tain't worth it, boys; tain't worth it."

He referred to the statements of Colonel Roosevelt and others against pacifists. In defending the I. W. W. he said:

"I am not an I. W. W., but I say this for them—their only crime is that they are class-conscious and consistent, and fight for their convictions."

He repeated his attack on the leaders of the American Federation of Labor, accusing them of not supporting the rights of the workers during the war, and then returned to the subject of the I. W. W.

"If the Government can destroy one kind of labor union," he asked, "what is to prevent it from destroying other kinds? I tell you, if the Washington Government gets away with what it is trying, the workers of America will be the most servile class the world ever saw."

WILL BAR WAR COMMENT.

Jewish Daily Forward Hereafter Will Publish News Only.

Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, said yesterday that his paper would refrain hereafter from any discussion of the war news. Mr. Cahan has decided to remain silent on the war as the result of his recent visit to Washington, when he was called upon by Postmaster General Burleson to show cause why The Forward should not be suppressed for alleged seditious utterances. Mr. Cahan said he had received no information that the Government had decided to revoke his mailing privileges.

"Hereafter," said Mr. Cahan, "we will print the news of the war, but will interfere with any one's good American citizenship to voice an opinion, much less is it bad citizenship to criticise our allies, particularly in those points where President Wilson's policy is out of accord with their policy. But, since all this is declared to be unlawful and since thinking and having your own opinion without expressing it has not yet been considered unlawful, we will just print war news without comment."

ARRESTED AT CAMP DEVENS.

Two Privates Accused of Making Attack on a Corporal.

AYER, Mass., Oct. 14.—The first serious breach of discipline among the 35,000 men at Camp Devens was reported today. As a result two privates of Company H, Thirtieth Infantry—Frank Keenan, a former prizefighter of Bridgeport, Conn., and Nicholas Costello of Waterbury, Conn.—are in the guardhouse, awaiting court-martial.

It is alleged that Costello clubbed C. E. Krog of Waterbury, a Corporal of the guard, over the head with a rifle, knocking him unconscious, and was then "willfully disobedient" to Lieutenant John K. Wheeler, officer of the day. Keenan is charged with disorderly conduct.

According to the official version of the affair the two men were returning to camp late last night, when they were halted by Corporal Krog. Costello, it is asserted, took the Corporal's gun away and clubbed him, while Keenan attempted to pin Krog's hands behind him. Later, in the barracks, Costello, it is said, tried to resist Lieutenant Wheeler.

CALL TO THE COLORS FROM HENRY STREET

Room for All to Help in a War Work No Less Urgent Than Hurrying Men to the Front.

HOME MORALE IN DANGER

Each Departing Soldier Leaves Some One to be Nourished, Nursed, and Encouraged.

In the northwest corner of the third floor of the Grand Central Palace, where the Electrical Exposition opened last week and will continue through next Saturday, is the booth of the Henry Street Settlement's Nursing Service. It is part of the Red Cross exhibit, which occupies the entire third floor of the building, and the reason for its presence is explained by a sign which reads:

"Enlisted by the Red Cross to care for the sick in the families of the men called to the colors."

Many persons who visited the booth last week, according to the nurses in attendance, seemed to realize for the first time that "war work" included relief at home as well as abroad. Apparently it had not occurred to a great number of the visitors that there would be sickness among the families of the men in the army and navy and that the sickness in the city this winter would be much more widespread than usual because of the absence of the men, the want and worry caused by their going, and the high cost of life necessities. The Settlement booth emphasized the increased need for home relief, and, when questioned, the nurses in charge admitted that, as the need had increased, the means for meeting it had relatively decreased. They explained that interest in European war relief had commanded much public sympathy and attention to the exclusion of the call from such everyday agencies as the Henry Street Settlement, and said that the Settlement was losing ground daily in its struggle to keep pace with the ever growing demand for its services.

The situation in the city, as presented by Miss Lillian D. Wald, head of the Settlement, and her assistants, is rapidly becoming acute, and the outlook for the Winter is as blue as the little pins used in ever increasing number to mark on a map the location of cases of illness. Those voicing the needs of the Settlement and the people it serves have not sought to divert any contributions from foreign relief work, but rather have based their appeal upon the ground that their work is part of the home defense of city and country and should be adequately supported without neglect of any of the nation's other obligations. It is pointed out that, while the work abroad is imperative, it is just as important here. The destructive consequences of the war will be multiplied, it is emphasized, if while fathers are killed and wounded in France, mothers and children in New York are permitted to die or deteriorate.

The following figures, which were obtained at the Settlement yesterday, give some indication of conditions:

In 1915 there were, on the average, ninety-nine nurses on the Settlement staff who made a total of 227,028 visits to 28,575 patients. In 1916 an average of 109 nurses made 247,892 visits to 29,105 patients. In the first nine months of 1916, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, an average of 109 nurses made 183,771 visits. In the first nine months of this year an average of 133 nurses made 205,576 visits. The significance of this year's figures and a forecast of what may be expected this Winter may be obtained from applying to this year the facts of last year's record of Winter illness. Subtracting the number of visits made during the first nine months of last year from the year's total, it is seen that 64,121 visits were made in the last three months of 1916. Basing calculations upon this number of visits made in the last three months of 1916, compared with 183,771 visits made in the first nine months of the year, one may conservatively estimate that at least 71,300 visits will be made in the last three months of this year, or a total of 278,836 visits for the year.

As a matter of fact this estimate is considered to be an impossible minimum, for the settlement authorities expect the usual Winter rate of increase in morbidity to be greatly exceeded this year.

To meet the present and future needs, and despite the necessity for increasing the salaries of nurses in order that they may live, and notwithstanding the draft of nurses for foreign service, the Settlement has increased its staff to 138 nurses and hopes to add more to the work if money is obtained.

As the need for the nursing service has increased, so have its expenses, and the income for the support of the work has fallen further and further short of accomplishing its purpose. In 1915 the total income of the Settlement's nursing department was $108,949, while the year's expenses were $119,074, leaving a deficit of more than $10,000. In 1916 the income was $120,893, and the expenses $133,990, leaving a deficit of more than $13,000. The financial report for this year is, of course, not yet obtainable, but those familiar with the Settlement's affairs say that the comparison of the 1916 figures with those of 1915 is an indication of what that between 1916 and 1917 will be. The Settlement is facing a greatly increased expense account and a more formidable deficit than ever before, and, in this position, is handicapped now in its work, and fears the necessity for further restriction in the future.

Maternity cases are among the most important cared for by the nurses, and thousands of healthy children who otherwise would have died or grown up impaired in body and mind, have had their chance to become healthy and happy citizens because of the nursing service. More maternity cases than ever are expected this Winter, and the nurses know that many mothers and babies will die if help for them is not ready. And each unnecessary death, or case of unrelieved illness, they say, will indicate a weak spot in the home defense of New York.

Gov. Manning at Camp Mills.

Governor Richard I. Manning of South Carolina reviewed the 117th Engineers of the Rainbow Division at Camp Mills yesterday. The First Battalion of the 117th Engineers is from South Carolina.

CHURCHILL ASSAILS GARY SYSTEM HERE

Says It Was "Foisted" on New York and the Mayor "Distorted" It.

Thomas W. Churchill, former President of the Board of Education, speaking on "New York City and Its Schools" at the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, last night, said that Mayor Mitchel "distorted the Gary system" merely to save the city some money. Mr. Churchill asserted that the Gary system had been "foisted" on New York by "meretricious methods that smack of the quack and the peddler," and that President William G. Willcox of the Board of Education actually told a Superintendent of Schools that he could not hope for advancement if he opposed the system. To prove his assertions, Mr. Churchill read correspondence he had with Mayor Mitchel and a letter written to a School Superintendent by Mr. Willcox.

"There are good features about the system, yes, in Gary, Ind., but they were not brought here," Mr. Churchill said. "The Mayor says that I am responsible for the Gary system. I am not. In the next breath he says it is a fine thing. First he tried to pass the buck to me and then he tried to grab it while passing it. When there is a system that Superintendent Maxwell and other associate superintendents come out against, it is time to pause and for the sake of the children determine if the system is good or bad. When I see men, worth their weight in gold to the city, thrown out of the Board of Education because they are in favor of testing the Gary system before putting it into operation in all the schools, when I see men pledged to the system by the Mayor before they become members of the Board of Education, then must look askance at a system that is foisted on us by such meretricious methods."

Mr. Churchill said that it was not possible to get a word in the newspapers regarding the faults of the Gary system, and he charged that the Board of Education would not allow the school buildings to be used by opponents of the Gary idea, while the buildings were available to any speakers who were in favor of the system. A letter written to him by Mayor Mitchel on Sept. 25, 1915, from which the following two paragraphs are quoted, was read by Mr. Churchill to support his assertion that the Mayor was interested in inaugurating the Gary system merely for the sake of economy:

"I am interested in the Gary plan not merely because it assured economies in the use of school buildings and equipment but because it seems clearly to improve the schools and the education of the children. Has not the time come for general application of the plan to all city schools?

"In view of the present financial burdens on the city it is fortunate that we have available a method of utilizing the existent school facilities which will enable us to keep down expenses for new buildings and equipment while actually improving the quality of education."

"Seventeen schools were changed to accommodate the Gary idea," Mr. Churchill said in conclusion, "yet not one of the Principals was asked if it was a good thing to change the schools. Yet the Mayor says that for some reason I changed my views on the Gary schools. I would rather live my own life decently than be degenerated by wishing to be re-elected for a second term. This man, this so-called fighter, this so-called brave man, who uses my body as a stepping stone, is a coward. All I want is a square deal, but I cannot get it from the newspapers. They won't print what I say."

DEFEND ST. JOHN'S HOME.

Catholics at Memorial Meeting Denounce Political Pamphlet.

Roman Catholic laymen and priests who gathered yesterday at St. John's Home, Albany Avenue and Sterling Place, Brooklyn, to honor the memory of Mother Mary de Chantal, who died on June 4 last, after spending a third of a century in the care of orphans at St. John's, bitterly resented a pamphlet by Ellis Parker Butler entitled "Kids Is Kids," which has been exploited as a campaign document in behalf of Mayor Mitchel.

This pamphlet, which was printed in part in Brooklyn papers yesterday morning, assailed St. John's Home and was taken by those who attended the memorial meeting as purposely timed to blacken the name of the institution just before the exercises in honor of Mother Mary de Chantal should take place. William J. Doherty, Deputy Commissioner of Charities, who was active in the charities controversy of a year ago, was brought up in St. John's Home but he did not reflect on the management of this institution. Mr. Butler, however, said in his pamphlet:

"Doherty's eyes were not bad when he went into an institution; his teeth were good; he was a bright boy. He received sore eyes, bad teeth, and little education."

Joseph F. Keany, First Vice President of the Roman Catholic Orphan Society and Chief Counsel of the Long Island Railroad, said at the meeting yesterday:

"It is more than a coincidence that on the very day that you gentlemen intended presenting this tribute to her memory that there should appear in the public press a slur on Mother de Chantal's memory. This slur is made in behalf of a man holding public office in this city. It is shameless. It has not been denied. It should be resented. He is described as coming into this home sound and leaving with bad teeth and with bad vision. It touches us as Catholics. We should disband, if that is true. We cannot let a sneer of this kind go unchallenged."

Train Kills Two Aged Men.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 14.—As the Tuxedo Express on the Erie Railroad passed through Waldwick today it struck and killed Charles Harack, 75 years old. He was known to be slightly deaf. Three miles further August Klinge, 74, of Ridgewood, was ground to death beneath the wheels of the train at Hohokus Station.

COLD IN HOSPITAL AT SPARTANBURG

Building Constructed on Plans for Tropical Climate Structure, It Is Explained.

MEN ACCUSED OF HOLDUP

Four Soldiers Under Arrest on Charges of Attempted Robbery of an Auto Owner and Desertion.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., Oct. 14.—There are already 112 men in the hospital here, and today nearly every one of them bitterly complained of the lack of accommodations. The hospital contains no plumbing, no ceilings, no sewage system, no double side walls, no heating facilities, but it has a nonadjustable ventilating system that does not permit of regulation of temperature. With its present tropical construction, the $350,000 structure in this climate is declared to be useless and dangerous for the treatment of the 35,000 soldiers in camp.

Despite the fact that two soldiers were lying seriously ill from pneumonia and three others were twisting under the added suffering cold brings to the sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, the only heat furnished the sick soldiers today came from two small oil stoves doing double duty as cook stoves. Surgeons were going about their work in fleece-lined trench coats while the nurses were bravely trying to keep warm in sweater coats and light ulsters.

In all of the eight sick wards the same conditions were found. Because of the danger of contracting a chill should they leave their beds, all of the 112 patients are forced to stay in their cots to keep warm. Muffled in blankets, the men, even the convalescents, lie all day in the beds, and this enforced inactivity, the surgeons admitted, greatly retards their complete recovery.

When the hospital staff was asked why stoves were not purchased and installed they pointed out that the specifications of the hospital failed to provide for chimneys and that the only hope of improving conditions was in a sweeping alteration of the building. They called attention to the wide open ventilators running the entire length of the structure and said that until authority was received to remove them the men would have to suffer. The ventilators are built right into the hospital roof and could not be removed without tearing away 50 per cent. of the roof.

Though the surgeons admitted that plumbing was "highly desirable," they again said that the specifications had not contained any reference to it and that it was up to Washington. As the matter now stands, all the hot water used in caring for the soldiers must be boiled on oil stoves and, as this provides a scanty supply, hot baths are out of the question.

According to a high officer, who refused to permit publication of his name, the reason that the hospital has not been properly equipped for service in this climate, where the thermometer frequently goes down to freezing, is that the building was constructed from plans designed for use in the Canal Zone and on the Mexican border. Pointing out that the flimsiness of the building would be necessary in a warm climate, he said that the War Department at first intended to use tents here, but had found a shortage. Rather than delay the construction of the hospital while elaborate plans were worked out, he declared, the department went right ahead on the designs already in its possession.

While he admitted that the same type of hospital building had been found impractical abroad, he asserted that every effort was being made to correct its faults for use at Camp Wadsworth. He did not deny, however, the surgeon's assertion that up to date all efforts to have the War Department install stoves, strengthen the walls, and reconstruct the bad ventilators had been met with the statement that the Washington authorities had not yet decided on how long the hospital is to be used.

The first escapade among the troops occurred early this morning when four privates tried to quit the camp for Asheville, N. C. Shortly after midnight, the headquarters of the military police in Spartanburg received a telephone message from W. J. Blackwell, who declared that four soldiers had held him up at pistol's point and robbed him of $14. Major Shanton, accompanied by Lieutenants Crittenden and Kennedy and several of the soldier police, immediately motored eighteen miles to Inman, S. C., where Blackwell joined them. He alleged that the four soldiers, after hiding his car and riding to Inman, held him up and then, while one aimed a pistol in Blackwell's direction ordered him to drive back to Spartanburg. When he heard the chauffeur's story, Major Shanton made a hurried investigation, and learned that the privates had ridden out of town in another automobile in the direction of Asheville, N. C.

Knowing that the party must pass through Hendersonville, N. C., the Major notified the police there to be on the alert. Within half an hour Police Chief Powers of Hendersonville announced the capture of the quartet. Major Shanton escorted the men back to the military jail, where they were entered as follows: Stephen Kengle, W. S. Smith, and James A. McCludg, all of Company H, Twenty-third Regiment, and Private Roy Bamberger, Company I, Tenth Infantry. In addition to the charge of attempted robbery, the men will face an accusation of attempted desertion, unless they can satisfactorily explain their absence from camp without leave. It was said that Smith already was under arrest for desertion and that Kengle, the man with the automatic pistol, was acting as his guard when they suddenly decided to visit the noted mountain resort.

Major Edward Olmstead, in charge of the Liberty Loan drive, said that the camp's total contribution up to midnight had reached $556,900. The Fourteenth Infantry, with $138,000 to its credit was leading, with the Seventy-fourth second, with $110,000. The next highest units were the Twenty-third, with $26,400, and the base hospital, which had taken $86,200 worth of the bonds.

TURN CAMP UPTON INTO A VAST SCHOOL

General Bell Issues a Sweeping Order for Instruction of Officers and Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, YAPHANK, L. I., Oct. 14.—By Washington's Birthday, it is predicted, the soldiers of the Seventy-seventh Division will be ready for active service. A sixteen weeks' intensive course of theoretical and practical instruction will begin here on Oct. 22, and officers are convinced that the New York City Division will be among the first, if not the first, of the national army prepared to go abroad.

Camp Upton's soldiers will have an added advantage over others in the new army in the schedule of theoretical training that has been mapped out at Divisional Headquarters. It is said that the new order issued by Major General J. Franklin Bell is the most comprehensive for theoretical instruction for a division that ever has been issued in the United States army. Not quite such an elaborate program was put into effect by General Bell when he had command of the Second Division on the Mexican border.

The additional instruction arranged by the military authorities is designed to supplement the schedule of practical instruction prescribed for all national army cantonments by the War Department. All instruction is so laid down as to occur coincident with the War Department's program.

General Bell, in his order, has covered the theoretical instruction necessary for all grades and classes of commissioned and enlisted men. There are schools provided for officers covering all ranks from regimental and battalion commanders to cooks and buglers.

In addition to drilling recruits in practical military subjects, the military authorities here will conduct a vast university for officers and non-commissioned officers covering all fields of military work now necessary for trench warfare. All grades of commissioned and non-commissioned officers will be required to attend special schools in subjects dealing with the branch of the service to which they have been assigned.

LILLIAN STILES A SUICIDE.

Illinois Woman Once Figured in a Sensational Elopement.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Mrs. Lillian Stiles, who a dozen years ago eloped with Herbert P. Crane, a wealthy iron master of Chicago, today, friendless and alone, committed suicide in a hotel at Aurora, Ill. Mrs. Stiles wrote a letter to Miss Anna Berg, with whom she had spent the Summer in a cottage near St. Charles, Ill., and asked that her body be cremated and her ashes scattered over the lake.

Mrs Stiles was the wife of Robert B. Stiles, Treasurer of the Streator Gas Company. They were married twenty-five years ago. Mrs. Stiles attained some note as a society beauty. Twelve years ago she met Herbert P. Crane, and their elopement caused a sensation in the Middle West. Mrs. Crane and Stiles promptly obtained divorces. The years passed and announcement of the marriage of Crane and Mrs. Stiles, which had been expected, was not forthcoming. Eventually the affair was almost forgotten. Then Mrs. Stiles returned to Streator. There was no explanation of her separation from Crane.

The incident was recalled last year when, after a romantic courtship, Crane married Señora Elita Piza Chamorra, daughter of a wealthy Costa Rican planter.

Meantime Mrs. Stiles had become companion to Mrs. S. R. Chittenden, a wealthy resident of Evanston. Early last Summer she went to Miss Berg's cottage near St. Charles. Miss Berg, who was governess in the family of E. N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, had known Mrs. Stiles for many years. Thursday Mrs. Stiles appeared unusually despondent. She left the cottage and went to Aurora, where she registered at a hotel and took poison.

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The Fusion Committee of 1917, which is working for the re-election of Mayor Mitchel, wants volunteer speakers.

Flying squadrons are now being formed by the Fusion Speakers' Bureau, 244 Madison Avenue.

Call, write, or telephone 9300 Murray Hill, and give The Best Mayor New York Ever Had the benefit of your help.

Fusion Committee of 1917
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LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—Pocketbook containing valuable papers and keys, between Liggett's drug store, Broadway, 101st St., and West End Av. and 103d St.; reward. M 175 Times.

LOST.—Diamond and platinum stickpin in the vicinity of 102d St. and Broadway; liberal reward if returned to Lerner, 359 West 102d. Apt. 5B.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin, on 207th St., between subway station and Broadway; $25 reward. J. H. Dunton, 150 Vermilyea Av., Manhattan.

LOST.—Lady's gold open-face watch, diamond studded fleur de lis back; reward; no questions asked. S. C. Powell, 36 West 81st St.

LOST.—Morris County Savings Bank pass-book No. 33814; payment has been stopped; finder kindly return to bank at Morristown, N. J.

LOST.—On Sunday evening, between Larchmont and New York, a blue fox neck piece; liberal reward if returned to 81 West 86th.

LOST.—Silver fox and ermine necklace uptown subway, 72d St. express station. Return Scott, 151 Central Park West; reward.

LOST.—Gold hand-chased bracelet, Wednesday afternoon; reward if returned. Apt. 6A, 255 West 84th St.

LOST.—Diamond bar pin, five single stones; heirloom; liberal reward. S. Manheimer, 2,132 84th St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Gold fleur de lis set with pearls and diamonds centre; suitable reward. A. J. Bimberg, 600 West 150th St.

LOST.—Skunk neckpiece, subway, Grand Central; liberal reward. Freund, 34 West Houston St.

LOST.—Lady's bag, dropped 48th St. Return Hotel Seville. eKep money. Reward.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Topaz drop earring, Connor, Hotel Ponta, 94th St. and B'way.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—On or about Oct. 5, German shepherd dog, 14 months old, with collar bearing name "Nancy W. Scott, 31 Westmoreland Av., St. Louis, Mo."; liberal reward. Room 2022, Grand Central.

LOST.—Dog, Pekinese, female, color sable, Wednesday night 7:30 o'clock; $200 reward for information concerning same; taken from 124 West 72d St. A. D. Ratcliffe, Apt. 1,102.

LOST.—Dog; $25 reward; Boston bull; name Star. 833 McLean Av., Yonkers, (Butcher shop.)